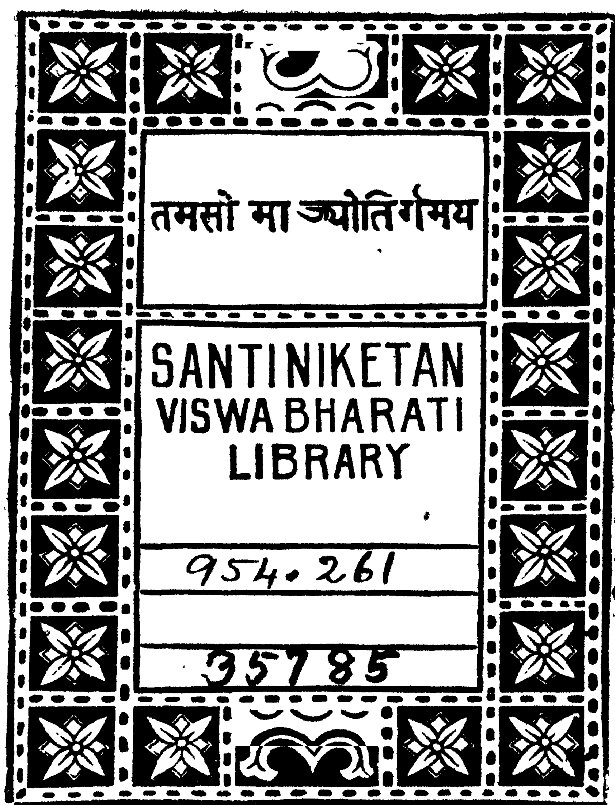


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Shivaji's Seals and Coins.

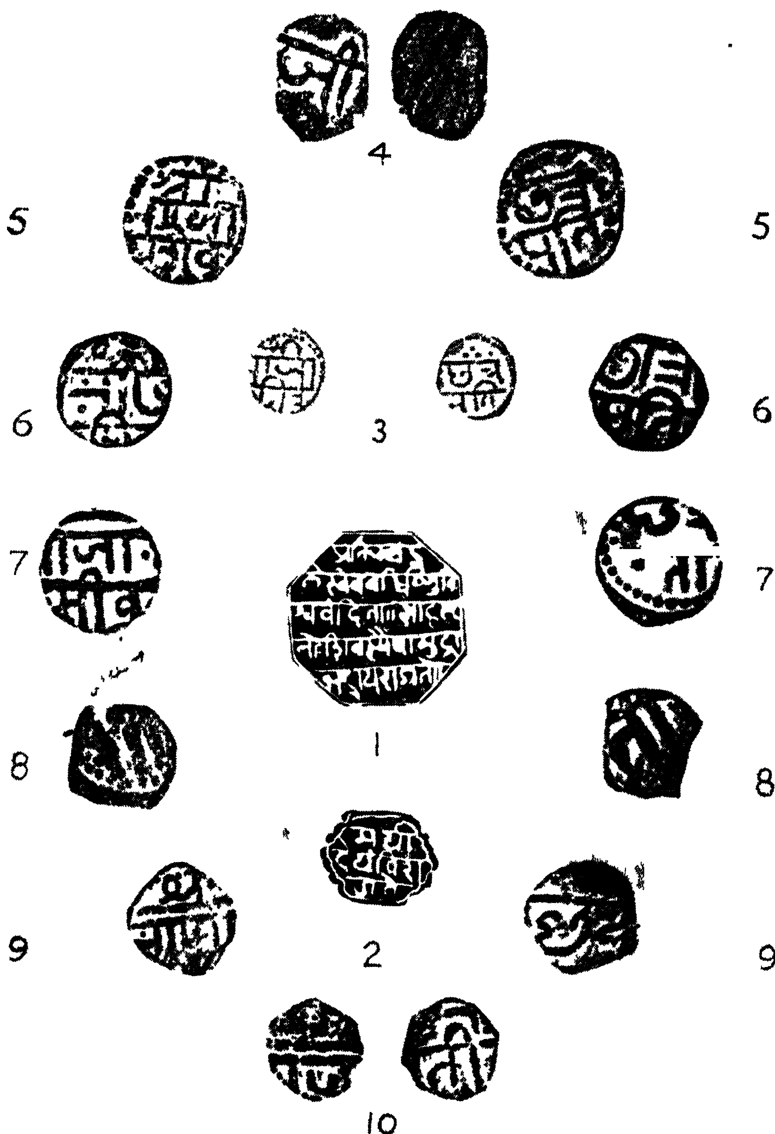


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Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series—Vol. VI.

English Records on Shivaji.

(1659–1682).

Publications of the Shiva Charitra Karyalaya.

Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series.

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1 **Patrasāra Sangraha**—Digest of original documents from seven languages, including Dutch, Portuguese and English, (In Marathi). Vol. I.

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6 **English Records on Shivaji**—(1659-1682).

ENGLISH RECORDS

ON

SHIVAJI.

(1659-1682).



Shiva Charitra Karyalaya, Poona.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

After getting the transcripts from London, the arduous task of arranging the material in proper order, of supplying the connecting links wherever possible from the printed volumes of the Factory Records and of incorporating relevant passages from Prof. Sen's and Mr. Divekar's collection was undertaken by Mr. D. V. Kale, M. A. Not only did Mr. Kale discharge these onerous duties with characteristic thoroughness, but his enthusiasm for bringing out the volume in a thoroughly scientific spirit was such that he himself undertook and carried out successfully the work of preparing the general index, the index to names of places and the glossary of unusual words. The impressions of coins which appear in the first block were taken by Mr. S. D. Bokil from coins lent by Messrs. Ramchandra Hari Gadgil of Bombay and Dossabhoy Maneckji of Satara. Mr. Kale saw also the whole volume through the press. In these various exacting tasks Mr. Kale was assisted by his colleagues, Messrs. G. H. Khare and S. N. Joshi and his pupils Marathe and Londhe. We offer our grateful thanks to these gentlemen for the assistance which they extended to Mr. Kale in the discharge of the work which Mr. Kale had undertaken on our behalf. We have been in touch with Mr. Kale continuously during the progress of this work and we cheerfully bear grateful testimony to the singleness of purpose and energy, which he brought to bear upon his work day in and day out.

We have incorporated the analytical *Introduction* by Mr. Paranjpe, which shows the study which he has bestowed upon the contents of this volume and the acumen with which he has been able to judge and assess the English material.

To expedite the work of printing, the material was split up into two parts, and the simultaneous printing of both the pats, at the same press, became possible only because of the god offices of Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, who took great personal interest in the publication of this volume and offered all necessary facilities to the *Karyalaya* to expedite the work.

Last but not least, our grateful acknowledgements are due to the *Bhārata Itihāsa Samshodhaka Mandal*, whose resources have proved to the *Shiva Charitra Karyalaya*, a tower of strength, as much as its spirit has proved a source of inspiration.

In conclusion we hope that the present volume will receive the same welcome and appreciation, from the public, as its five predecessors have done, and that we shall be encouraged and enabled to carry out our project of publishing more volumes, of relevant historical materials from Dutch, French and Portuguese Sources, connected with the life and times of Shivaji.

POONA.
ShivaJayanti,
6th March 1931.

N. C. KELKAR,
D. V. APTE,
Secretaries, Shiva-Charitra Karyalaya.

INTRODUCTION

" If any portion of history merits more attention than others, it should seem that a period of a revolution in the state or the progress of the foundation of a new one demand the strictest investigation. Shivaji was the founder of the Mahratta Dominion, in the peninsula of India, and hitherto we have no account, either sufficiently accurate or sufficiently connected to follow his life. "

Thus wrote Robert Orme on the 26th of June 1779. His first attempt to collect such accurate and conneeted account about Shivaji is embodied in his volume 174 which in this collection is no (533 Vol. II). This search he followed up by collecting such information as was then available for him at the India House. He read all the necessary Factory Records and marked out the passages which had according to him some bearing on the life of Shivaji. The passages were subsequently transcribed and arranged for him under separate heads. This is, Orme vol. 114. He also tried to collect contemporary information about the times and the life of Shivaji from other private sources. Robert Orme continued his researches far and wide ; he wrote to Sir Charles Mallet at Poona to supply him with a picture and the early history of Shivaji and some account of Shahaji. He also collected such information as he could trace from Portugese, Dutch and French sources (Nos. 534-541). Orme's work has been the foundation of all the attempts—as also of this one—which have so far been made to gather an accurate and connected account of the life and times of Shivaji from English and European sources. There are a few passages in Orme's collection (114) which cannot now be traced back to the originals, as the originals have been lost and but for Orme's pioneer work we would have been deprived the use of these for all time. Our gratetul thanks are due to Orme's indefatigable labour in saving the extracts for posterity.

With the collection of Robert Orme as a guide, I tried to trace the originals, and read some of the Factory Records to make sure that Orme had not left out such material as would

be found relevant, by a student who had studied Mahratta history from Marathi sources. My attempt has been to include such additional relevant passages in this collection. Such pussages were marked out with the assistance of and copied had Miss L. M. Anstey who has worked on 17th century Indian History with Sir William Foster, Sir Richard Temple and others. Miss Anstey can be said to be a living repertory of India Office Records for the 17th century. She has waded through the old records to make sure that nothing which should have been incorporated in the collection was left out; and thus the collection has been made as exhaustive with regard to matters of political importance as I could then make it.

This does not exclude the possibility of improving upon the work by researches into these records made with some other objectives suggested by the study of this or such other collections from Mahomedan or Marathi sources. Such additional information suggests a few new points for inquiry and passages which were once thought to be unimportant become relevant. In this collection about a hundred such passages are reproduced from Prof. Sen's personal collection and are marked (S) for identification. Prof. Sen had copied out these passages from the Factory Records in London. The late Mr. S. M. Divekar was allowed to copy extracts from the Bombay Secretariat Records and few passages from his collection are also included in this volume and marked (D) for identific atin. Some passages from printed books also find a place in this work in order to make the collectoin complete.

This selection is made with an eye only on topics of political importance. Anybody trying to write the social, religious or the economic history of the times of Shivaji will have to go through the records over again for himself. The problems of transport and ammunitions will necessitate yet another study of the records as these problems must have been the principal governing factors in deciding the fate of Shivaji's campaigns. I am well aware, therefore, that there are other points of view with which the Factory Records will bear study even for the history of the life and times of Shivaji and am fully alive to the fact that there are Portuguese, Dutch, French, Mahomedan, Marathi and other sources which are yet to be tapped and

studied exhaustively before we can claim to have done, what Robert Orme set out to do i. e. presented to the public a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently connected account of Shivaji.

Before trying to examine the collection with a view to see what position it holds in the materials dealing with the life and times of Shivaji it is necessary to state in brief the nature of the Records preserved at the India office.

The Factory Records :—

The factoy records are the early records of the proceedings of the East India Company's Agents and Factors in the East in their endeavours to establish factories and promote the trade of the English. They are arranged according to the particular factories which they relate but it should be noted that separate records do not exist for everyone of the numerous factories of the E. I. Co. in the 17th century. For, many of the minor factories did not send home their proceedings to England and particulars relating to them are to be found principally in the proceedings of those principal factories to which they were subordinate such as Surat, Bombay, Fort St. George etc. The Factory records range in period from the early establishment of individual factories to round about 1708 from which time the proceedings are embodied in the series " Presidency Records ". The nature and importance of the factory records is brought out clearly by the following quotation.

"The distance separating the company from its servants in the East and the jealous care with which it supervised their actions necessitated full explanation by correspondence, while the system of administration in the company's settlement and territories, which from the first took the form of a council, also favoured a full disclosure of the motives underlying every decision of importance. In its final development, proposals were largely made in written minutes, which often, in controverted questions, provoked equally argumentative minutes of dissent; and these were entered at full length upon the records of council meetings (termed 'consultations' or 'proceedings'), transcripts of which were regularly sent home. In early days these were accompanied by seperate volumes containing copies of letters received or sent; in later times such correspondence was either entered on the Consultations or in cases of special

importance transmitted as enclosures to despatches. Since equally careful, though more concise, records were kept at home of the proceedings of the court of directors and of the various committees into which it divided itself, it is obvious that, had the archives of the East India House survived their entirety, we should now be in possession of full information regarding the transactions both at home and abroad. But during the greater part of the company's existence little heed was paid to the value of records for historical purposes, and the preservation of any particular series depended chiefly on its practical utility in relation to current work. Fortunately, in most cases this was sufficiently great to ensure the retention of those on which the student is likely to set chief store."

These records chiefly consist of Diaries and consultations of the Council, copies of letters sent and received, and stray diaries and letterbooks of particular individuals. As indicated in the above extract the records are for from complete and are not in many cases well-preserved. The latter circumstance explains the leaving of numerous blanks in the following selections. Our selection refers to the years between 1659 and 1680 and the following table abstracted from Sir W. Foster's Guide shows the nature of the material available for that period for the factories from whose records the selections have chiefly been made.

Surat.

Consultations (with several gaps.) 1660–66; 1669–79;

Copies of letters sent. 1662 (with gaps); 1663–66; 1671–85 (with gaps.);

Copies of letters received: 1662–66; 1668–75 (with gaps) 1677–85;

Rajapur.

Copies of letters sent; 1659—60 (1 vol.)

Karwar.

Miscellaneous 1666 and 1717 (1 vol.)

Bombay.

Consultations etc:—1669—70; 1672—81.

Copies of letters sent:— 1670; 1672–82.

Copies of letters received:—1670; 1678–82.

(ii) Surat was torn between two interests viz. (1) trade with the Mogal and (2) trade in Shivaji's country. Though they try to keep fair, they had leanings towards the Mogul.

(iii) Bombay and Rajapore came firstly in opposition to, afterwards in closer touch with Shivaji and his officers. With a communication and touch of nearly twenty years they came to have high regard for Shivaji but not for his officers. with closer touch their opinions and views about Shivaji were continuously improving.

With these preliminary remarks and before I examine the records more closely to ascertain what contribution this collection will make to research about Shivaji's times I think it necassary to mention the objects with which we tackle this record. The objects are :—

(1) Those incidents in Shivaji's life which the writers report either from personal knowledge or from heresay.

(2) The contemporary opinion of disinterested persons about Shivaji and his opponents and about the state of affairs at Vijapore Golkonda and The Mogul Court.

(3) Contemporary opinion about the inter relations of the several powers in cooperation with and in opposition to Shivaji.

This collection opens at the end of 1659. Thus, nothing can be discovered in the Factory Records which would throw any light on the early life and the beginning of the rise of Shivaji.

(1) The first incident in Shivaji's life which is reported by the factors at Rajapore is the AfzalKhan incident. It is reported more than a month after the fatal day. There is no mention either of the exact date or of the place where the event occurred. Neither the incidents which led up to the crisis nor the important events which followed it are mentioned. No names of the other persons who took part in the event are mentioned. The report that Shivaji sent his mother as hostage to Afzal's camp is otherwise uncorroborated and obviously wrong. The report mentioned in No 1 that the Queen at Vijapore advised Afzal to pretend friendship with Shivaji because a force of 1000C was not deemed strong enough to overpower him is a wrong report as there is a firman recently discovered and printed which clearly states the command to Afzal by the queen

not only to capture Shivaji but to extirpate him. (Sadhan-Chikitsa pages 287-88.) All the deficiencies are supplied by by the Jedhe Chronology and Shiva-Bhārat.

2 In the subsequent incident of Kolhapur and Panhalla the English had sold granadoes to Siddy Johar, and according to President Andrews, (36) two of them—Henry Revington and Randolph Taylor—were present at the seige and helped in tossing balls. They do not, however, mention Shivaji's escape and his subsequent movements. Though both the factors were personally present, no correct and exact dates are mentioned. Only the year of the incident, can we fix with the aid of these records. This is one of those cases where the writers have not cared to give details about several incidents in Shivaji's life even when they had first-hand information. For example, Rustum Jamma and Fazal Khan defeated by Shivaji are referred to in letter, No. 3 dated 4-2-1660. The exact date of the incident (28-12-1659) is supplied by Jedhe and Shivapur Yadi. The English information that Rustum Jamma was suffered to retire to Hukery is supported by Shiva-Bharat. But giving news about Shivaji was not their principal object; they referred to Shivaji only when contact with him affected them in some way. This leads us to conclude that even when the correspondents are present on the spot, they fail to give us all the details about the incidents they report and thus these reports even by eye-witnesses are often insufficient, indefinite end therefore inconclusive.

3 The Shastakhan incident. There is no mention of Shastakhan's earlier compaign against Shivaji in the Factory records. Only the surprise attack is reported, within a week of its occurrence; but Phillip Gayford who had the information from Raoji Pandit has not mentioned the date and the place of the event. The taking away of Shastakhan's daughter is not mentioned by Phillip Gayford in his three letters (Nos. 60-62-63); nos 62-63 have corrected the report of No. 60. Thus, for about six weeks after the event there was no rumour about the taking away of Shastakhan's daughter in the Deccan where the event took place but Surat gives currency to it. Probably the news gathered some embellishments in its passage from the south to the north and also by lapse of time. The exact

date of the attack on Shastakhan, 5-4-1663, is supplied by Jedhe. Phillip Gyford reports that Raoji Pandit received a letter on 11th, April 1663 from Shivaji "written himself" giving him an account of the Shastakhan incident. That Shivaji used to "write himself" to his ministers about some incidents in his life is no doubt a discovery of very considerable importance. Historians or historical researchers should not be satisfied with any thing less than the discovery of such letters which Shivaji might have written to his ministers or near relatives. This letter incidentally throws fresh light on the question of Shivaji's literacy which I am going to discuss later on more fully. No. 60 is written as a summary of Shivaji's letter, that is why it carries us much further than No. 533 vol. II.

4. Raja Jayasing's expedition against Shivaji was a death struggle for him. Jayasing's preparations were very thorough and he had suceeded in cooping up the forces of Shivaji in a small area. He collected under his banner all the great and small powers who had suffered at Shivaji's hands and yet the first thing which we learn from the Factory Records is that a peace had been concluded between Shivaji and Jayasing. Later, he is reported as fighting against Vijapore, then as being sent to Agra and subsequently as having escaped therefrom. It is useless to expect any exactitude either in dates or in details with this scrappy reporting. The Factory Records do not enlighten us on these points.

The Treaty with Jayasing is mentioned in (114) dated 25 the August 1665. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe (12 June 1665). Shivaji's imprisonment at Agra is referred to in letter No. (29)—dated 25-9-1666. The date of Shivaji's departure from the Deccan 5-3-1666 is supplied by Jedhe. The exact date of imprisonment (25-5-1666) is supplied by Jedhe. Shivaji's escape from Agra referred to in (133)— The date of the escape from Agra is supplied by Jedhe, 17-8-1666. Shivaji reached Raigad on 20-11-1666 along with Sambhaji. This has been referred to in (135) dated 26-3-1667.

5. Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and so on upto 84 are the accounts from Surat of the first raid on that place by Shivaji. If we try to analyse the accounts rather closely we discover that in the first instance accuracy is by no means a strong

point of the several writers. Examining the dates of arrival and departure of Shivaji mentioned by the several writers we are faced by the following inconsistencies :—

No. of letter	Arrival	Departure
73	6th, night	10th, night
76	6th, morning	10th, 4 p. m.
78	5th, night	12th
79	6th, 11 a. m.	10th, 10 a. m.
83	7th	13th, morning

Nos. 73, 78, 83 ought to have given identical dates but they widely differ in giving the date and the time of departure. Another question which suggests itself while sifting these accounts is how could these writers describe the several incidents so graphically, since all of them were shut up in the factory house. A close analysis of the letters and incidents will show that the only answer to this question is that the writers have filled in the details by relying entirely on Anthony Smith.

The following is a close analysis of the letters.

No 73 Reports Shivaji's arrival and departure and after Shivaji's departure records everything which Authony Smith had told. "That night the rogue got into the town and began to set it on fire and fell to plundering." *" The men got all safe into the English house."* Then No. 73 reports about looting going on a round the English house. There is no report about atrocities and cruelties inflicted for money till after the report of departure. The details are obviously filled in afterwards as given by Anthony Smith.

No. 74 is a report of consultation prior to the arrival of Shivaji.

No. 75 gives no details at all.

No. 76 Specifically mentions that Anthony Smith was an eyewitness to several cruelties and then proceeds to narrate them.

No. 76 mentions that Authony Smith escaped miraculously ; we know that this is not a fact.

No. 78 is a detailed report by the President and Council at Surat to the company dated the 28th January *i. e.* three weeks after the event. There is no report of hands being cut off or of any other cruelty from personal knowledge of the council.

No. 79 The Rev. John. L'Escaliot reports the arrival in the English house of Anthony Smith on Friday afternoon and remarks " You may be sure each man was inquisitive to know news from Anthony Smith who told us &c." Then of course the incidents are graphically reported.

It is thus clear that it is on the sole testimony of Anthony Smith—unsupported by either Dutch or other records–that various cruelties are attributed to Shivaji as having been inflicted by him for extorting money. Anthony Smith was a despicable wretch and was sent to England to answer for several misdemeanours, one of them being an alleged attempt to betray the Company to Shivaji. It is obvious that we cannot trust to such a personage for the serious charge made against Shivaji and also that quite a number of the details in the English account cannot be accepted with the blind faith with which historians have accepted them hitherto.

Shivaji made Anthony Smith write a note to the company (page 76 line 4) that he had not come to do any harm to the English or other merchants but only to revenge himself on Aurangzeb who had invaded his country and had killed some of his relations and that he would have the English and the Dutch give him some present. This the English and the Dutch actually did when Shivaji came to Surat for the second time. The Dutch Records will throw fresh light on this point and help us to examine the truth or the falsehood of all the statements made in these records. The Rev. John L'Escaliot had suggested that Shivaji attacked Surat in order to prevent the Mogul and Vijapore forces joining hands against him. This appears to be a reasonable ground and if that was so Shivaji could not be thought to be so impolitic as to give offence to the English, the French and the Dutch.

6 & 7 *Coronation. The wives of Shivaji.*

Henry Oxinden was present at the time of Shivaji's coronation at Rairy Castle. He reached the place on 22nd

May and left it on the 13 th of June 1674. The house where he stayed was at a distance of a mile from the palace. On 26th he had an audience with Shivaji when Shivaji told him that the English might thereafter trade in his territory freely. After the audience he writes on the 27 th and on the 30 th to Bombay. His narrative of the whole tour is included in this volume. All that he has to say about things which he saw and heard is to be gathered from the two communications and the diary. On the 26th he had an audience with the king, " though busily employed with other great affairs, as his coronation, marriage &cea ". Shivaji and his son afterwards took their leave of him and retired into their private apartments where they became busily employed with the Brahmins in consultations and other ceremonies. And Oxinden adds, "and I gave his honour &c. an account of my transactions hitherto." This account is the letter of the 27 th [No. 480]. In the letter of the 27th appear the. following words:- "The Raja was, and is still so busy about his coronation marriage with two other (blank) women that it was yesterday before we had audience &c." This cannot mean that he was married that day to two women. What it obviously means is that on the 26th there were consultations about marriage and other ceremonies going on. On the 29th Oxinden heard about Shivaji's being " Weighed in gold ". On 5 th June, he had a message to be present at the court on the 6th at 7 A. M. On the 8th he reports " the Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any State or ceremony." He has not mentioned, the date when the plan of marriage with two women suggested in his letter of the 27th was carried out. He is certain about a marriage on the 8th.

There have, so far, been several theories about Shivaji's wives and there have been varying calculations regarding their number. There was an old theory that just as Shivaji went through a formal thread ceremony for the purpose of coronation so he took a new wife in order that there should be a properly crowned queen. But the protagonists of this theory overlook the fact that Shivaji had already two sons—Sambhaji and Rajaram—born to him. If the alleged marriage after the thread ceremony was the proper marriage, and the lady with whom he was married after the thread ceremony was the only lady qualified to be raised to the position of a queen, then the

marriages previously gone through would have been invalid and the progeny not entitled to succeed him. The pundits who had assembled there seem to have appreciated the absurdity of the situation. They, therefore, decided that the proper thing to do was for Shivaji to go through the approved form of marriage with his wives. This view is borne out by a contemporary record called the Rajyabhisheka-Kalpataru. The author who says that he was closely watching the several ceremonies with a very critical eye records that Shivaji was married to the "same ladies". (beginning of the third Shakha *i. e.* chapter). Oxinden remarks that the marriage on the 8th was gone through without any state or cermony. Supposing Shivaji was married to a new wife for the purposes of coronation then it would certainly have been celebrated with some state and ceremony. But these marriages before the coronation with former wives who had already borne children were being gone through over again for the sake of the ritual. Oxinden has not noted in his diary the day on which the marriage ceremony with the two ladies referred to in his letter of the 27th May was gone through. Jedhe chrcnology mentions that on 30th May Shivaji was married in accordance with the rites of the mantras. This marriage on the 30th appears to have been with two of his wives. The third must have been disqualified for the day on some religious ground. That disqualification being removed she was quietly married to Shivaji in the approved form on 8th June, and she must have been Shivaji's fouth wife in the serial order, his first wife being deceased some years before. So as a result of this discussion we arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) Shivaji did not marry any new wife for the purposes of the coronation.

(2) After his thread ceremony he went through an approved form of marriage with his former wives who were three in number.

(3) A marriage with one of these took place on the 8th of June and the marriage with the other two took place some time before, according to Jedhe on the 30th of May. Jedhe chronology can not help us to explain whether he was married on the 30th to one or two wives.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar has only referred to *Rajyabhisheka-kalpataru* but does not appear to have used it. The two marriages mentioned by Oxinden he splits up as having taken place on two different dates and to one he gives the date found in Jedhe chronology and to the other the 8th of June; with this distribution how he can make up the number eight is difficult to see. There are now published all the letters of Oxinden. In none of these does he mention the date on which the idea of marriages referred to by him in his letter of the 27th was carried out. The interpretation submitted above does not come in conflict with any facts which are so far established from contemporary records. Sir Jadunath has muddled the whole question.

8. The Capture of Shringarpur is referred to in (26) dated 10 June 1661. The exact date 29-4-1661 is to be found in Jedhe and the details of the incident are fully described in Shiva Bharat Sir Jadunath is forced to borrow the details wholesale from Shiva Bharat in spite of his strong prejudice against the book.

9. Shahaji's imprsonment for two days is referred to in (67) dated 20th July 1663.

10. The raid on Rajapore: one particular detail referred to in (79) viz. "digged up the English House for treasure" is described in identical terms by Shiva Bharat and the Dagh Register; The date of the raid is approximately supplied by the Dagh Register.

11. Letter No. 99 dated 14-12-1664. and Letter No 107 dated 14-3-1665. These letters when read together give the following results. However, Jedhe and Shivapur must be brought in to supply the connecting links :—

25-11-1664 Shivaji lays the foundation of Sindhudurga. (Patre Yadi 421).

8-2-1665 " Shivaji starts on the Barsilore expedition According to Shivapur Yadi and letter No. 107.

13-2-1665 Present at Gokarna for Shivaratra. (No. 107)

22-2-1665 Shivaji comes to Carwar (107)

The exact date of the capture of Bisnur is not available (107).

23-2-1665 He departs from Carwar. (107)

Hubly taken letter dated 14--12-1664.

12. No. 178 dated 23rd January 1670 reports "Shivaji again engaged in arms against Aurangzeb" The exact date of *Shivaji taking Sinhgad* thus demonstrating that the peaceful relations between him and Aurangzeb were broken is 4-1-1670. Sir Jadunath Sarkar's remark regarding the renaming of the Fort Kondana, Sinhgad on that day (page 168. 3rd edition) is based on fiction. His non-acqaintance with Marathi materials landed him into this inaccuracy because Rajwade's Vol. VIII. mentions this fort as Sinhgad in letter No. 12 dated 3-4-1663.

13. No. 200 dated 5-7-1670 reports " Shivaji has taken Mahuli". Shivapur Yadi gives 16-6-1670 as the exact date.

14. No. 250 dated 13-12-1670 reports raid on Karanja. Jedhe gives Margashirsha as the month (November).

15. No. 256 dated 6-2-1671 reports the capture of Salher. The incident took place in January 1671 according to Jedhe and Deshpande chronology.

16. No. 307 dated the 21-6-1672 reports the taking of Jewhar by Moropant. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe which is 5-6--1672.

17. No. 322 dated 18-10-1672 describes the desertion by Siddy Hilal and Jadhavrao from Mogul forces. This corroborates Parnalparvatgrahanakhyan (पर्णालपर्वत ग्रहणाख्यान) canto II verses 43/44

18. No. 392 dated 15-9-1673 reports Shivaji's taking Satara. The exact date is suplied by Jedhe which is 27-7-1673.

19. No. 450 Narayan Senvi's letter dated 4-4-1674 reports Prataprao's death. According to Shivapur Yadi Prataprao was killed on the 24-2-1674.

20. No. 85 II. dated 8-5-1675 reports Shivaji taking Ponda. castle. No. 82 II. reports Rustum Jamma going to help Ponda-the letter is dated 22 April 1675; according to Jedhe the fort was stormed on 17th April 1675. The letter of 3-5-1675 reports Shivaji having possession of two outward

posts. The exact date must be fixed with the help of some more reliable authority.

The capture of Ponda was a great success for Shivaji. Shivaji had to put up a very great fight and he presented to each man half a Sir of gold who would go up the ladder. But why is it to be inferred that the attempt was "forlorn" merely because he was giving a big present as an inducement. Letters 80–85 will convince anybody that Sir Jadunath's adjective "forlorn" is misplaced.

21. Vol. II. No. 282 dated 9–5–1677 reports Shivaji's alliance with Golconda. Jedhe supplies the month (Phalgun), February-March No. 539 Vol. II is from the pen of an eye witness of Shivaji's visit to Hydrabad but he does not mention the exact date.

22. No. 234 Vol. II reports Sherkhan being routed by Shivaji on 26–6–1667. The letter is dated 27–6–1677. Fort St George has the given exact date and the report is also prompt. Jedhe does not mention the exact date.

23. Shivaji's death. The only occasion when the factors seem to have made an attempt to determine the exact date is the date of Shivaji's death. The letter is dated the 28th April 1680 "It is now 23 days since he deceesed". According to Jedhe the date is 3–4–1680. The chaitra full moon did not extend to Sunday. Sir Jadunath's attempt to back Sabhasad in preference to Jedhe is misplaced. The first mention of the events is on 19th April, and even while making attempts to give the correct date Bombay did not say that Shivaji died on a particular day.

Literacy :—"Shivaji could never write his name" is a categorical assertion of James Grant Duff. In this collection there are about eight references which have a direct bearing on this question of literacy.

(1) No. 53 "Showing us with all a writing from his master with his own chop and others accustomary to it as also the print of the Raja's hand on the top of the paper done with Sandal."

(2) No. 60 "yesterday arrived a lettur from the Raja written himself to Rougy."

(3) No. 429 "the peace though fully agreed on between the envoy and us—is not yet signed and confirmed by Shivaji".

(4) No. 473 "several writings being sent by Narayan Senvi signed by Shivaji."

(5) No. 198/II "That a letter the Raja sent me signed by himself."

(6) No. 224/II "Having this day received a message and a letter from Shivaji Raja."

(7) No 226/II No. 231/II No. 251/II are letters from Shivaji.

(8) No. 26—Let "Hossan......who brings letter for Shivaji inquire where Shivaji is and thither carry the letter and deliver it into his own hands for we fear these Brahmans make letters speak what they please &c."

What no 26 means is that the letter should not be delivered into the hands of the Brahmins because they make the letters say what they like. Therefore, to prevent this the letter is to be placed into Shivaji's hands so that he can read it for himself. The reference to the chop and the print of the hand is regarded by some as the strongest proof of Shivaji's illiteracy; but this was a usual Mahomedan practice and at the begining of his career he seems to have been following it, just as his officers used to be styled in the Persian style. References 2–7 are unambigaous. They mean one thing and one thing only viz Shivaji could write in his own hand. The three letters referred to in (7) stand in a class apart, they go with (1). When we add to the above references the accounts in the *Tarikh-i-Shivaji* and *Shiva Bharata* the combined effect of all these, points towards the view that Shivaji could write and used to send autograph letters. One such reference to an autograph letter is found in Dutch Records Vol 29 no 763, where the Dutch factors refer to an autograph letter to the French Factory. Sir Jadunath Sarkar quotes no 60 in his third edition of Shivaji at page 91 without any comment on "the letter from the Raja written himself to Rougy" and yet asserts at page 27 that "the weight of evidence is in favour of the view that Shivaji was unlettered"!! We do not know what

was the evidence which he weighed and what is its nature since he does not vouchsafe any references.

Shivaji and the English East India Company.

The point of the first contact between the English and Shivaji came at Rajapore when the Company was advised by Rustum Jamma to spare some granadoes for Shivaji (No. 1). They do not appear to have agreed to the proposal. The second occasion was (No 3) when Shivaji's forces following up their success against Afzal took several coastal towns in the Konkan, Dabhol being one. The governor of the place fled from Dabhol to Rajapore with three of Afzal Khan's junks and subsequently went to Jetapore. The English followed him there and were busy settling the private account of their broker with the governor when 500 to 600 men from Shivaji's forces came to Rajapore and 200 to Jetapore. The governors of Rajapore, Dabhol and Satavli were on the English ship and therefore the Mahratta forces asked the English to help them to capture the junks and the governors. The English refused to do this, alleging that it would be inconsistent with their religion to deliver up to his enemy any man that sought their protection. This naturally displeased the Maratha forces and pleased the governors. The governors requested the English to take possession of the junks and to own them. The English took possession of a junk weighing 300 tons renamed it "Rajapore Merchant" and helped the governors to tow the other junks out to Vengurla and place them under Dutch protection. Shivaji's Subedar at Rajapore asked for the junk, "Rajapore Merchant", and the English had consented to hand it over provided their dues from the governor were secured. However, the arrangement was not carried into effect, and the Mahrattas imprisoned the brokers of the English and Philip Gayford. The brokers were subsequently released and Henry Revington effected the release of Gayford by surprise. In the meanwhile, Henry Revington agreed to send granadoes to Siddi Johar and there were other acts of hostility against Shivaji committed by Henry Revington and others, which culminated in the English rendering assistance to Siddi Johar to besiege Panhalla where they threw balls with the English flag (No. 36). Shivaji's escape from Panhalla is not described by the Rajapore merchants.

But President Andrews reported to the Company on 13th April 1660 that Henry Revington and others were put in prison (evidently sometime before), the English house was burnt, and some horses taken away by the Mahrattas. President Andrews attributed all the loss to the rashness of Henry Remington. Surat had a consultation on 16th April 1660 and the President and the Council decided to disown the hostile acts of Henry Revington and his adherents. The prisoners were at Rairy, then at Songad and then at Dabhol. But in taking this severe action against the merchants neither Shivaji nor his officers are likely to be blamed, and President Andrews expressed the same view to the disconsolate prisoners at Rairy castle in his letter dated the 10th March 1661. He told them that they had to thank themselves for the position in which they found themselves and that they had not suffered in defending the goods of the company, but for firing the granadoes and further added that Shivaji's action was such as any body else who had the power to revenge would take, and that when merchants stay in a strange country they must live quietly but if they meddle in other people's squabbles they must anticipate trouble. While they were at Rairy they had to suffer hardships but at Songad and Dabhol they were free to move about or to write to their friends but were not allowed to leave these places. Through them Shivaji started negotiations with the East India Company. The objects with which Shivaji was trying to negotiate an understanding with the English Company will be discussed a little later.

The next point of contact was at Surat, where according to Shivaji, he had gone to revenge himself against Aurangzeb for several wrongs committed by the Mogul army in invading Shivaji's country and he had no intention to do any harm either to the English or any other merchants. For a fact the English lost nothing in Shivaji's first raid on Surat. The letters which are printed in this volume show that the English had made preparations to defend their factory but it does not appear either from the Dutch or the English records that Shivaji had any inclination to raid Dutch and English warehouses while he was getting rich booty outside. There is no reason why he should do it when the object of the raid was either revenge against Aurangzeb or money and money he was collecting in

plenty outside. This is further confirmed by the consideration that he abstained from attacking the castle where the Moghul officials had taken refuge. At the time of the second raid of Surat in 1670 all the foreign companies presented Shivaji with a few articles and saved their properties. No. 237 records that Mr. Master who was in command of the English defence force by the advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and send a present to Shivaji of scarlet sword blades, knives &c. Shivaji had given the English his Caul even before this time. This perfect immunity from any trouble from Shivaji which the three European factories enjoyed excited a good deal of curiosity at the Mogul Court.

In No. 89 Surat advised Carwar to remove to Hubly thinking that place to be secure against Shivaji. But Shivaji raided Hubly (346) and the English Company lost goods worth a few thousand pagodas. When Niccolls complained to Shivaji about this (358) Shivaji replied that he had given no orders to disturb the English in their factories, that he liked them to trade in his country and that he had not received any report from his officers about the English house being raided and that he would like to know the names of the persons and the officers who did it.

We have mentioned before that the English merchants at Rajapore had been advised by Rustum Jamma to spare some granadoes for Shivaji ; not only that they failed to comply with this request but they further sold the granadoes to Siddi Johar along with mortar-pieces and helped Siddi Johar in besieging Panhala. What part the granadoes played in the siege and how far it proved to be a source of disturbance to the besieged is not on record but the fact that the English merchants at Rajapore were actively helping Siddi Johar without any provocation on Shivaji's part remained absolutely undisputed to the prejudice of the Company. Shivaji, therefore, had the merchants arrested. Shivaji returned everything which he had taken from all the other Rajapore merchants except the English who had obviously harmed him. Later on a peace was concluded between Shivaji and Vijapore and Shivaji commanded the whole of the Konkan coast except the castle of Danda Rajapore. The Siddi of Danda Rajapore could be a source of trouble to Shivaji's

territory at his pleasure ; and the only way to stop this was to bring the castle under his jurisdiction. The Rajapore merchants knew that Shivaji's great need and ambition was the taking of Rajapore castle, and the best way in which the company could make amends to Shivaji for the wrong which the merchants had unauthorisedly done him at Panhala was to help him to turn a difficult corner and attain an object on which he had set his heart, spent an enormous fortune and sacrificed a large number of people. As to the losses which the company might have suffered at Rajapore in the capture of the English house he was prepared to compensate them. Randolph Taylor wrote (53) on 6/2/1662 that Shivaji would grant the company any place convenient for them in his possession with several other advantages if they would assist him in taking Danda Rajapore castle. Both Raoji Pandit and Shivaji were anxious to have the English to trade at Rajapore (60). The French met Shivaji and after some negotiations settled at Rajapore. Shivaji gave them Caul to trade freely in his ports and when they were with him he inquired as to why the English would not return to Rajapore and he was told that the English wanted ready money ; Shivaji expressed a wish to compensate them in customs duties.

While both sides were feeling their way with a view to reopening negotiations Shivaji raided Surat twice and also Hubly but did not molest the English. In the meanwhile Bombay was transferred to the English East India Company and the Company was building there a strong warehouse and fortifying the place. After their settlement at Bombay Shivaji must have found that the English could be of great help to him if they chose to or else they could be a source of annoyance and he, therefore, showed a keen desire to accommodate them. The English, on their part, were anxious to have an agreement with Shivaji because there was war going on between the English and the Dutch ; and the Dutch had made proposals to Shivaji to render mutual aid viz. Shivaji to help the Dutch to take Bombay and the Dutch to help Shivaji to take Danda Rajapore castle. The English, therefore, did not raise any objections to the terms of agreement proposed by Shivaji, While negotiating about the terms of agreement with Shivaji the company had to consider before every thing, the advisability of entering into peace with him because the

information regarding these negotiations was sure to leak out in spite of all attempts to keep it secret (296) and consequently the Mogul was expected to look. at them with disfavour. Bombay clearly set out this point for the consideration of Surat that one particular business should not be allowed to work to the prejudice of the general business of the company (336). The reply of Surat (372) to the question was unambiguous. They clearly foresaw the displeasure of the Mogul and expected some trouble. But since the Island of Bombay depended both for provisions and for traffic on Shivaji's territory which was opposite to Bombay and as they expected to establish several new factories in Shivaji's territories (429) Surat decided to enter into peace with Shivaji and to endure patiently what the Mogul might impose on them rather than decline the interest and benefit of the company in the island (460). There were other causes also which might have helped in inducing them to arrive at this decision. One was the war with the Dutch, and the other was that the trade of Surat was declining. The reasons for this decline are clearly set out by the President at Surat in his dispatch to the company dated the 26th November 1669. (176) The "Banians" were deserting Surat because of the insufferable tyranny of the Governor and other "lordly moors". The Cazy was tampering with the administration of justice. Shivaji's raids on Surat might have been a contributory cause of the ruin of the port but the dispatches of the President of Surat make it abundantly clear that it was the governor of Surat who utterly ruined the famous trade of the place (46/2). The Dutch and the French also thought similarly and had made up their minds to quit the place. The English President tried to quit the place but was prevailed upon to continue.

Surat took several objections to the terms of the proposed agreement with Shivaji but the Dutch war was a grave consideration and they waived their objections especially as Bombay had come to realise that so far as trade and commerce were concerned Shivaji was willing to give the company every facility that they asked for (23/2). Thus all objections having been overcome an agreement was effected between Shivaji and the Engish East India Company. The articles show Shivaji conceding every thing relating to trading and other rights but

jealously guarding the rights of sovereignty. Henry Oxinden's letters from Rairy are very clear on the point. (481). The great advantage which the company derived from the conclusion of the peace is to be gathered by reading the two letters 365 and 426 which Carwar wrote to Surat, together. No. 426 boasts that what the Mogul, Vijapore and the Portuguese could not achieve the English had achievêd viz., obtaining compensation from Shivaji. Letter after letter will be found in the second volume to the effect that Shivaji freely granted Couls to the factories of the company and that the company was nowhere troubled after or before the peace by Shivaji's forces. Shivaji's fleet gave the English information about the detention of some English vessels near Goa. He can be truly said to have acted up to Nerajee Pundit's assurance that after the coronation he would behave more like a king. (479).

When the negotiations for peace commenced it was made quite clear from the very beginning to Bombay and by Bombay to Surat that (282) Shivaji's " chiefest design of making peace with us (English) (was) in the hopes of an underhand assistance against Danda Rajapore and *till something as to that was granted he would not pay a penny.*" This is Bombay's advice to Surat dated the 8th November 1671. The question is how far did the English comply with this suggestion of Shivaji. The reply to this question will determine whether any blame attaches to Shivaji and his officers for " excess of intrigue and finesse." or whether they were merely paying the English back in their own coin in keeping them in suspense, so long as the English were keeping him in suspense as Mr. Ustick was advised to do (273).

The help which Shivaji was expecting from the English was of a double nature. The Rajapore merchants had not only sold granadoes to Siddy Johar but also helped in firing them. Shivaji did not expect the English company to go so far. What he wanted them to do was to supply him with guns as others were doing and to refuse to harbour his enemies Siddy Casam and Siddy Sambole in Bombay. As regards guns. Mr. Ustwick was not to promise Shivaji any granadoes but to keep him in suspense (273). Bombay (282) after setting out Shivaji's chief design in concluding peace with them suggested to Surat to spare 3 or 4 great guns and to sell

these to the Portuguese who in their turn were to sell them to Shivaji. Before the conclusion of the peace the English (259) had sold two guns to the French who sold these to Shivaji. Narayan Senvi was instructed to represent to Shivaji and his officers (370) as for guns, after peace he shall have not only two "but as many as he will." Two costly brass guns were lying idle at Bombay and therefore Bombay reported to Surat that there was nobody to buy these guns except Shivaji and Bombay was prepared to part with these for ready money (193/2.) Surat prohibited the sale (195/2.) (42/2) Shivaji asked for 50 great iron guns but Bombay was of opinion that 10 should be spared and further opined that it would undoubtedly be very good for the company to ease their large dead stock by the sale of some of the guns and especially the two great brass guns which were lying with them but if this course would be dangerous to affairs at Surat, Surat was to advise Bombay accordingly and Bombay would to stop the sale (44/2, 45/2) the sale was eventually stopped. (103/2, 104/2, 195/2) are in support of the same policy. The French supplied Shivaji with 2000 maunds of lead and 88 iron guns; with this Bombay thought Shivaji would be able to arm out a notable fleet against the Siddy, because the only thing that he was in need of was the guns and he had importuned Bombay to supply him with them. Bombay had quite a number to spare but they did not think it advisable to part with these because they thought that the transaction would affect them adversely. Bombay knew that at Rajapore the French were supplying guns to Shivaji, so whether they themselves did it or not, Shivaji was getting the guns and the powder he wanted from other Companies. They, however, did not like to bring themselves "into intrigue" (213/417/419/424/434.) At Madras the factors pursued the same policy; Shivaji asked for people who could make gun carriages and for engineers who could " contrive mines ". The request was refused as it would have increased Shivaji's power. (251, 255). One thing is further worth nothing; the two brass guns, which have been referred to so often before were carried to Surat and were sold to the local governor. The Berkley castle brought out 13 guns out of which some were spared for Shivaji.

The supply of guns was the active help which Shivaji asked of the English at Bombay; this they would not

render. There was another way of doing him service and that was to refuse shelter to his enemies at Bombay. As far back as June 1669 the Siddy of Danda Rajapore solicited permission of Bombay to winter there in case of necessity, and Bombay promised him all civility (166). The Siddy was much straitened by Shivaji (171) who wished either to storm or starve him. The Siddy on his part was going to hold out as long as he could but if forced to yield was going to hand over the place to the Mogul. So, as a part of a campaign against Shivaji a fleet was fitted out at Surat and sent against him (340) under Siddi Sambole. So any help rendered to either of the Siddis was a hostile act toward Shivaji. One or the other of the Siddies used to winter in Bombay every year in spite of all promises to the contrary. Shivaji and his officers remonstrated against this very bitterly year in and year out. The Siddies were by no means a source of help to the island and Bombay bitterly complained against Siddy Sambole's behaviour (402/404). He had all his provisions from Bombay, but for which he could not have been preserved and he returned the obligations by stopping all provisions coming to Bombay and Bombay thought that his chief design in coming to the port was to do more harm to Bombay than to Shivaji. He blocked the river at Caranja and was thinking of building a fort upon the island and Bombay was of opinion that it "concerns us to look about us and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these falsehearted villains." (404). Surat had a consultation on the matter and they decided to dissuade Siddy Sambole from this design by a considerable present. This was in 1673, but the next year Siddy Sambole arrived in Bombay harbour to winter exactly at the time when Oxinden was preparing to go to Rairy to have the articles of peace signed and sealed by Shivaji. Once during his visit the Siddy enlisted a number of Portuguese and "topasses" who were inhabitants of Bombay in his service (19/2). Shivaji was naturally affronted by the Siddy's wintering at Bombay, and he sent many latters threatening to attack the Siddy's fleet in Bombay harbour and burn it. But all the while his hands were very full and he could not bring things to a crisis (221). The wintering of the enemy ships at Bombay was a continuous source of annoyance to Shivaji and in spite of his great efforts and sacrifices both in

men and money he could not capture the Danda Rajapore castle. So the only thing to do was to build a castle somewhere near Bombay and thus prevent the enemy from wintering there. This is the origin of the Hendry-Kendry affair. Of course the English fought hard against Shivaji but eventually they had to give up the fight. All the stages of this struggle can be studied from the complete records which appear in this volume for the first time. The company at last came to the conclusion that the struggle with Shivaji was a costly affair and they could not pursue it further. The advice which Surat gave to Bombay was to leave the dispute for the Siddy and Shivaji to settle between themselves and to give some plausible excuse for not continuing the struggle any further. The English resisted Shivaji's attempt to build a fort but the Siddy built a fort on the opposite island before their very eyes, and from that strong position Shivaji's fleet could not dislodge him (484/2).

Shivaji died without achieving his heart's desire of taking Danda Rajapore. Shivaji knew that it was within the power of Bombay to give him effective help by supplying him with guns and by preventing the wintering of the Siddies. It was with that design that he entered into a peace with the English Company on terms which he did not concede to any other power. Is it, then, in any way conceivable that Shivaji should ignore these gross breaches of neutrality and come forward mith funds to feather the nest of the English merchants of Rajapore and to rehabilitate them in their former residence ? The fact remains that the Rajapore merchants had done him harm at Panhala and they were given a chance to make amends for the same, by serving him as they served Vijapore before. Why should Shivaji alone be bound by the contract ? Did the English Company remain even strictly neutral ? Bombay came in closer touch with Shivaji and left to themselves they would have satisfied all reasonable demands for help made on them. But they had to follow the directions of Surat, and Surat had its eyes always directed towards trade in Mogul territory. The professed policy of the Company was not to take sides but to keep fair with both and trust in God to procure reputation and advancement to themselves. The question to be answered by the perusal of this correspondence is, did the Company maintain fair relations with

both ? After the conclusion of peace Shivaji granted the Company Cauls at all places and the feeling of the Company at the time is well summarised in the following words. That Shivaji "will ever rob us in his own country, there appears to be no fear or suspicion about it" (198/II.) There can be no doubt that the policy pursued by Surat was not friendly to Shivaji ; it may be that they apprehended danger to their trade at Surat by being friendly to Shivaji, or that they apprehended danger to Bombay by Shivaji's conquering Danda Rajapore Castle, or that they intended to secure the Castle for themselves as Heury Revington had planned to do with the assistance of Rustum Jumah and, therefore, were keeping Shivaji in suspense till they gathered sufficient strength to acquire and hold it. They apparently wished to have some voice in the matter. The Siddy had authorised them to negotiate peace with Shivaji but Shivaji did not encourage them in this venture. This is in short a rough outline, as disclosed by the correspondence of one party, of the relations between Shivaji and the English; and so long as the English on their side were keeping Shivaji in suspense he cannot be charged either with faithlessness or excess of finesse and intrigue if he on his part kept them in equal suspense.

While dealing with the broad outlines of the relationship between Shivaji and the English a few minor points have been left out. These throw further light on the English policy and, therefore, call for a passing reference here to make the picture complete. The professed general policy of the Company was to keep fair with both sides. In this connection the advice which Surat sent to Carwar deserves particular attention. (351/2) "forbear assisting either, but carry an equal hand towards both, behaving themselves like merchants whose sole design is to seek a trade in the country, being courteous and civil to both, *but especially to that side in whose possession the country remains.*" The next point for the company to consider was their attitude when they happened to suffer some wrong at the hands of an army either of Shivaji or that of his enemy. They meekly submitted to the affronts even at some risk of being misunderstood (365) and Surat taking every thing into consideration advised their agents to keep their temper because they argued when a rude army comes they are not

mindful as to what they do and they do not know friend from foe. At times the agents lost temper and thought of taking strong action but all considerations in defence of self-respect etc. were thought to be inopportune, (87/2, 88/2) and the agents were advised to humour the officials and not to wound their high sense of personal dignity. The two passages one quoted below and the advice of Surat to Carwar quoted above sum up the attitude of the Company towards local officials at the beginning of their career. (86/2 Bombay to Rajapore.) It seems to us that Anagee Pandit "has taken some high implacable disgust and offence at some passages which have happened between him and you, you will do well therefore by your prudent, meek and discreet deportment to work him into a more affectionate opinion of you, for he is a person of great authority under his master, having the title and power of a Viceroy in his command and being a wise man justly expects to receive all due honour in his place, though we would have you keep the respect due to the Hon'ble Company. Yet we advice to avoid all ungraceful effects of haughtiness and vanity and to govern yourself with a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings and commerce with the wise and searching people, with whom you have to do, who make not only a sport, but a great advantage when they have to do with persons subject to the heat of passion or self-opinion, of which we doubt not your experience of the world has sufficiently convinced you of."

Nos. 347 and 349 clearly set out the lines of a trade mission. The instructions to Mr. Niccolls will be read even to-day with a good deal of advantage. Nos. 382/383 deal with the embargo on a ship. The company eventually raised the embargo with the full hope that it would go a long way in creating favourable opinion about the Company. 318/2 is a good instance of taking advantage of every little thing for furthering one's end. The Company consider ways and means of creating a favourable impression about themselves at the Mogul Court because of the struggle with Shivaji about Hendry —Kendry. The English tried to keep their peace with Shivaji a secret from the Mogul so also they tried to keep secret from Shivaji an understanding which they were having with a neighbouring Raja (313) The Company used to employ spies to obtain information about Shivaji and his movements.

Contemporary English opinion about Shivaji and contemporaries

In order to understand fully the significance of Shivaji's achievements and the greatness of his glory one must try to understand the circumstances in which he was placed, the persons with whom and against whom he was working and the contemporary political situation of India. He had to achieve success overcoming the difficulties which stood in his way with such means as were then available and were likely to be most efficacious. A true picture of the times can best be found only in contemporary writings, provided the writings come from untainted and unbiassed sources. And we can well say further that it must have been on the bases of similar contemporary opinion and information that Shivaji shaped his policy, planned out his expeditions and entered into war or peace with this or that power.

The conditions at the Moghul Court and in the Moghul dominion as reflected in these documents may be summed up as follows. At the beginning of Shivaji's political career Aurangzeb who was the governor of the Deccan was engaged in a series of wars with the other Mahomedan powers in the Deccan which had resulted in weakening them. The external wars and the reverses had not only weakened the authority in the Deccan of the Mahomedan states but had also impaired the cohesion by creating internal squabbles. Aurangzeb went to Agra and usurped the throne by putting his father in prison and either assasinating or imprisoning his brothers. The Court was naturally torn into factions and no central authority could make itself effectively felt. Besides Aurangzeb had a number of other things to engage his attention near home for the safety of his position before he could affectively check and control the governors in distant parts of the kingdom. When Surat was raided by Shivaji the governor and other ministers of the king and eminent merchants sought refuge in the castle and left the city to take care of itself (78). There was not even an attempt made to put up a fight as there were not even 500 trained soldiers in readiners. The money provided for soldiers the Governor used to appropriate to himself. Besides, there were many Umraos displeased with the King who preferred to be away from Court under one pretext or another. There

were others who tried to prolong the expeditions as they offered them chances to make more money than what they cauld make while they were present at Court. When Shivaji had established his reputation as a hero and had a solid force under his command the Umraos liked to be on friendly terms with him so that in case of any danger from the King they could reckon on Shivaji's support. As it was rumoured Aurangzeb's son, who was at Aurangabad and was Viceroy of Moghul possessions in the Deccan, was for a time in league with Shivaji. Besides, the Umraos were used to a life of luxury and even in military camps they used to have their harems around them. For example, when Siddy Sambole was in imminent danger of an attack from Shivaji's fleet, the English warned the Siddy and asked him to leave, he could not disembark because he had not paid his men. The English paid him money, which he wasted on women instead of paying his soldiers. William Minchin writes regarding this, " I can percieve the Siddy minds nothing but his dancing women whom he hath continually dancing before him " (314/2). Many of the Umraos used to buy immunity from attack, from Shivaji. The governor of Surat after the first raid instead of improving his ways seems to have had some understanding with Shivaji. Besides, there was no safety of life or property to nonmahomedan subjects of the Moghul. The administration of justice was corrupt and based on religious considerations (139/2).

Vijapore after the death of Mahomed Adil Shah and in the minority of Ali Adil Shah was in a hopeless condition. Some of the Umraos did not like to salute the bastard King (1) and knowing full well that life at the court was buzzing with intrigue every one of the Umraos looked to his own immediate interest, and tried to keep away from the capital. No two generals in the army would support each other. When Fazalkhan was routed by Shivaji, Rustum Jamma did nothing to help him but kept up appearances by feigning that he had been defeated and had been suffered to retire to Hookery by Shivaji. The Queen of Vijapore always suspected him to be her enemy and he suspected her to be his enemy (1). The whole administration was rotten to the core on account of corruption and incapcity. At Rajapore where the English records begin, the Governor of the place escaped by flight, (13)

when he was attacked by Shivaji's forces. The same state of affairs obtains at the close of Shivaji's career at the other end of the Vijapore kingdom when he was on his expedition to the Karnatak. "The Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of his approach" (263). Owing to her bad government and extortion the Queen had raised her subjects to rebellion (24). When the Queen was banished most of the Umraos made it their business to rob and despoil the country; and they kept on the bastard as the king because they could not decide with whom to replace him. When the bastard came of age he developed into a treachreous villain and either imprisoned or poisoned some of the best of his Umraos (67). The King was incapable of doing anything to protect his subjeets by raising an army or putting up any defence anywhere and his subjects got an impression that he himself was in league with Shivaji (106). Cowardly as he was, cunning was his only weapon. Vijapore used to pay an annual ransom to Aurangzeb but the king pleaded exemption for such territories as were under Shivaji. So, when the Moghul started his expeditions against Shivaji, the generals of the campaigns very naturally called upon Vijapore to start simultaneous operations. Vijapore made some show of doing this, but withdrew without fighting Shivaji's army (415). In fact it could truly be said that once the fight between Shivaji and Moghul began, Vijapore quietly slipped out of the struggle. Both Vijapore and Golconda were so much crippled by their previous wars with Aurangzeb and by their internecine warfare that they by themselves either singly or in cooperation were unable to fight the Moghul army. They regarded Shivaji as a "bulwark" (111) between themselves and the Mogul and therefore often times helped him both with men and money to fight for their freedom (393–4). This being the policy of the State, the Umraos and generals of Vijapore on their part used to maintain a political war against Shivaji at the king's charge, and they never designed totally to rout Shivaji as it was not in their interest to do so, because they could not maintain themselves in times of peace (59/2).

Golconda was neither worse nor better than Vijapore, but the king of Golconda knew that discretion was better and he paid ransom to Shivaji and saved his country from ruin. The king and his councillors were careful not to give any opportu-

nity to Shivaji to pick up a quarrel; later, the king was in open conspiracy with Shivaji to take Ginji.

Buhlol Khan, Rustum Jamma and other great nobles were neither friends of the king nor enemies of Shivaji. So, they kept up the struggle with Shivaji out of policy and self-interest (59/2). While the Umraos and their armies were lying at home effeminately afraid to "wet their tender skins." Shivaji played his game wisely and conquered vast territories (304/2).

The Portuguese by forcible conversions and the Dutch by their cruelties were getting very unpopular.

It was in these troubled times that Shivaji had to carve his fortune and establish a kingdom for himself. This collection gives us an idea formed by his contemporaries as to how he had been able to achieve his great object. The factors used to exchange these letters in strict confidence and the expression of opinion found in this volume, with regard to Shivaji and his contemporaries is fairly honest and frank. Shivaji was very keens on getting news from enemy quarters but he kept his plans strictly to himself and nobody had the least idea about these before they were actually put into effect. The plans were sudden and subtle (318/2) and those who had anything to do with him were always baffled by him. Some of his contemporaries were of opinion (108/2) that Shivaji would keep his oath; while some others were of opinion that (131/2) that he was guided solely by self-interest. He had always kept his neighbours in dreadful fear of the movements of his army. He paid his men handsomely and got the utmost work out of tnem. He himself worked hard and made others do the same, not only when the days were clear and the sun was shining but even when the sun was obscured during the rains. While other forces rested at winter quarters, his forces used to move up and down the country if there were few fair patches duriug the rains (310). He always kept his forces on a "running banquet" up and down the country and thus stole a march over other forces which were slothfully resting (198). He kept up a fight on all fronts and prevented his enemies from combining against him. At times he used to lull some one of his opponents into quietude with an offer of peace and would then successfully lead his force into the terri-

tories of the other till he sued for peace. If in the meanwhile, the former proved recalcitrant he would worst him too. In his conquests he appears to have observed a distinction between campaigns for money and compaigns for territory. So also if the Chauth ($\frac{1}{4}$) or Mokasa ($\frac{1}{r}$) which he levied on a place was paid then he used to desist from conquest. He was repeatedly demanding of Surat the chauth before he went there for the second time. After his taking of Karanja the other towns and villages in the country near Nandurbar and there-abouts promised him in writing that they would pay him the chauth (250). After conquest when the country was within his jurisdiction he used to protect the territory; and any molestation of his subjects he used to resent; he was very angry with the Khan of Carwar (18/2) for having siezed upon a very rich merchant from his territory. In his campaigns he used money freely but corruption in his own camp he put down with an iron hand. But he at times gave a second chance to the offenders to prove their loyalty and to work for him (268).

This was the man who was destined to be the founder of the Maratha Empire. The times in which he lived were troubled, and there were mighty kingdoms, around him, the Moghul Empire being the mightiest of them all. The great Empires were, however, manned by hereditary office-bearers who, slothful and corrupt, were eating up like parasites the revenues of the soil which were meant for the fitting up of an army. To this must be added the religious intolerance of Aurangzeb. Surat which was being rehabilitated after the first sack by Shivaji was deserted by the " Banians " because of insecurity of life and property. Under such circumstances Shivaji's rule must have been welcomed at several places. Such was the decaying state of the kingdom full of corruption, intrigue and discontent both amongst the nobles and the citizens. Shivaji knew how to play his cards successfully. At the beginning of his career he knew his forces were small and his resources slender, and he would have been crushed outright by any one of his opponents had he engaged them in an open fight. Against Afzal's forces or Shasta's forces, his " Mavli " forces were entirely powerless. It would have been a mad gamble to risk these few men in a fight with either. But though prudent he was bold and fearless

and what he could not dream of achieving by an open fight he effectively achieved at grave personal risk. As the Rev. John L'Escaliot puts it, he was "if necessity require, venterous and desperate in execution of his resolves" (79). He risked his life and came out victorious. The effect was electric; with the death or the wounding of the generals the opposing soldiers were demoralised and he gave to his army the glory which he knew his army at the time was incapable of achieving for him. He knew Vijapore and Golkonda were honeycombed with vice and incapacity but he did not like them to join hands with the Moghul forces against him. He also knew that these powers would prefer liberty at any cost to a subjugation by the Moghul. So when Jayasing brought together all the forces which were against Shivaji under his command, he knew it was futile to offer resistance. So he capitulated on heavy terms. He thus diverted the force of the great Mogul army which was directed against his territory towards Vijapore. Shivaji was sent to Agra after this incident and was imprisoned. But he effected his escape and recovered his territory. In the meanwhile his men had been sufficiently seasoned and trained to warfare and after his return from Agra the policy of personal risk and careful nursing of his army gives way to a policy of personal direction of forces in lightening campaigns throughout the countryside. He succeeded in keeping the Moghul and Vijapore forces apart. So also he kept some section ofthe Umraos in both the courts always on his side.

We have two penportraits of Shivaji in this record at page 73 of Part I and page 334 of Part 2. He was a person of middling height, with an erect bearing and excellent proportions, very active and whenever he used to speak it appeared as if he was smiling. He had quick and piercing eyes and was fairer than any of his own people. At the coronation he weighed 6000 pagodas. He was amused by the periwigs of the factors. He very much resented the forcible conversion of his subjects by the Portuguese and the tortures of the Hindus in other parts of India imposed by Aurangzeb's mad bigotry.

From 1659 onwards Shivaji had continuously to face several opponents and for a part of this time the factors at Bombay were in opposition to him. Whether they were at

peace or in oppsition they all the while were closely watching him and his contemporaies. President Aungier of Bombay had several dealings with Shivaji and with most of his contemporaries also. The President has given expression to his views in two dispatches to the Directors in London, which might be taken to be a fair representation of contemporary opinion about Shivaji.

In No. 272 Vol II he says :—" With a success as happy as Caesar's in Spain; he came, saw, and overcame and is reported to have taken so vast a treasure in gold, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and wrought corall that have strengthened his arms with very able sinews to prosecute his further designs."

"He being no less dexterous, thereat than Alexander the Great was for, by the agility of his winged men (himself terming them birds) he took in less than eight months what he had delivered to Jaysing" and in No 279 Vol II, "But it is too well known that Shivaji is as second Sertorious, and comes not short of Hannibal for Stratagems." The Company found him to be, "the fairest enemy and noblest friend."

No greater praise can be bestowed on an opponent by his contemporaries.

Summary.

The purpose of this introduction is to examine the English records and to discuss how far they would be helpful to the study of the life and times of Shivaji. From the very nature of the existing records, it is not possible to discover anything in them which would be useful for the study of his early life and the beginnings of his career. Shivaji is first mentined in the Records in December 1659. The question which would naturally suggest itself to anybody is where is the student to look for historical materials covering this very interesting period in Shivaji's life. The simple and the only answer to the querry is and will ever be to carry on researches in the family records of persons with whom he mixed, conversed and had consultations and in whose company he matured his plans. Some records of this type are to be found in Rajwade's 15th volume.

In this volume we have published with expert and experienced help everything which we could discover in the India

Office Records* concerning the life of Shivaji. Not only that there has been no conscions omission but we have added something from the collection made by Messrs Sen and Divekar which we thought would be of assistance to the study of the life and times of Shivaji. Extracts from Dutch and Protuguese sources which are to be found in the India Office are not included in this volume because thay are not English Records and if this volume meets with the approval of the public and is patronised by them we might be encouraged to plan the collection and publication of Dutch, Protuguese and French records on similar lines. Marathi and Mahomedan records have been receiving some attention for the last quarter of a century.

The whole collection of English records having now been made available in this volume, I thought of examining the extracts with a view to see what assistance they could give to elucidate some of the prominent incidents in Shivaji's life. With this end in view I have discussed above some of the incidents which the factors have referred to and the discussion gave us the following results.

1. The report of the Afzal incident in this volume is based on hearsay and the report gives us no information about the place, time and persons involved in the struggle except the victor and the victim. The result is that the English records are not of any help on the point.

2. The Panhalla and Kolhapur incident is reported from personal knowledge. But the reporters have not cared to give the details.

3. The report of Shasta-Khan's incident is presumably based on Shivaji's own letter to Raoji Pandit. But the reporter failed to report where the incident took place. Curiously enough the Surat report gave us a proof how news improves in passage from south to north and also in course of time.

4. The Jayasing incident is imperfectly reported.

5. The Surat incident is fully reported. I have analysed all the reports and have come to the conclusion that the details about cutting of heads and dismembering of body are based on

Anthony Smith's reports alone. The Dutch records do not support his yarns nor does the 'Quisseh' published by Sir Jivanji Modi in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society volume VI Nos. 1 and 2 at pages 80-81. The conclusion to be drawn is that even for Surat incidents we cannot *implicitly* rely on the English Factory Records.

6. Oxinden was present at Shivaji's coronation. But he does not appear to have moved about and mixed freely amongst the people. He has not mentioned the guests who were assembled there, neither has he cared to mention any details about ceremonies etc. For a full account of the coronation we shall be forced to have recourse to other sources.

7. The raid on Hubli is reported fairly accurately.

8. The references to Shivaji's literacy are direct and conclusive.

9. The English East India Company came in direct conflict with Shivaji's fleet at Hendry-Kendry. We have in this volume a full account from English sources about the incident.

10. This record reveals the relations between Shivaji and the English so fully as no other collection has yet done. I have tried to bring out the salient points involved, in the discussion on this very interesting topic. I have also commented on a a number of other incidents and the evidence available in these records regarding them. The examination of these merely strengthens the conclusions drawn above.

To sum up, it can be stated that unless the interests of the Company were directly at stake the factors have neither been very inquisitive nor very precise in their statements. To give the details of several incidents in Shivaji's life as and when they happened, was not the object with which the letters were written. The incidents in Shivaji's career come in casually and therefore, the places, exact dates or names of several persons who were in command of Shivaji's forces etc. are not usually mentioned; to the writer whether *x* or *y* was in command did not concern in the least nor did he mind the exact date. To students of Shivaji's life on the other hand, it is these details that are the

most important, as the nature of the main incidents is already fairly known from other sources. Herein the English records have, therefore, mainly a corroborative value and the most they do is to put a limit to the time before which any incident might have happened. But to fix the exact date we must resort to other sources; and in spite of Sir Jadunath Sarkar's high authority I venture to submit that only Marathi sources can supply this deficiency as no other source can. The incidents discussed above have revealed the inherent defects of the English records.

For the first time we are presenting to the public verbatim copies of *all* the extracts concerning Shivaji which are to be found in the India Office. I have suggested above some tests by which the records should be tested for their dependability and examining in this way the most famous incidents in Shivaji's eventful career I have brought out the deficiencies with which we are faced at every step. I have not done this in any factious or carping spirit, but with the single purpose of appraising the records at their proper value. Sir Jadunath Sarkar says "the records of the English factories on the Bombay coast and inland are of the highest value for *dates* and *facts*." Only a close student of Shivaji's life can see how far this high praise is justified. Did Sir Jadunath find the exact dates and places of Afzal Shasta and other incidents in the transcipts of the records which he got at "great cost"? They are found in Jedhe chronology and these are exact and correct dates which Sir Jadunath has accepted without any demur. Chronologies are not treatises and if they have no formal preface or conclusion it is none of their fault. It is a sad mistake to expect these things from such documents. Sir Jadunath has laid down a few tests by which Jedhe chronology is to be tested. I accept these tests, I also admit that the document we possess to-day is not the original. The only test, however, which should be applied to it is to see how many dates concerning Shivaji which are found in it are wrong. Out of a total number of 168 dates concerning Shivaji only half a dozen seem to be wrong; but those who know anything of the Modi script and have read for themselves original documents know very well how mistakes creep in, in the process of copying and how to correct them. There are just two or three entries which have so far baffled all explanation. Sir Jadunath says

that the dates about Muslim dynasties were copied from short Persian manuscripts; it may be that some of the dates relating to Muslim dynastics might be proved to be demonstrably wrong but does it, therefore, follow that what the Jedhes noted down from personal knowledge about Shivaji is wrong? The chronology is to be used as material for the life of Shivaji and as such we must expect accuracy in the document where some incident with regard to Shivaji's life is concerned. The mistakes made in reading Modi script have now been corrected, so Sir Jadunath need not hereafter complain about that.

" The only contemporary records of Shivaji's and even of Sambhaji's times that now survive are in English and Persian and none at all in Marathi." This is what Sir Jadunath is pleased to assert in his bibliographical note to the life of Shivaji; we have printed here the full text of the English records and we have tested a few incidents to see how far they help us in " fixing dates and events. " Now what does Sir Jadunath mean by a state-paper ? If he means the inward and outward registers, of course, they are not yet discovered. When Rairy Castle passed into Moghul hands and later on into the hands of the East India Company almost the whole of the record was lost. But that does not mean that there are no records. The central place where you should expect rich material has no doubt disappeared, but letters went out from Shivaji's court and letters used to be received at Shivji's court from other families; and so long as such families have not absolutely disappeared there is no cause for depair. The process of unearthing, sifting, editing and publishing may prove to be very troublesome and exacting but all the same Persian or English records can hardly be any substitutes for Marathi records. There are obvious and natural limitations placed upon the English and even Persian records, which no amount of partisan blindness can remove. We have herein the full English records concerning Shivaji but in spite of all our researches the English records have not fully and clearly told us as to why he would not be in league with the Moghul and crush out the Muslim dynasties in the Deccan. This is however to be found explained in Shivaji's own letter to Maloji-Raje Ghorpade printed by the late V. K. Rajwade (Saraswati Mandir.).

6

There is a letter written by Shivaji to Vankoji in which he has explained the way he relieved Vijapore when Dilal Khan had attacked it and forced him to retire to Pedgao beyond the Bhima. He also informed his brother of the return of Sambhaji after fully realising that he could never get proper opportunities at the Moghul, Vijapore or Bhaganagar court. Shivaji also gave his opinion that the fort of Ahiwant was like the fort of Panhala. Can there be any extract either in the Persian or English records to take the place of an original letter of this nature ?

Shivaji's instructions to quartermasters and soldiers are embodied in a circular dated May 1671 in which he says that he has made ample provision for horses (grass-gram etc.) and also sufficient provision for soldiers and enjoins on the soldiers strict discipline. He further orders them to conduct themselves in such a manner that the change for the better from Mohamedan rule may be felt by the subjects. Can Sir Jadunath discover Shivaji's instructions to his soldiers from Persian sources ?

Shivaji's letter to Peshwa Moro Trimbak was published by Rajwade as far back as 1903 (Vol. 8 th No. 12) in which he instructs Moro Trimbak to go to Sinhgad because he has received information of some treachery. He also writes that he has postponed his departure to Konkan and further issues detailed instructions to deal with the situation at Sinhgad. Whence are these details to be discovered except from Marathi sources ?

Shivaji's policy with regard to the imposition of duty on salt is explained in a letter from Shivaji. (Rajwade's Vol. 8 th No. 27) In this collection the factors have said that salt is very cheap in Shivaji's territory but they have not explained his policy which is ennunciated by him in a letter in Marathi. Is it to be neglected because it is in Marathi ?

The instances cited above and the discussions on the English records will make it abundantly clear that in spite of the English records being contemporary and in spite of their being carefully preserved they do not record events with a punctilious regard for accuracy either with regard to dates or facts. They cannot reveal to us the mind of Shivaji as a few letters by him can do. The English learnt things after, sometimes long after, their occurence and in many cases the source

of their knowledge was rumour or hearsay. The fact is that there are obviously certain limitations which are imposed upon every kind of document by its very nature. It is not possible to find unbiassed contemporary opinion about Shivaji and his contemporaries in Marathi documents as we find it in this volume or as we might find in Dutch, Portuguese and French records. It is not possible to get a correct idea of JayaSing's expendition from Marathi letters; for that we must read his own letters. It is not possible to form an absolutely correct idea of all the forces which were combining against Shivaji from time to time, from Marathi records, but we must search for such firmans as were issued by several Muslim states in the Deccan. But the motives which were uppermost in his thoughts, the plans which he made, the homage which he received and all the numerous living details about his life and times are to be learnt only from Marathi sources. The analysis to which the English records have been subjected above reveals to us the farthest limit to which the documents can be used as also the natural limitations of the records.

A similar study will disclose the limitations of such documents which Sir Jadunath roundly styles Persian state papers. Are Padshahinama and Alamgirnama going to disclose the secret motives of Aurangzeb ? Most of the volumes referred to by Sir Jadunath are books prepared to order, and it is too much to expect that they will disclose the whole truth. The motives with which the Moghul and Vijapore generals were actuated and the means they adopted in their campaigns must be studied from the firmans which they issued in their campaigns from time to time. Such firmans are being discovered, though with great difficulty by assiduous investigators, and no state-paper can take their place (Shiva-charitrapradip 93).

This discussion will have gone a long way in bringing out the limitations of all the sources found in various languages which can be properly used as materials for the life and times of Shivaji. Before I conclude it would not be inopportune to state briefly what contribution this volume is likely to make to the study of Shivaji's life.

(i) This correspondence has disclosed the relations between Shivaji and the English fully,

(ii) Hendry-Kendry,

(iii) Shivaji's trade policy.

(iv) Treaty between Shivaji and Vijapore,

(v) Capture of Rajapore by Shivaji--transfer to Vijapore and re-capture by Shivaji.

(vi) Rustum Jamma delivers Rangna to (121) Raoji Pandit before Shivaji's return from Agra.

(vii) More details about Netaji.

(viii) Marriage on 8th June 1674.

(ix) Idea about Shivaji's contemporaries and his times.

(x) All the stages in the contemporary opinion about Shivaji from "rebel" "rogue" to the "Noble Prince Shivaji Raja."

(xi) Contemporary opinion about Shivaji.

Corroborative use.

(xii) Literacy.

(xiii) Karnatak expedition.

(xiv) Expeditions of Kudal--Hubly--Carwar.

Starting with a very humble beginning Shivaji founded a kingdom for himself during a short period of tweny-five years. He fought with three Mahomedan dynasties the greatest amongst whom was the Moghul and that while the greatest Moghul was reigning. His genius gave Deccan the opportunity to rise to her full height and demonstrated to the world that once the spirit to be free is fully roused and is stimulated, nurtured and fostered under proper leadership, no amount of reverses can quell it. It was the living memory of Shivaji and his ceaseless and dauntless efforts which kept the flag flying during the dark period when Aurangzeb personally led and directed his forces against the Marathas. The memory of Shivaji and his times is a rich heritage for the Deccan. Many of her sons, notably the late V. K. Rajwade, have made ceaseless efforts to collect together the materials for a sufficiently accurate and a sufficiently connected account of Shivaji's life and the work of Rajwade is inspiring the efforts of many a research student at Poona, Dhulia, and other centres in Maharastra,

Duriug the twenty-five years of his life which were full of struggles Shivaji came either in contact or conflict with three Mahomedan dynasties, four European companies and went up and down through the whole territory from Gujerat to Tanjore. There are bound to be very rich materials in several languages which can throw new light on several incidents in Shivaji's career which are awaiting discovery. The publication of all the extracts from the English factory records is one part of the great work which must be done. There cannot be any monopoly in the affair. All those who come in contact with Shivaji have some contribution to make and these contributions must be sought for in different quarters and in different languages.

There is a good deal of rich first-class material published in Marathi. I have briefly tried to demonstrate the use to which it can be put. Sir Jadunath has used not more than half a dozen letters from Marathi and he claims that though based as it is on English and Persian records his biography of Shivaji "So far as existing materials go is definitive." The claim is fantastic even for Sir Jadunath Sarkar's self-complacency. First-class historical material from Marathi sources he has not used, possibly because he cannot use it properly ; and curiously enough Sir Jadunath has gone on to employ secondary Marathi materials such as Bakhars, some of them in their English translations, to fill in the considerable gaps left in his book after use had been made of such English and Persian records as were available to him. The Bakhars, Maratha scholars have learnt to ignore since Rajwade subjected them to a searching analysis and found that they contained merely a few particles of truth floating in a sea of absurdity. The researcher must learn to make a clean sweep of these ready-made materials. A researeher must build up his story inch by inch based on such facts as can be ascertained from contemporary documents such as diaries, letters, firmans etc. This process is laborious exacting and not likely to yield quick results. But it is the only one possible if the foundations of our historical edifice are to be firmly and truly laid.

B. G. Paranjpe

English Records on Shivaji

(1)

F. R. Rajapur p. 89 } HENRY REVINGTON AND RANDOLPH TAYLOR TO THE COMPANY { Dated Rajapore 10 December 1659

Our business at this present is not soe much about your present business as your future, if you thinke fitt to make it soe. Therefore wee come to speake of things that may bee, and not what is already done, as followeth. Into what an exigency the Portugalls all alongst this coast are now reduced unto by their and our common enemy the Dutch, wee beleive Your Worshipps are advised something of, but whether fully or no is uncertaine; therefore wee shall, being soe neare their head and having held correspondence with it and received information from it, advise you the condicion of it, by which you may easily judge of the members of other townes belonging to it. From Goa hath binn sent this yeare an embassador unto the Queene of Decann, who hath binn an enemy unto them through the instigation of the Dutch at Vingola, [Vengurla] whose bribes (shee being a mercenary queene) made her to send formerly an army against it; which so much animated the Dutch, there enemy at sea, and so much discouradged there own souldyers in the citty, as made them send the prementionled] embassador, with a pishcash of 100,000 serapheens [sic], to prevent her intencions of sending an army this yeare; who, wee beleive, made peace with her, because there embassador, coming through the towne of Raibagg, advised us as much. But no sooner was hee gonn, but the Dutch with another pishcash supplantts them in the favour of this princess againe, being (as before said) a mercenary queene, and obtaines her command for 1000 horss to goe against it; which was sent and, the army coming by Raibagg, the Generall desiring to see us, wee gathered in discourse from him as followeth. That the reasons of his going against Goa was first to demaund the Kings right, which was the two fortifyed places of Bardeis and Salceets [sic], which formerly belonged to a king of Vizapore, who dying and leaving foure brothers, they warrd each with other, and the eldest, having destroyed the two youngest and overcome the third, forced him to fly; and hee making Goa his citty of refuge, hee was soone afterward converted into the Christian faith; upon which the King

his brother, because hee might live like the brother of a prince gave him the two premencioned places; which hee enjoyed, and dying left them by testament unto his sonn; who being baptized into the Romish faith, and dying without an heire, left them by testament unto the King of Portugall; and ever since they enjoyed and received the revenues of them very peaceably and quietly untill now, the Dutch being there enemy and keeping all manner of releife from them at sea, the Queene laies clame to theis places and demaunds 20,000 pagodas yearely of them for the revenues of such places as they inhabitt on the borders of her country; which at this tyme they are not able to pay, having no releif from Portugall; so that what the yearely revenue comes to is spent in the maintayning of souldyers for there owne defence, and a great deal more to, because there is now no trade and therfore there cann bee no custome. So that at present they have more holds then they cann long hold; and wee are informd from themselves that, unless there happens a warr with [between?] the Dutch and English, or a releif comes from Portugall, its impossible for them to subsist in Goa itself above three yeares more; for the Governours of Goa are not beloved amoung the peaple in Goa, and all the feadolgos in Goa etc places, that are the props and maintainers of theis places yet, are now conveying there estates away as fast as they cann; and when they have don that (which will not bee long a doing), they will desert the places and leive them to those that will take them Therfore, if Your Worshipps please to take it into your consideration and finde out some way to treate with the King of Portugall, wee are well assured by wise men heere that you may have what places you desire upon honourable tearmes; for thats the thing they stand upon, and say that they had rather loose there citties and castles unto there enemies honourably then deliver them up to there freinds dishonourably; although they are inclynd to the latter, were the conditions agreable with the former. The army that lay before Goa made an assault upon Bardeis, worsted them, and tooke possession of some part of the outer works; but by a supply of souldyers out of the citty they beate the Moare back, regaind what they had lost, and kild him 4 or 500 men with little loss to themselves. This yeare the Dutch expected land souldyers to come upon there shipps; but wee heare they wanted men in Batavia. Yet we beleive they will not want long, and if they once bring but 500 or 1000 men before Goa, as they may very well doe, by landing them at Vingola to joyne with the Moore,

its very probable that they will take it. But if Rustum Jemah etc. prooves sucoesfull in his present designe, the Dutch will faile of assistance from the Moore, if the Portugall bee but as liberall to him as they have binn to the Queene, because he is a man of his word; and then if the Portugals should bee driven to desert the place through necessity, and declare that they deliver it up to the English, and wee therupon enter it with a feiw men, it may bee a sufficient ground for us heerafter to claime it, though wee were forced out of it by the Dutch. It was beleivd and told us by Rustum Jemah himself, who is much the Englishes freind, that hee should have binn sent this yeare against Goa, as formerly hee hath bin, but the Queene suspects him to bee her enemy, and so indead hee is; which leads us to another subject, as worthy of your consideration as the former. The person that is cald King of this country is knowne to bee the bastard of this Queenes husband, and she, notwithstanding that, would have the crowne setled on him; but some of the Umbrawes of this country, knowing him to bee spuriously begotten, will not give him homadge and refuses to goe to court; and these are Rustum Jemah, Bull Ckaune [Bahlolkhan] Shawgee [Shahaji] and Sevagy; which latter lyes with an army to the no [rth] ward and commands all alongst the cost from the upper Choul unto Dabull; against whom the Queene this yeare sent Abdle Ckaune with an army of 10,000 horss and foote; and because shee knew with that strength hee was not able to resist Sevagy, shee councelld him to pretend freindshipp with his enemy: which hee did. And the other (whether through intelligence or suspicion its not knowne) dissembled his love toward him, and sent his mother as a hostadge, assuring him of his reality; upon which Abdle Ckaune advances, and the two armies lay within little distance of each other, while with a party from each theis two went to meete and imbrace each other. And having had some discours publiquely, they desired to bee private; when Sevagy with a dagger from out of his bosome stabd the other to the hart. After which, the signe being givin, his army, consisting of Rashpootes, Hendooes, etc., fell upon the Moors, kild about 3,000, and put the rest to flight; which they pursuing, in there pursute tooke the great castle of Panella, some eight miles from Collopore, where wee livd; which was the onely place of refuge for the King and Queene to fly unto in tyme of perrill and hath taken possession of all the port and inland townes; which hath made some of the port towne governours fly from there

governments unto this port of Rajapore, which is at peace, because it belongs to Rustum Jemah, who is a freind of Sevagies and is now upon his march toward him, and within feiw dayes wee shall heare of his joyning with him, and then wee shall (according to H[enry] R[evingtons] promise unto him at his coming downe) send him all the granadoes which last yeare hee desired, and advised us to spare Sevagy some, promising that, if wee would lye with our shipps before Danda Rajapore Castle, that Sevagyes men should assist us ashoare, hee having already taken the town of Danda Rajapore, but not the castle, wherein there is a great treasure, part of which wee may have and the castle to [o] give him but the rest. And this is the buisness that wee have to recommend unto you; which H. R. hinted unto Mr. Mathew Andrews in a particuler letter, but hee presently putts it into his next generall, whereunto Mr. Forster sighnes, and Mr. Gray writes for every office boy to take notice of, and commands us to act nothing in it; which hee need not have donn, for how cann wee or hee act anything in this buisnesse before you send out two or three shipps and men for the purpose? But wee may bring things in the meane tyme to such maturity and ripenesse as that hereafter they may bee ready for you to pluck; and so much wee are resolved to doe. One months tyme more will, wee beleive, put an end to this trouble; for Sevagyes father, Shawjee, that lyes to the southward, is expected within eight dayes with his army, consisting of 17,000 men, and then they intend for Vizapore, the King and Queenes residence, whose streng[t]h onsists onely in men, and they are not above 10,000 souldyers;, co that in probability the kingdome will bee lost. And if it sproves so, all that Rustum Jemah hath promisd us, of a tancksall of remitting you part of the salt peeter costomes, and of assisting you in taking Danda Rajapore Castle, which are three things wee doe desire to bee instrumentall in, will as certainely bee performed. Wee onely want power and means, and a good head at Suratt. [E. F. India 1655–1660 pp. 247–51]

(2)

F. R. Rajapur p. 103.	H. REVINGTON AND FACTORS TO WILLIAM MINGHAM COMMANDING THE RAJAPORE MERCHANT.	Dated Rajapore 14 Jan. 1659/60

Since our coming up from Jettapore wee have not understood the Commanders minde of Sevagies forces now lying in Rajapore, notwithstanding wee invited ourselves unto his presence

the next morning (after coming up at night) hee desiring our absence from his presence till the presente evening, when wee desired his excuse till tomorrow morning, and then wee intend to visett him, after which you may expect to heare further from us.

(3)

F. R. Rajapur p. 104	HENRY REVINGTON, RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. TO SURAT.	Dated Rajapore 4 Feb. 1659/60

Since our last, Sevagyes forces (whose actiona you can not but here of, being so neare us) hath gonn on succesfully and possessed themselves of severall port townes on the coast; amoungst which Dabull being one, the Governour runn from thence hether to Rajapore with three of Abdell Ckaunes jounkes (whom Sevagy kild)...; where being come, his sonn, Fosell Ckaune, joyning forces with Rustum Jemah, lord of this towne, they both write to the Governour of Rajapore to receive what goods were in theis jounkes (as the Governour informd us), while they marched towards Sevagyes forces, then lying at Panella; and in the way encounters with each other, in which encounter Fozell Ckaune, being in the front, was first routed and many of his men kild, and afterwards persued; while Rustum Jemah had only some of his men slaine and himselfe suffered to retreat back unto Hookery. Which newes coming downe to Rajapore put the Governour into such a fright that hee would presently have runn from hence, without making up any accompt with us or the towne; but wee perswaded him to stay till hee heard from his master, who wee are informd, and doe beleive, is Sevagyes friend, because the Queene was not his nor hee hers, and his syding with Fozell Ckaune against Sevagy was lookt on only as a warlike pollicy, for hee now sitts still while Sevagy proceeds beyond him to Vizapore. But all this did not really (though semingly) prevaile with this Governor to stay; for hee told us hee would come to us the next morning and give us a note upon the towne for monyes that our broker had disbursed upon our house (being already about 700 pagodas) and for 2,000 pagodas that our sheroff Timogy sent unto Rustum Jemah and had taken a bill for it in the Englishes name (unknowne to us; which bill, at his being imprisoned at Raybagg.... hee sent downe to us, desiring us to receive it of the aforesaid Governour. Now, it was no more then reason in us to demaund this mony of the Governour, because that Tymogy, our sheroff, owed us about the same some... ; and besides, how doe wee know but, our sherff being imprisoned (as before), and 4 or

5,000 pagodas forced from him so unjustly, might make him become insolvent and not able to pay what hee owed the Company? Therefore wee, finding this Governour the next morning not so good as his promise, sent for him, and heard that hee [had?] runn away in the night downe to Jettapore, aboard the Dabull jounkes, intending to bee gonn; upon which wee presently sent downe to the *Diamond* (who was then lying ashoare triming) to haule off and fall downe belowe the Dabull jounckes; which accordingly she did, and being mand with about 20 lascarres and halfe a dozen of our selves, desired the Governour of Rajapore to come aboard us; when wee demaunded a reason for his running away in that nature. And hee not given [giving] any reason, wee demaunded our mony; which hee paid us in goods to the vallew of 1200 pagodas, as per the inclosed list, and for the rest hee said hee would pay us afterward. But at this instant comes 500 or 600 men to Rajapore, and 200 downe to Jettapore to take theis jounckes of Abdle Ckaunes, and desired our assistance; which wee denyed, and returned answer that wee came downe only to even our accompt with the Rajapore Governour, and after wee had donn our owne businesse, they might doe what they pleased. Afterward they required us to deliver up the Dabull Governour, the Rajapore Governour, and the Suttaly [Satavli] Governour, who came all aboard; which wee denyed, being not consistent with our religion to deliver up any man to his enemy that comes under our protection; and besides, there being aboard of us was only to make up an accompt depending betweene the Rajapore Governour and the English; which when that was donn, they had liberty to goe where they pleased. This angred them, but pleased the Governours, in so much that, upon the newes and sight of Sevagyes men, they presently desired us to take possession of two of there jounks and to owne them. But that wee would not doe; only, if they would deliver into our hands the jounk of about 300 tonns, wee would [keep ?] possession of her till the rest of the mony was paid, and that wee would have liberty to imploy her this monsoone on the Companies accompt, without any detriment to the Company for any damage that should happen to her; with which they were content, and drew up a writing amoung themselves, for us to shew unto Sevagyes forces, that this jounk was the Englishes; which being donn, they desired us to carry them to Vingola; but that wee could not answer to Sevagy; therefore desired excuse, and encuraged them to goe aboard there other two jounkes and sayle for Surrat or some towne under the

Mogulls command. But they would dot goe, the souldyers in the great jounk (being upwards of 50, with there weomen, being 150) declaring for Sevagy ; upon which hee protested against them and hired one amydea, wherein, with a letter of recommendation from H. R. to the Cheif of the Dutch in Vingola, hee went ; where hee is under there protection. Thus having donn our buisness the best we could, H. R. went ashoare, to accquaint Sevagyes men that, as wee were strangers in this country and merchants, wee weare not to meddle or side in fighting with any party, but to trade with all, if wee could ; and that Governours were gonn and left two of there shipps (the other being ours, for mony oweing us), which wee beleived would yeild to them. And the next day wee went up to Rajapore, leaving Mr. Mingham commander of the jounk, whom wee have named the *Rojapore Merchant* and intended to have fild her with rice, beetlenutt etc. and so sent her to Persia and Coung, which must neads have gaind the Company mony, wee paying nothing for her hull, and lascarrs wages heere being 50 per cent. less then in Surrat, and there provissions too ; but having no mony, this our intention was frustrated, and now wee think of sending her up to you at Basseene, from whence (or Chaule) she might gaine the Company a considerable peece of mony unto Persia. But when wee are thinking of this, another thought arises : how wee shall get mony to pay lascarrs and to buy shipps provisions suffitient to carry her up to you ? and a little pouder etc. necessaries shee wants ; for here is no mony to bee had, Vouggy and all the merchants and exchange men being gonn. Which leads us to Rojapore, where being come up, the next morning the Generall desird to speak with us. And the next day R [andolph] T [aylor] went over the river to know his minde ; which was made knowne by demanding the aforesaid Governours, but it was told him they were certainely gonn. The hee required us to take the jounks ; which was denied him. Afterwards hee demaunded of H. R. the goods and jounk wee had ; of which the former was offerd him, provided hee would give us a bill upon the towne with Vouggy Sheppotts, the Desies, etc. merchants hands for the payment of as much mony as wee had them delivered us for ; which hee promised and desired the goods to bee sent for up, but untill the writing was made and delivered, wee would not send for or deliver the goods. And upon that, and some other discourse about D [anda] R [ajapore] C [astle], which his master hath a great minde for us to helpe him in taking it, or rather the mony in it (of which the

Companye is largely advised), wee parted; and afterward went downe to Jettapore about the Rojapore Merchant; in which tyme the souldyers in the great jounck, being fearefull of having there weomen abused by the soldyers of Sevagy, altered there prementioned resolution of delivering there shipp up to Sevagy, and stood upon there owne defence, and tooke the men belonging to the other of there shipps and weyhd anchor, falling downe belowe us and Sevagyes forces, who lay on both sides watching there motion, but she fired through them and came to an anchor beyond the command of there gunns. Upon which Vouggy and Velgy being in Jettapore, Sevagyes men ceises on them, because the English would not take the jounke for them but lett her goee which caused us to send them word that wee would fire the town; about them, if they delivered us not our broker. And upon that they all runn up the hill, sending Velgy away before them; which made us follow them to the topp of the hill; where being come, they were all below the hill; unto whom wee sent Mr. Gyfard and the commander of the *Diamond* to demand our broker. But instead of delivering him, they kept Mr. Gyffard to and sent the *Diamond*[s] commander back to bid us to come no further; and in the meane tyme they marched away with about 200 souldyers as farr as Carrapatann that night; from whence wee have received letters from Mr. Gyffard that they say, unless wee take theis jounkes and deliver them our goods, they will keepe him and Velgy. Now wee recommend this business...unto your consideration, whither it bee fitt for us to take theis jounkes for them, one of which lyes in the river empty, and the other full of men and weomen; or whether wee should deliver the jounke and goods in our possession to them whom it concernes not. In our reasons it appeares unreasonable, although they doe detayne Mr. Gyffard and our broker; whom they cann but keepe prisoners so long as wee cann have a letter carryed to there master Sevagy, who is so great and noble a person as wee beleive hee will never maintaine this action of deteying any of us upon so unreasonable accompt. And wee thinke it more fitt that Mr. Gyffard suffers imprisonment in a just cause by them then wee unjustly to doe anything that might cause a just imprisonment by others; besides the dishonour that would redound to our nation by deliveriug up so many soules into the hands of there enemyes who are no otherwaies to us then freinds and the looseing of so many weomens lives (for anything wee know) by pining and greiving in extremity, if not by mercyless cruelty, for the redemtion of one

Englishman from imprisonment, who hereafter, wee hope, will bee rewarded for his suffering...Your letters to Cale Velho could not as yett bee sent forward by land, theis poore people being afraid to pass through or by souldyers; yet this cossett will venture up the coast, for the trouble is now running downe, and wee hope in one months tyme it will bee gonn so farr, as our business will bee donn; for wee are now boyling peeter in Rojapore and are sending up to boyle more at Nemtovad, which wee hope to have all downe before the raines falls....As for the other goods, they are and might bee now bought cheape, notwithstanding theis troubles, and without trouble might bee brought to port after the raines; but as wee begunn, so we end, your not sending mony to pay our debts or to buy more goods makes us uncapable of doeing any other buisness (besides the salt-peeter) for our imployers against next yeare...Intrest of one per cent [per-month?] runns deepe in a principall of 5,000*l*. [E. F. India 1655–60 pp. 354–58]

(4)

F. R. Rajapur p. 109. } HENRY REVINGTON TO SIVAJI { Dated Rajapore 13 Feb. 1659/60.

To Sevagy, Generall of the Hendoo Forces.

How much freindshipp the English hath promised to act for you against Danda Rajapore Castle your servants Dorogy etc. wee beleive hath informd you; but how much injury wee have recived from them wee are ashamed to tell you. Only thus much bee pleased to understand: that because wee would not take the jounkes lying in Rajapore River, and bee enemies to those who were our freinds, therefore hath our broker and one Englishman binn carryed away by your servants and kept and abused in prison for 25 dayes; and although now our broker is released, yet still the English man is detayned and imprisoned in Carrapatann Castle, to the sorrow of us and feare of all merchants in the port townes under your command, beleiveing that this action will hinder there and our trading. But wee are patient and hope for satisfaction by a letter from you unto the cheife of theis your forces. Therefore wee pray that theis may come to your hands, and intreat your answer to this for the restoring of our English man and what else hath binn taken, against your command. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. pp. 358-9.]

(5)

F. R. Rajapur p. 108. } H. REVINGTON TO FOSELL CKA, ABDLE: CKA: SONN. { Dated Rajapore 13 Febry. 1659/60

Wee beleive before this comes to your hands that your sarvant Mahmud, Sheriff Governour of Dabull, hath writt to you all buisness, therefore wee shall be breif, not knowing, neyther whether this may come to your hands; but if it doth, you may please to beleive that the English are your freinds, because wee are told and have heard that our good freind, Rustum Jemah and yourselfe joynd forces togeother and went hand in hand against your enemy, and therefore wee were willing to doe what your Dabull Governour et prv: [*sic*? and private] people desired, and besides it was against our religion and reason to fight against you our freind, and deliver your shipps to your enemyes. But because wee did not doe this, one English man was carried perforce away, and put in prison, with our cheif broker, by Sevagyes souldyers; but now wee cannot helpe all this, because you have great buisness, yett hope to see peaceable tymes againe for the good of your country.

(6)

F. R. Rajapur p. 108. } H. REVINGTON &c. TO RUSTUM JEMAH. { Dated Rajapore 13 February 1660

The good that the English promised unto this towne hath beene in some measure begunn already by your good encouradg ment, but it is our unhappinesse that such trouble is come as makes us incapable of proceding any further at present, yett since your Maldarr [Amaldar] came hether with a letter from you to us wee are very glad to understand the continuance of your command over us in this towne, which wee resolve not to leave, and are sorry that your servant Abdle Careeme left it, whom wee hope hath accquainted you with all passadges and that you are pleased with what we have donn, which wee think will please you and displease nobody else, for you may bee confident the English will never doe any injury to so good a freind and wee hope you will look upon us as your servants and not suffer one of us to bee imprisoned in Carrapatann Castle for no other reason but because wee would not take the jounkes of Fosell Ckaunes for Sevagyes men nor deliver the goods amounting 1171¼ Pago. which Abdle Careeme gave us for your account. Wee beleive that Sevagy never gave his command to abuse us for denying that action therefore wee have writt to him and sent this letter to you desi-

ring that you would send one of your servants to him with it. Likewise wee have sent another letter to Fosell Oka:, which when you have read, you may send to him if you please for wee would be freends to all them that bee yours. What you want from us that wee have to sell you may command before another because wee are your friends &ca.

(7)

F. R. Rajapur p. 110. } HENRY REVINGTON, &c. TO SURAT. { Dated Rajapore 15 February 1659/60.

Our broker writt a letter to Rustum Jemah and Sevagy when hee was imprisoned with Mr. Gyfard; and afterward a maldarr from Rustum Jemah was sent downe, with one man of Sevagyes, with order that what had bin taken from the towne of Rajapore should bee restored, and that our Englishman and broker bee released. After which our broker was sent us; but Mr. Gyffard is kept by a rogue Bramman in Carrapatan Castle, out of lucre and expectation of a bribe. Wee have writt to Sevagy and Rustum Jemah againe about him (they being certainely freinds), acquainting them with there roguery, who may chance to bee turnd out for it, as Dorogy the cheife commander of the forces that carryed him away first, is. [*English Factories in India*, 1655-1660, p. 358.]

(8)

F. R. Rajapur p. 113 } HENRY REVINGTON & FACTORS TO SURAT[?] { Dated Rajapore 20 February 1659/60.

Mr. Gyffard hath binn in prison for the space of one month; the reason of it you will read at large in the enclosed letter, which is coppy of what wee sent to Surat, since which Rustum Jemahs servant sitts downe in Rojapore, in the Custom House, and Sevagy hath commanded all things that his souldiers tooke from the townes men to bee restored and our broker is already released and so likewise will Mr. Gyffard, who is in Carrapatann Castle, under a Braminy that only expects a bribe for his releasment; but wee will not doe that, but have writt up to Rustum Jemah and Sevagy, whose letters will wee beleive turne him out of his place for this action, as the latter did the Commander of those men that carryed him and our broker away first.

(9)

F. R. Rajapur p. 114. } HENRY REVINGTON &co. To Surat { Dated Rajapore 23 February 1659/60.

Since our last generall wee received advice from Mr. Phillipp Gyffard of the Governour of Carrapatann Castles intention to

send him from thence (where wee supplyed him every day with meate and drinke) unto Suttoly or Chelna [Khelna or Vishal-gad] Castle; and having notice which way they intended to steere, wee waylayd them with about 30 men, some ten miles up from Rajapore, and (thanks bee to God) mett him in a towne, tended upon by 25 souldyers, from whom wee rescued him without any prejudice on eyther side. This action, wee confess, was done out of passion, because wee had not patience to stay till our friend S[e]vagyes answer came unto our letter in our last mentioned, having so good oppertunity before. [*English Factories in India*, 1655-1660, p. 359.]

(10)

Factory Records, Rajapur p. 122.	HENRY REVINGTON &c. TO SURAT	Dated Rajapur 19 March 1659/60.

Rustum Jemah being (as before wee informed you) freind to Sevagy, hee still enjoyes his owne towne of Rajapore, and hath two or three more given him by Sevagy, which Abdle Careeme, the former Governour of Rajapore, is come downe to governe; with whom came about 100 souldyers. ...

Wee have writt Rustum Jemah all the buisness : but wee feare that, now Sevagy and hee are joynd, that great matters at present will not admitt of smaller to enter his consideration. And besides wee see how Sevagy sends 3 in 4,000 men all along this coast, not to take townes but to get mony to maintaine his army ; and so wee beleive Rustum Jemah may doe, for this is a true beginning (though not a faire one) to the purpose. Wee have received letters from Rustum Jemah who bids us not bee afraid ; but wee finde that if a Governour cann bring but mony to his master (per fas aut nefas) in a tyme of necessity, there will bee no dispute made where had you it, or how did you gett it, but Shawbash, and well donn, thou good and faithfull servant, when hee hath brought it. ...

The Companies granadoes wee could sell to Rustum Jemah for great proffitt, but hee would pay for them out of the customes of Rajapore ; which wee acquaint you with and desire an answer whether wee shall sell them on such termes or no. ...

Tymes are dangerous, and although Rustum Jemah bee our freind, yet letters miscarries to him and his to us, as some feiw dayes since his letters to us was taken away by some of Sevagyes forces and the fellow drubd, for the comman souldyer they understand not there masters mindes. ...

If you shall object and say wee are none of the Companies servants (because you have said so) and therefore will have nothing to doe with us, wee only desire this: pay the Companies debts, for which wee are now imprisond in Rajapore for (although in our owne house), and then, upon your discarding letter, you shall see and heare how wee will leave the Companies service. ...
[*English Factories in India*, 1655–1660 pp. 364–367].

(11)

F. R. Rajapur p. 127.	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR TO H. REVINGTON.	Dated 5 April 1660.

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 2d. instant from Rayapatan and another of the 3d. ditto from Aniscorah were delivered us yesterday; the first by the peuon you returnd, and the latter by the maldar that came from the King; who misinformd you that the phirmaund hee brought was for the English, for that at his arrivall here it was delivered to the Governour, Abdell Careem (to whom itt was directed), in same place and forme that you received yours in. The importe thereof is cheifely to command the Governour to assist and furnish the English with all things necessary for transportation of the morter peeces and granadoes whether Syddy Jore shall require them to bee sent, and that with all expedition possible. ...

Wee sent this morning to the Governour for a receipt for the morter peece and four granadoes hee received for his master; but hee refuzeth to give any acknowlidgment thereof, alledging that they were sent up by vertue of a letter from Rustum Jemah unto you and therefore his receipt is needless; which answer, as hee is a rogue, and wee in the condition wee are, must accept of. The Governour tells Tapidas that the two men that came last night from Rustum Jemah brought him a coppy of the letter you first wrote to Siddy Jore, and that his master is much displeased with the English for selling the granadoes to Syddy Jore, when they were first promised him; for which cause hee intends to remove the English from all his ports and entertaine the Dutch, having for that end sent them some clothes etc. to Vingola. But this is so like the rest of this gent [lemans?] fables that wee canot beleive more of this story then that the coppy of said letters is sent him; which how it comes to pass, itt would bee worth enquiring after. Wee are now glad to heare of the victory you say the King hath obteyned against Sevagy, and hope your next

will conferme the truth thereof. ... [*English Factories in India* 1655-1660. pp. 370-1].

(**12**)

Factory Records Surat, Vol. 85, p. 108	PRESIDENT ANDREWS TO THE COMPANY.	Dated SURAT 6 April 1660.

Sevagee, a Jentowe of greate power in Deccann, raiseth an army in January last to oppose the now reigning Kinge there, and [hath?] taken many townes there, among which was Rajapore. A shroffe employed by H. R. etc. had some monthes before lent a greate person, Rustan Jemah, [ ] pagodas, [and?] tooke a bill (as is the custome of many Bannians that are in your service) in the Englishes name ; therefore desires Mr. Revington to assist, in this hurly-burly, to procure him his money. He proclaimes warre, and flyes Rajapore, with the rest of the English, into a small shipp of Bennidashes lying in the river ; engadges your servants ; puts you to charges excessive of peons and lascars wages for the vessell detained ; seizes on three junckes there riding in the river also ; and in treatinge with the prementioned Savagees soldiers, Phillip Gyffard is seized on and Velgye the broker, both carryed away to prison ; keepes one of the junkes, on pretence of moneys owing by them unto you (when they owe not one pice), and intends to make use of her. The consequence is left unto Your Honours to judge. Wee feare another Meir Jumblaes buisnesse, unlesse you please to goe to warre with them; for none urged him to this action ; only he would be medling with that which concerned him not. Mr. Gyffard sometime after was released, and the junke still kept, to trade (say they) when they can gett moneys ; which because wee send them not (for reasons wee shall now render) their censures come apace. For (say they) you send us back our bills of exchanges non accepted, which will be losse to the Company. There is not one bill sent back ; all are accepted, except one of 2,000 rupees or thereabouts, which was not accepted in January last; and the shroffes on our promises depending with much civilitye and no such clamour as wee have from them.

* * * *

13 April 1660.

It is wrote from Daman etc. places near Rajapore that he [i. e. Revington] with the rest by the countrey people of Decann are put in prison, the house on which he layd out so much of your money (uppon promiss of repaiement by Rustan Jemah)

is burnt, the horses which he carryed away with him from hence, under notion of his owne, and without leave or lycense (scorning it) put to Your Honours accompt, are taken away, and they restrained; all proceeding from his rash precipitating himself into those dangers rehearsed, which concerned him not. Wee heare as yet nothing from them knowing they will not write unto us so long as they can have any hope of deliverye, because they have so much abused and slighted our power as persons, at our letter making a Maygame (which wee are informed of by eye witnesses). Yet our charitye shall not be in word only, but in deed, and so soone as wee are ascertained of their condition, shall not faile to remedie and deliver them; but with all shall not imploy those in your service which by your orders are secluded till further order. [*English Factories in India*, 1655–1660, pp. 368–369]

(**13**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2, p. 16	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	Dated 16 April 1660.

The indirect and hostile practices of Henry Revington and his adherents in Rojapore being come to our knowledge per theire advices of the 4th February and 19th March, wee tooke into consideration their nature and shall endeavour a redress.

Sevagee, a potent rebell in Decan, having overrunn most of that country, amoungst the rest tooke possession of Rojapore the Governor of which towne, escaping the enemy by flight, got on board a jounk riding in the Road. Henry Revington etca. having notice thereof, cause a vessaile appertaining to Bennadas (then on shore) to be haled off, wherin went himselfe and half dozen more English; they fall downe, below the said jounk, commaund the said Governour on board upon pretence of a debt oweing to the Honourable Company, in a hostile manner detaine him on board untill hee had in parts satisfied the debt per delivering a quantity of goods into their possession, and a jounk of 300 tunns burthen security for the remaynder.

In a short time a revolution in affaires gave the said Governour (so abused per Henry Revington, etca.) his former place of government in Rojapore. Hee then retakes the jounk and goods aforesaid and confines the English to their howse, not (as H. R. writes) because the Honourable Company's debts are not discharged there, but for the violence used against him (as before rehersed) under pretence of a debt; for wee are well assured the said Gover-

nour was not indebted one pice to our employers, only a certaine summ of money was lent to a person of quality in that country per our Sheroff there, in the name of our nation, and some money deposited per the said Sheroff in building a howse for the Honourable Company in Rojapore, which sum was to be repaid per the Governor of that towne unto the said Sherroff. For recovery of these summs, which concerne not the Honourable Company, the said H. Revington &ca. have not only involv'd themselves into trouble, brought a scandall upon our nation, but what wee feare may be of worse consequence, made those people (our former friends) our present and future enemies.

To prevent the evill consequence wee, the President and Councell of India, Persia, etca., doe concurr to send our declarations to the Governors of that country, disowning the hostile and unwarrantable acts of the said H. Revington and his adherents. And as wee have formerly disowned Henry Revington, the chief actor, so doe wee now discard Randolph Taylor from the Honourable Company'r service, for refusing to comply with our orders when wee appointed him Chief there, but contrarily contynnuing the only maintainour of H. Revington in his unwarrantable courses; and shall write to the rest (whome wee are so charitable as to think misled per the other) to repaire unto us, there being no employment for them there, and least the pretence of their engagements there for the Honourable company should impeed their coming, wee shall send to the merchants of that towne a certificate under the hands of the Sheroffs of this place, that they are contented to stay for their mony till such time that wee are accommodated, which wee expect suddenly from Persia and then shall wee cleare our employers debt in that factory.

(14)

F. R. Rajapur p. 131	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR TO H. REVINGTON	Dated 17 April 1660.

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13 instant arrived unto us yesterday :...hoping this will find the person returnd from Vizapore that went to the King about the granadoes, which wee should be very glad were sould; being joyfull that the shell you have broke so much pleased the Genrall. Wee can but wonder at the fredome of Rustum Jemah[s] brothers coming into the camp, concluding that they have been as much concernd in their brothers actions as he himself. But we beleive, by what you write, its agreable with the

genrall dioreoion [discretion ?] to conceale there misdeeds in this trublesome tyme then to call them to accompt and aflict the punishment due for such offences as they are questionless guilty of. Pray advice if the Meir Mahmod Cossim be the same that was Governour formerly of Rajapore. Wee are very glad for your incounter with Fazell Ckawn, hoping his discourse unto you was reall, though when he sayth he wrote to his Governour, Mahmod Sheriffe, to deliver what he had of his fathers to the English, we beleive hee ether complemented or elce expects to have from the English what was delivered out of his jounks. Wee shall be glad to know the effect of Velgyes discourse with his Banian, who doubtlesse knowes the whole buisnesse better than his master......Yesterday came a letter from Vaugy to a Bramani of this towne, wherein he writes of his safe arrivall to Hookery and kinde reception there, Rustum Jemah sending a coach to meete him and two doolyes to light him to Madonias house, where hees permitted to remaine at present. When further punishment will be inflickted, we know not; but we heare that Timogy, for feare of bearing Vaugy company, is privately gott away from Hookery; which we rather beleive, for that his servant here hath sterd [steered ?] the same course, having caryed his wyfe and children and what elce hee could with him. Wee should be very glad that Sevagys forces that were at Vizapore were gonn towards home, as is reported, that so there might be the more hopes of gayning that castle out of his hands, and concequently of an end of these troubles. Please to advise the opinion you have of Panella, and whether there is any probability of redemcion. ... [*E. F. India* 1655–1660. pp. 373–4].

(15)

F. R. Rajapur p. 133	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR TO H. REVINGTON	Dated 23 April 1660

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 19th and 20th instant were delivered us last night...The ardas mentiond in the front of the first of yours wee received enclosed in Mr. Gyffards; which, though useless at present, the Rajahs [Sivaji's ?] men haveing not appeared this way since the tyme wee formerly advisd you of ther departure, yett may pleasure us upon any such occasion as that was for which wee desired it, and prevent what inconveniences then seemingly threatned us. Wee take notice of what Rustum Jemah hath wrote you, parte whereof, as his desire to have your company in Hookery or your returne to Rajapore, this Bramyny that

hee hath sent downe signified unto Tapidas, to the end hee might acquaint us therewith; which what to think of wee know not, being soe much jugling and baseness amoungst the best of them in this country; but wee beleive your answer thereto will oblidge him to declare his minde a little more fully, and if you could bee assured that hee had no ill meaning in his inviting you to Hookery, in respect to our future quiett (upon any alteration of the tymes) it would bee very convenient that you accepted of his invitation and give him a vissitt, by which wee should bee cleared of all jealouzies that his misinformation may have caused a conception of; but this wee doubt not but you will seriously consider of before you put it in execution.

The next buisness we meat withall is that about the granadoes, wherein you desire our openions, which wee incert to bee agreeable with yours, provided the agreement may be made authentique by the Queens signifying unto you her approvall thereof, which upon any alteration of goverment wee conceive may bee an assistance to us for the recovery of our right, in case any enemyes of the present genralls (Syddy Jore) should for the future roguisly alledge that hee abused his trust with those blanks the Queene had given him her chop toe; or least upon change of the Government unto Sevagy, hee as our enemy may plead the like, although all unreasonable ... [*E. F. India* 1655-1660. pp. 374-5.]

(16)

F. R. Rajapur p. 136	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR TO H. REVINGTON	Dated 28 April 1660

(EXTRACT)

The small vessell wee formerly advised you was going to Surrat is heere still, the laskarrs denyeing to goe through feare of the Syddyes vessalls of Danda Rajapore, who are said to bee abroad, lookeing out for the Persia etc. vessalls that belong unto this port; but the owner of the vessell, who is one of this townes merchants, having promised them to gett the Englishes noat unto said Syddy, they are contented to proceed, provided he cann procure the same; for the effecting whereof he makes it his suitt for three or four words under our hands, which if you please to grant and draw out, we will likewise signe thereto, he being a poore man and having imployed a great part of his stock in this small boate and her cargoe. Here is no newes worth advising you,

Rustum . Jemahs men sitting all heere still; only it is said that Syddy Jore hath sent men to take possession of Carrapatann, Sandall, etc. townes, the certainty whereof we beleive you are better acquainted with then we. [*E. F. India*, 1655–1660. p. 376].

(**17**)

F. R. Rajapur p. 137	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR TO H. REVINGTON	Dated 30 April 1660

(EXTRACT)

The favour the Queenes scrivevan promised you in procuring a quick dispatch to your buisness wee are glad to heare, and the kindnesse hee hath donn you in giveing you a vissitt is generally taken notice of heere as a perticuler favour, being lookt upon by all as a very eminent person; which questionless the Dutch finde to bee accordingly, or elce they would not allow him so large a sallery as 1000*l*. per annum to drive on there buisness with his King against the Portugall, though I hope they will find but ill success to such endeavours, and that by one trick or other hee will assure them hee is a Bramine. [*E. F. India*, 1655–1660 pp. 376–7.]

(**18**)

E. F. India 1655–60 p. 377	REVINGTON TAYLOR & GARWAY TO RAJAPUR	Dated Collapore 30 May 1660

Yours of 19th May wee have received, and approve very well of your denying Rustum Jemahs Maldars the granadoes, for it was a trick that they intended, to gett them from Syddy Joar and not to carry them to him. Wee come now to answer unto your other letter (which hath no date), wherein wee read as much as wee heare here, that Rustum Jemah is very sorry the English hath been disgusted by his servants, and to satisfie us hath commanded his two brothers and son in law to court H. R. highly, which they have donn ; but at this tyme great actions are in agitation, and wee are jealous hee hath some snake under his hearbe, that there is something in his hart which his tounge hides by fare languadge. Otherwise, why should he pretend to fetch away the granadoes in Syddy Joars name, and desire H. R. to returne to Rajapore, now that the tyme of yeare calls all merchants up into the country ?...

(19)

Dutch Records (at the India Office) *Letters from India*, 1660–1661, Vol. 24, No. DCLXIV. | (EXTRACT) (Translation) | 10 June 1660 (New style) 31 May 1660

REPORT FROM COMMANDER ADRIAN ROOTHASS TO THE HONORABLE JOAN MAETSUYCKER GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA ON THE EVENTS OF HIS MISSION TO THE COAST OF INDIA FROM 27 July 1659 to 10 June 1660.

In the kingdom of Visiapour the position has become somewhat more favourable. The rebel Suwasie [Shivaji], who had brought his troops close to the capital and about 4 hours distance from Wingurla, was driven off by the Desai of Condal [Kudal] and defeated in a bloody fight by the King's troops, joined by those of the King of Golconda who had come to his assistance. Peace has now again been restored in the disturbed provinces.

(20)

F. R. Rajapur p. 140 | H. REVINGTON, &c. TO FORT St. GEORGE | Dated Rajapore 5 June 1660

(EXTRACT)

The Panella Castle is closly beseidgd and Sevagy, the Queens grand enemy, in it with about 5 or 6,000 men. The Queens genrall, Sallibut Ckawn, a Syddy, hath promised to buy some granadoes, which undoubtedly will bee the chiefest disturbers of the beseidged. [E. F. India, 1655–1660. pp. 377–8].

(21)

F. R. Rajapur p. 145 | RICHARD NAPIER, &c. TO SURAT | Dated Collapore 15 June 1660

(EXTRACT)

The Companies granadoes etc. remaine still in Rajapore; but Vauggy is not there to receive them, being, for his rougish practizes against Rustum Jemah and the English, carryed up to Hookery, where hee accompanies Abdle Creame, [Abdul Karim] the former Governour, in restrant; who was likewise discarded [from ?] the Government of said towne for the like abuses towards Mr. H. R. etc., and a new Governour sent downe in his place; but when Vauggy will returne wee know not. There is no newes here merriting your notice; but if any profers at Panella, where Mr. Revington now is, wee doubt not but hee will acquaint you therewith. Wee (God bee thanked) remayne sure from all troubles,

though the country is still disquieted with what occasioned by the rebellion of Sevagy. [*E. F. India*, 1655–1660. p. 379.]

(22)

F. R. Suart Vol. 85, p. 178	PRESIDENT ANDREWS TO HENRY REVINGTON SURAT	Dated 2 August 1660

(EXTRACT)

Consider what little reason there was for such a dispose [of the Company's 'granadoes' to Rustum Zaman]; hee but a subject; the country all in an uprore; no certainty what party would prevaile, there being on foote at that time so many; and last of all the small faith of Moores or Hindoes prompted mee not to advise to the practic of that I saw so little probability to prosper, but rather to wait another opportunity. Though hee was your friend then, yet hee might be overpowred by the Queen, whose subject hee was, and shee not his friend. [E. F. India, 1655–1660. p. 382.]

(23)

F. R. Rajapur p. 147	H. REVINGTON TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated Collapore 12 October 1660

The not selling of the Company's granadoes unto Rustum Jemah is more then you cann answer, although Mr. Andrewes pretends that hee hath given an answer for it, but his answer is both weake and dishonest which I come to prove, vizt, first, if you looke about the middle of my letter to the deceased President &ca. Councell dated the 7th May 1659 from Raybagg you will find written thus much: whatever hee (Rustum Jemah) doth now is of force after his death, whoever should commande Rajapore afterwards, according to the lawes of the country, provided you cann but shew his hand, or bring sufficient witnesses. Now by this the Company cannot but looke upon your first reason as weake, for though, as you say, there were trouble in the country, and although Rajapore should have binn taken away from Rustum Jemah by the Queene, yet his bills for so much mony from the towne of Rajapore would bee in force, and the mony secure, because wee could have paid ourselves out of our owne customes, as well as have received it from the towne, and who would not sell such a commodity (which is not every ones commodity) at a little tyme, for so great profitt.

(24)

Dutch Records (at the India Office) *Letters from India*, 1659-1660. Vol. 23, No. DCLI	THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, JOAN MAETSUYCKER, AND COUNCIL FOR INDIA TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.	Dated 16 December 1660 (New style) 6 Dec. 1660

(EXTRACT Translation)

The country of Visiapour has been much disturbed last year, owing to the bad Government of the old queen, who has roused her subjects to rebellion by her extortions. One of these rebels named Siwasi has been so successful that several towns and castles have fallen into his power and his troops already occupied the suburbs of Visiapour. We hear, however, that he has been obliged to retreat. On account of these disturbances it has been impossible to present to the King the gifts we sent last year. We reported the death of Governor Tollegan and the appointment of his son in his stead. But without any reason the queen has taken the post from him and given it to Charechan, the son of the well known Chanchanna former Commander in-Chief of the army. This alteration of Governor at first caused much dismay at Wingurla.

(25)

Indian Antiquary Vol. L. 1921, p 315	(REFERENCE)	About middle of March 1661

............And afterwards in dispight of all the king of Vij[a]-pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore,[1] a great port, plundered it, and seised our English merchants, Mr. Revington, Mr. Taylor and digged up the English house for treasure, and kept the merchants in prison about eight months...........

[Escaliot's letter to his brother dated Surat 28 January 1664].

1. 'The loss of the letter, just referred to, [dated 10 and 13 April, O. C. 2885] is the more to be regretted because it contained some account of the disaster which had overtaken the factors stationed at Rajapur'............and again 'In the absence of any account of the disater from the English records, the story must be pieced together from other sources'—E. F. 1661-64, pp 3 and 4.' The date is fixed from the Dagh Register 1661 p. 215.

(26)

Orme Mss. Vol. 155 pp. 1-21	TO MR. MATTHEW ANDREWS [AND] MR. JOHN LAMBTON	Dated Soangur [Songarh] 10th June 1661

(EXTRACT*)

Yours of the 2d of May I received in Soangur Castle the 8th June, unto which I reply, the original of our disaster adds no fuel to our discontent, it being first our duty to our Masters to stand or fall with their estate and innocency in ourselves, which made us fear no evil, that we did not run away (although we could have done it) at Sevagee's approach. ... ...

But God be thanked, we are not in fault, but in misery for our sins towards God, not Sevagi, out of whose hand pray God deliver us by his provident [*sic*] and our own endeavours, which prompted us to write to you before from Waysetty [Vansota] Castle, and now we are further encouraged by your letter to write again, which we accept of, in hopes you following our advice in this particular, will be a ready way to gain our liberty, vizt.

Sevagi, you may please to know, was the only person we had to work withall about Danda R. C.......[Danda Rajapur Castle] and to that purpose talked with Dowrowgis, his chief servant the last year about it, and understood that if that Castle were taken from the Siddy, all this country about it would fall into Sevagis hands, and that if we assisted him in that business, there would be nothing in reason, either for money or port towns but should be given or granted.

Upon this subject the Braman at Rajahpore, when we were prisoners, talked with us something, promising us a handsome seat called Meate Bunder upon the Coast, but at this time we told him our intentions was lost through his imprisoning and robbing us, and how to discourse about it farther we knew not, without he [repaid] us able [? all] again.

After this he set a [sum] of Pagodas on our heads, to gain our liberty, and so sent us prisoners to Waysetty Castle. Now his reason for this is mearly arbitrary, and more we know not what to say, unless you can give yourselves a reason why he robbs all Banians, Moorsmen, Persians, and Arabians, and after-

* The contemporary version of these extracts is missing. The copy here given was made by Robert Orme in 1785, according to whom, 'The above appears to be written from the English servants of the Company who were kept in confinement by Sevagi'

wards imprisons, frown and drubb them for more money, and if you can do that, you may know why he dealeth hardly, tho' not so har[d]ly with us.

Here are several brave Persians and Arabians, that he trapaned from aboard ship this year, who suffers worse then we do, and the only reason we [blank] he hopes to have our assistance against Dada Rajapore Castle, for we believe his demanding a [sum] of Pagodas from us is only to bring us to secure him in that particular, therefore we are resolved to [treat] with him, as we desire you to do as followeth.

1stly, First to restore to us our liberty, and what hath been taken from us, or at least our liberty.

2dly. That he must pay the charge of our ships; now if he doth not ask us what that must be, this may secure us a hole to creep out of our obligation (if we please) by asking more than he will give, but if he should ask, we will tell him a 10000 pago. for every ship, and that 4 ships are requisite, which being reasonable, will be beleived the sooner, and yet we have another hope to creep out at, for we may demand all the money beforehand, which he will never do.

3rdly. He must give the Company a port town convenient for shipping, and liberty to build a Castle on their own charge, but with his assistance of labourers, stone and time [? lime], for which we will pay.

4thly. Half custom of the town is to be ours and we to pay nothing either for goods imported or exported.

5thly. A Tanksall for a current coyning of silver all over his country, and that no Mallabars shall be countenanced by him, which we think fit to put in, because at Rajapore he told us he was a Mallabar himself, and has of them at command; these as circumstances.

6thly. That we must have liberty to buy saltpetre without trouble.

7thly. That he gives a house in the port town for accomodation and housing our goods.

These are the particulars we intend to discourse of about, and desire you in your next letters to write kindly unto him, letting him know that you are very sorry H. R. staying in Rajahpore when he was going to Goa (as indeed he was), should find so bad entertainment, when that the cause of his staying was not only for our advantage but his too ; and then you may particularize the prementioned business and particular conditions, while

we are doing what lyes in our power that is just and handsome for our releasement.

But it is possible he may say (being a perfidious man himself), how shall I beleive these promises, and what security shall I have for the performance of this, when you have your money and liberty, or only your liberty?

To this we have no more to reply then to say, we have more reason to doubt his performance in giving us a town &c. priveleges, after we have done the business than he to doubt our endeavours in doing it, because it was our proposition not his; and besides, it was our proposition to his servant Dowrowgy, when we were out of his hands, and at liberty, as well as now in prison; therefore we rather expect some security from him; but if he should be insolent and say we were now in his hands and he would keep us and our money till the business was done that keep us and kill he may; but for money and service he never would have from us so long as he kept us.

We expect every day to be called by Rowgee Pundeit who is sent by Sevagi to examine us, we having not seen Sevagi since we passed Rajapore.

This we write as privately, intending to write more after our examination, and therefore we keep the cossen [sic, ? cossid] by us. This day the Braman enordered a Moorman to be tortured with stripes before our face, we suppose to terrify us, and this day we have privately given it out to one that is likely to tell him again, that if we are not released, or any one dies, there were those in Surat that would grant Orangzeebs desire in transporting an army into Decan, which hitherto the English would never do, because they were friends with the Queen of Decan, but she being now deposed and gone, it would be as little prejudice as trouble to us, were it to be revenged, and this we beleive will fright him more than the stick did us.

And let us tell you a profer to Shesta Ckaune, who lies about the hill not above 7 gow or 40 course off us, would be very acceptable to the C...[Ckaune, Khan] as the business may be carryed, and then Sevagi may be soon routed, for all the difficulty is in Chasta Ckaunes coming down the hill, but of this let nothing be said or done before we advise you to it. What you writ to Sevagi was very well; the letter the Braman hath, who broke open ours before we came, and tomorrow he sends it to Sevagi. What answer will be returned we know not, but let what will be, be sure your answer to him about the Castle be as we advised, and if he

writes for money, please to tell him, as we have done by letters, our masters will never pay a pice for our liberties; and although you have money of theirs in your hands, yet you dare not pay 1000 pagodas much less a greater sum; and one thing more we must give you a caution of, not to beleive any report that speakes we should do or say anything contrary to this, for it is possible they will write to you [that] we have agreed to pay so much money for our liberty to hear what you will say, as they did by Velgy when he was in Kelna, and we in Waysetty, that he confest we had 4 mans of gold in Nauggees house buried, when there was no such thing, only to hear what we would say; therefore pray give no credit to any report contrary to what we write and desired and write nothing contrary to our desires.

And further that if you write about the Castle, that you would give us some latitude in case of necessity to steer another way than we have already laid down, which we promise you shall not be so far out of the way as to be a dishonour to our employers, and therefore let Sevagi know from you, that you have left the conclusion of this buisness to H. R. &c., therefore inform [them] it is needless to spend time in writeing so far as Surat since [blank] had liberty to [blank] here. We have no paper but this tore out of books; our other letter, after examination, must be writ in Banian paper, which we must beg of the cursed Braman, with whom our Broker Vilgy is talking, but of what we as yet know not.

Our granadoes were not sold to the Siddy of Dandah, but to Sciddy Joar, the King's Generall, who hath now Carapatan and the Island too, and himself gone to his country.

Our Cosset in his way saw Rustan Jemah, who told him he [had] written 3 letters to me to go away, I am glad to hear so much, for by that he must know of Sevagis intentions; but he speaks a gross untruth, and as I wrote before in my letters from Waysetty when I know what your [blank] intention is concerning me I shall then speak that which shall give them advantage and reason enough to do what they please against him. Even now one of our keepers are sent to the Rajah about what my other letter will tell you, therefore we end this and rest.

Your assured loving friends,
Henry. Revington
Rand. Taylor.

Upon better considerations we think it better to tell him that our ships are of several burthens, and we know not how long time it may be before the Castle is taken [or] how many ships this business may require, therefore cannot set down their charge as 10000 pagodas a shipp, and when you write him, do not inclose his letter in ours, but give it privately to one of the cossets to deliver us, and pray prefer our liberty before anything else, which when he hath granted, then tell him you will confirm what we shall have concluded with him, otherwise not. Pray send us paper, quills, penknife and wax. If we should write a letter for money, let it signify nothing and let the Rajah know so much. The news we writ in our last of Vilgy's being released, we find now to be false, he being brought hither among other Banians of Rajahpore under pretence for speaking for us in our business, so that now you may employ whom you please in buying pepper.

The Captain Chaule hath returned an answer to us, but such an one as a heathen would not do, being all together uncharitable, of which he may hear hereafter; yet he saith, if he hath your order, he will send what we want, because he saith that Goa was nearer us than him when he is from us miles and Goa 180 miles Grand Viliaco.

Pray let Mr. Gray be entertained into the Commrs. service again, aud this copied out fair.

Here is one named Sombole a prisoner in this Castle, who came this year from and was taken amongst the rest with 2000 dollars worth of goods belonging to Hodge Zahad Beaque. The man knowing me desired me to write thus much, and that his master would send 100 pagodas to release him. I have advised him not to declare who is his master, least they set a great sum on his head so that he hath entered what lost in his own name.

Mr. Napier died about a month since in Rajahpore.

Ced Kisnogy that owes the Com. 3400 pagodas in Rajahpo for cloth and lead is dead, drubb'd to death in Kelna, upon whic news his wife poisened herself in Rajahpore, so that now it will b some trouble to find his money ; but money he hath to my kno ledge in Persia and was sent in goods this last year upo rs jounk to Gombroon and is not as yet returned ; therefore said Agent of Persia doth not lay out for these shipps next m are to I hope you will, and they will pay the Company &c. all th greate lost with advantage for this affront, for now the Queen is harter ed most ur mi Umbraws make it their business to rob anc t you this business of country, and they only keep the bastard adic-

writes for money, please to tell him, as we have done by letters, our masters will never pay a pice for our liberties; and although you have money of theirs in your hands, yet you dare not pay 1000 pagodas much less a greater sum; and one thing more we must give you a caution of, not to beleive any report that speakes we should do or say anything contrary to this, for it is possible they will write to you [that] we have agreed to pay so much money for our liberty to hear what you will say, as they did by Velgy when he was in Kelna, and we in Waysetty, that he confest we had 4 mans of gold in Nauggees house buried, when there was no such thing, only to hear what we would say; therefore pray give no credit to any report contrary to what we write and desired and write nothing contrary to our desires.

And further that if you write about the Castle, that you would give us some latitude in case of necessity to steer another way than we have already laid down, which we promise you shall not be so far out of the way as to be a dishonour to our employers, and therefore let Sevagi know from you, that you have left the conclusion of this buisness to H. R. &c., therefore inform [them] it is needless to spend time in writeing so far as Surat since [blank] had liberty to [blank] here. We have no paper but this tore out of books; our other letter, after examination, must be writ in Banian paper, which we must beg of the cursed Braman, with whom our Broker Vilgy is talking, but of what we as yet know not.

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time for name's sake, because they know not who else to set up, Shasta Ckaun having taken Durvice the Heir to this crown in one of Sevaji's Castles.

You must excuse the rudeness of my writing which I cannot put into a handsome form through the unhandsomeness and meaness of my accommodation; besides I am so watched, that I am forced to write by piece meals.

H. R. wants some shirts, breeches and cotton waistcoats which if you can send me, pray do. The Company owes him money, which he paid their clamorous creditors in Rajahpore as appears by the books ballances the first of Jaunary, which books hope to find in Rajahpore again, so that you may pay yourselves for what you send him, if the Company hath discarded him. He wants likewise a small tooth comb for among 170 prisoners he cannot keep himself so clean as he would do.

What goods you buy this year, let not be brought down the hill to the northward of Goa, but to the southward, as Carwar, and there you must have a great care how money is seen, for you know it belongs to Rustam Jemah.

Thus you see how times change men and they that were the greatest promoters of trade when we came first into the country are now the greatest destroyers, but it's no wonder, for the sword must spoil before it can mend anything.

We hear of an army coming from Agra and Sevagi is providing for them and hath lately enlarged and strengthened his country by overcoming the 2 Rajahs of Duivice and the Rajah of Singapore, by which means he commands all the Coast from Danda Rajahpore Castle to Carapacam, which he thereatens and resolves the next Monzoon to command as far as Goa, and then [illegible]ewell Goa in a short time.

We all, as well as R. H. [Sic ? H. R.] want cloaths. If you [illegible]an furnish us the [there with it] will be very [illegible]cceptable by the cossetts, with whom one of our four men may [illegible]e sent to bring them, or else write to the Capt. at Shaule to [illegible]rnish us from them [thence], whither we have sent to be sup[illegible]ed and desired him to value himself for their amount upon you

[illegible]he Company and ourselves have lost to the amount of 12,000 [illegible]s, among which the Mercore piece they have rated at 500 [illegible] and 2 shells at 1000; the rest of the shells are we think [illegible]ing in Rajahpore, but these 200 are not all the Company's, [illegible]se there was 300 of the *Eagles* owners and 250 [illegible] R. &c.; [illegible] the Company's 1000.

We estimate the Company's loss to be about 2 or 3000 pagodas, and the other 8 or 9000 is H. R., R. T., &c., but if you reckon Kisnogy's debt, which this country must pay, then the sum lost will be about 15 or 16 thousand pagodas or thereabouts, and they owe Vauggy 3000 pagodas or thereabouts besides [blank]. We stopp as per your advises formerly, and unto Velgy the Company owes 2300 pagodas.

This is what we can remember, which we advise you of for your satisfaction, besides we owe to severel Raybagg merchants the 15000 pagodas returned in bills of exchange, which hath been Tymogy's trouble and amounts 600 more on account of our former debt, so that the Company will not be much loosers, but we shall if our masters right us not.

Pray advise us what the Company writes concerning us, and then you shall hear further from

Your very loving friends, H. R., R. T.

As yet we have not been spoken to by the Braman about any business.

The Nocquedah of the Surat Jounk that came to Rajahpore is in Kelna, where he has had the strapado so barbarously given him, as that his hands and arms are dead and their use lost. Welgys hands continued dead for 1 month and was fed by anot[h] like a child.

The like cruelty I beleive was never known, for [illegible] robbed of all and then to be wrackt for having no more. God deliver us from the hell we are in and from another.

Remember me to the padre, and desire him to rem[illegible] in his prayers. H. R.

We have now talked with the Braman who first of all [illegible] ed money from us which we having denied, having lost for our masters, tho they were monied and great men; y[illegible] would sooner spend money to revenge themselves than [illegible] to release us out of an unjust imprisonment. This bein[g] with some earnestness and some other circumstances, to our promise to you in our other letters, he fell [illegible] discourse of money unto business, and demanded [illegible] we could do for his master, if we had no money. that when we met his master we intended to spea[k] ness that might have been for his advantage and of which he knew something already, and the speak our minds, which we did according to the business of D[anda] R[ajapore] C[astle];

we might be set at liberty now and be doing our masters business against the ships came to Rajahpore, and after the rains wore over, we would send to Sevagi to conclude the business, unto which he hath hearkened, and we are confident the business pleaseth him well, but he cannot beleive we are real in what we say, and therefore denyed letting us have our liberty or money 'till the business was done.

Then we bid him keep the money for security, to which he answered, when we were gone we would not value the money, for; saith he, how can you [blank] my master that he wronged you. We know we should not have done what you have done, therefore we must keep you till Sevagi is at leisure to talk and make friends with you. We replyed, that in keeping us, he would injure our masters more than he hath already done, for now we are to buy pepper &c. commodities which the ships will want; to which he answered, there was no buying goods, for all the Coast was in his masters hands, and then he named the port towns [which] were under his masters commands, among which Dabul is one, that we may accept of; but we told him it was in vain to talk anything about the business, unless he intended to give us our liberty, without which we should be lookt upon as his slaves ...d not his friends, after which he replyed, if we were not in his ... our men would enter the Castle first, and keep it for them... ...at we gave him to understand, that to enter the Castle ... had made a breach must be his men's work, and that his ...ist lie under breast works &c. upon the Island, plying ...t, and securing, the mortar pieces; therefore he need not ... such thing but we had reason to question his perform... conditions after we had done the business, and therefore ... to know what security we should have, unto which he ...s word. Upon that we replyed, if his word were sufficient ...was not our word sufficient for him? But then he answer... ...hey had wronged us and so had not we them. In time, ...ld him upon which conditions the business might be ...ding to our other letters, he told us that notwithstand... ...liscourse, he must have money, for his master Sevagi ...nd the other business, therefore bid us set down ...th or two and afterwards it may [be] his master ... us, [at] which we rise [sic] telling him his master ...business, yet the Mogull would give the English ... take it for them, therefore bid him chew upon ...ich he said how, how, how, what's that, and sat

down again, and we told it him again and went away while he only said he would give us a Jebob for that too.

Two days after Sevagi came to Marr Town below this hill where he staid about two days, called for the Persians and Arabs and demanded money from them, and so commanded them to the Castle, and hath delivered them and all the prisoners unto Rowgie Punditts hands, to do with them as he thinks fit, which is very bad; but for us, we are to sit still till his return from Cullean Boondy, a town which the Mogul took lately from him, which he hopes to retake this rainy times, and then we shall hear and see him, so that being unwilling to keep the cossett any longer, we this day went to the Braman and desired to know what answer Sevagi returned to your letter, who told us that he had little to reply unto it, and what that was he would write you, but withall bid us write unto you for money, and that without money we should not be let go, that we were taken with other merchants and had all taken from us, that everybody had money put upon their heads and those that paid it was let go, and those that did not were put in irons and drub'd, therefore as you were our bro thers, you must get some money and release us; unto which replyed that for money they would give none, therefore better to write of business. No, no, saith he, you about money, and that he would do so too, and him how much he would write for. He said but we told him that was a sum which if you sho and the Company had in Surat, you could not mak he, there is a great deal of difference between the seller. Let them write what they will give, and what I will take. But they will give nothing at again. But however, do you write as well as we we promised him to do, and so we have, desiring to you he would not insert what he hath taken English, but only write that he had taken abo the Company, for which we have two reasons

First, because when you write to rest taken away and our liberty &c. [and of taking the aforesaid Castle, he may be the with so much then all and besides have in us.

2dly. Because he may think we are s know what we have lost, and consequen not look upon us as such great men as h

we can get what the Company hath lost with our liberties, we shall be content to loose the rest, we knowing our masters will take such care of us as to gain for us what we have lost when they see fitting.

But we fear there is no money will be repaid. Pray God send us our liberty, which as you desire to be instrumental in and to have our advice, so we shall gladly afford it, therefore desire you to write a letter to Sevagi exactly as we have writ in the enclosed, unless you find more writ then we have advised you, and take great care that your translation gives not so much allay to their translation as may make it appear grosser than the original. Vauggee is dead, and severall vessels cast away upon the coast, all the Umbraws are divided, and we beleive Vizapore will be plundered. One thing H. R. thinks would be good for you, to write to Rowgy Punditt the Braman; for money you can pay none but what is due to him upon account wages, which he desires you insert as followeth :

We having not taken up more than one years wages vizt.

H. R $1\frac{1}{2}$ years wages 666 rupes, which if that will clear him, he demands it of you, he will pay it, but more, if he were ...n brother or father, he durst not do it, neither will your

...tter you send to Sevagi you must send somebody ...w to speak the honour of our country and the how willing we were to make Sevagi our friend, ...y you are he understood us not better and who this ... not except Hossan, who having learned his lesson, ...e do the business handsomely.

...ne your answer comes, Sevagi may be returned ...ll understand each other better and hope to bring ...siness to some better end.

...ney and cloaths, the former hope will come from ...any Braman in Choule may send us with your ...an [in] this rainy time may furnish himself ...nd leave his horses there.

...his Castle is the only aim he hath, and could ... beleif of us, he would be real to us, there... ...o him must make it his business to persuade ... for our purposes we may very well promise ...ness upon these conditions, which he will ... you approve of the conditions or not, let

not him know so much, for if you do not like them, you may make some evasion or other when we are at liberty, and one thing let us inform you that that Castle is not to be taken by the English for themselves, without good store of men, and where will you have them but from Sevagi, which was our design, and he to have the country and Castle too, but now we being prisoners he will have country and Castle too, giving us any other port town to build a Castle upon. We pray God to send us out of his hands, so we rest

Your loveing freinds

Soangur June 28 [*sic* ? 10] H. REVINGTON. RAND: TAYLOR
Recd. June 28, 1661. RICHARD TAYLOR.
PHIL. GYFFORD.

Let Hossan or any other that brings the letter for Sevagi enquire about Basseen, where Sevagi is, and thither carry the letter and deliver it into his own hands, for we fear these Bramans make letters to speak what they please, and send us copy of it in English, and pray hasten the business.

Yours H. R.

[E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 5 to 9].

(**27**)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 50 } CHAMBER TO PRESIDENT AT SURAT { Dat Oct

Wee are much aggrieved to heare how you the Surat Governor, and that he hath confined the companies howse. If this be indured by the they will presume further; and wee have the like present concerning Xaigee (who is father to h Visapore Generall and hath Mr. Revington in du came in July last to Porta Nova and robbed towne; whereof the Companies merchants w loosers, having taken from them in ellephants cloth, copper, benjamen, etc. goodes to the va awes and are utterly unable to pay the Compa in their hands, being about 4,000 pa [godas], will licence us to vindicate them by their this Xaigee hath now Porta Nova in possess

(**28**)

Orig. Correspondence Vol. 27. No. 2900 }* CONSULTATION A SURAT
(EXTRACT)

The President propounded the Compa taking of Danda Rojapore Castle; but t'

of men and shipping objected. The President also having a commission directed to President Wyche, which was not to be opened untill the Persian action was finished (and yet remayns sealed), supposing the same may give further instructions concerning Danda Rojapore, that affaire lies dormant untill a greater force awake it. [E. F. India 1661–64, p. 17]

(29)

E. F. India 1661–64 p. 50	CHAMBER TO COMPANY	28th Nov. 1661

It was declared that there was now reason for ships to call at Porto Novo, since, " the towne is wholly destroyed and the merchants totally ruined by Xagee, the Visapore King's generall' ... ' your fort is weakely manned ; and this is a time not to be unprovided, when wee have noe lesse then five or six armies within the compasse of 100 miles about us '

(30)

F. R. Surat ˙ol. 85 p. 257	PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swalley Marine 7 December 1661

(EXTRACT)

'h Aprill we made our addresses to you from whence
ˀino, ending that subject where then we conclud-
ith Mr. Henry Revingtons imprisonment by
ıl unto the King of Decan; who kept him and
ıglish in prison six months, demanding a vast
for their releasement. Though we writt many
's unto him for releasement, yet they would not
ᶠ, till Mr. Revingtons sicknes (being a dropsey)
ıis death, that upon his peroll [i. e. parole] and
when well, leaveing all the rest but his chyru-
ınd him, he was sent away from him, and came
ober passed, in a weake condition. Noe meanes
mitted for the restauration of his health, but
ˀ. The rest are all in prison, and [we] have
ince Mr. Revingtons arrivall. The country
no tradeing nor civill commerce. The
King of this country for the other, and
ıles within the kingdome, rent it all to
e end, God knowes; but to gaine the
'e shall use all meanes possible. [E. F.

(31)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 18	INSTRUCTIONS TO A VESSELL	1661

All Malabar vessels met with were to be seized, as being 'our ancient enemyes'; and in addition, any belonging to Bijapur ports, 'from st. Johns [Sanjan] unto Goa', in retaliation for the imprisonment of the Rajapur factors.

(32)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 27	SURAT TO COMPANY	1661

We need not discourse of the necessity of a place of your owne to reside in, being that since the open trade we have by these people (that looke upon us as women, not men) been still abused for noe cause, taking all pretences for an occasion of affronting us.

(33)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85 p. 287	THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 11 January 1661/2

(EXTRACT)

There is noe trade at Rajapore ; th[illegible] whole country being a meere feild of blood; the King of Decan [illegible]en warrs with this King Oranshaw, severall rebells within th[illegible]ry of Decan warring both with their owne King, one [illegible]r, and this King allsoe, that we cannot but feare it wi[illegible]ither suddenly.
[F. F. 1661-64, p. 30]

(34)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 99	ROYAL WARRANT TO PRESIDENT OXENDEN	21 February 1662

CHARLES R.

Whereas complaint hath been made unto us, on behalf of the company of merchants Trading into the East Indies, that divers English men, having noe relation or dependance on the said company, doe saile the Indian jouncks, teach the natives there to build and navigate ships, and trade in those parts to the greate prejudice of the English nation, contrary to Our royall charter graunted to the said company, Our will and pleasure is that you cause all such disorderly persons, resideing within your jurisdic-

tion and agency, as shall in the said manner violate the priviledges, imunities, and powers graunted by Our said Charter to the said East India company, to the prejudice and discouragment of trade in those parts, to be forthwith seized and sent for England. And for so doing this shall be suffitient warrant and authoritie unto you. Given at Our Court at White hall, the 21th of February, in the 13 yeare of our reigne.

By His Majesties Comaund,
EDWAR NICHLAS

(35)

E. F. India 1661-64 p 76	SURAT TO COMPANY	27 Feb. 1662

The want of money.........is very greate.........The reason is ....you being pleased to disowne all debts (which is a new thinge here):......and last of all, the scarsity was never soe great as now caused by the Governour taking all merchants money into his hands for accompt of the kinge, which before they sould to whome they pleased and what price they could best agree with the Sherofe of the towne; but he gives them his owne price and make[s] them what weight hee pleases. That hath frighted most of the merchants from this place, that to this day there is not a shipp gone out of the port to Persia, which is the onely port that supplyes them in the monsoon with money. The oppression and wronge of this Governour to all merchants, our selves, Dutch, Persians, are soe great that there is a generall complaint. Not a weeke passes out but he creates some new trouble towards us or other. The ... are not permitted to sell their goods as formerly their copper being called into the kings mint. The Persians forced by delayes and demurrs to pay twice the custome of the place for dispatch. [So] that untill their pride, by a just calling them to accompt for injuries and delayes, bee brought downe, you cannot trade here with any freedome or profit.

(36)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 85 p. 294	PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND JOHN LAMBTON TO "THE DISCONSOLATE PRISONERS IN RAIRE CASTLE"	Dated Surat 10 March 1661/62

(EXTRACT)

Your severall letters of the 28th December, 16 January and the 3rd Ditto were received, wherein wee read that which you and

wee soe much desire, earnestly thirstinge after your liberty. Wee cannot blame you for that, but you must understand that wee have our hands full of buisnesse, many shipps to dispeed, advices also to give aboute our Honble employers affaires in many places to bee acted, which takes up all our time and not to spend it unnecessaryly in inditing and sending costly letters to a Rogue that takes noe notice of them, for never yet any answere was returned. Nor indeed to your selves, were you not Christians and our country men, being that soe much wee have been sleighted and disowned by you, which in your letters still you continue practizing disrespect and abusive language which have caused us to avoyd the trouble of reading them, not troubling our selves with writing, being that it will, you say, bee but a divertment; yet wee shall not further enlarge on this subject, because it may bee your closer imprisonment, caused by the nonsucceeding of your designe, hath made you more impatiently abusive as you were in your last letter; which wee shall wave and come to tell you that the Bill of Exchange was noe sooner presented, but ready money by the President himselfe paid out; soe much did wee desire your liberty, and now if knew wee how probably to obtaine it, without answering the demands of those unreasonable men, wee should not faile to put it in practice; but our answeare to you, and them also, is to part with noe money; for though the good opinion you have of your selves have caused you to set a vallue upon your selves, yet indeed wee knowe not for what, unlesse disobeidience to orders, abusing superiours, bee cammendable ... How you came in prison you knowe very well. 'Twas not for defending Companies goods, 'twas for going to the Seige of Pannella and tossing balls with a flagg that was knowne to bee the Englishes... It [i. e. Sivaji's action] was but as any other would doe, having power to revenge himself of such affronts; for marchants are not to sell their goods, when if of that nature as granadoes, to goe and shoote them off against an enemy; for marchants while trading in a strainge country ond may live quietly, if not medling must looke for a requitall of their deserts. Wee...must tell you plainly and none but what rehearsed is the cause of your imprisonment; Mr. Revington himself having mentioned the comands of Sevagee [?not] to sell any, are cast in your teeth of being at Pannella Castle because he would returne the injury as hee hoped more to his satisfaction if he could obtaine money then to word it... [E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 87.]

(37)

Letter Book Vol. 3. p. 113 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated London 19 March 1662

(EXTRACT)

If at the arriveall of these ships Danda Rajapore shall bee in posession for the use of the Company, then wee require that, with what conveniency you can and with discreete manadgment, you remove from Surratt and settle your Presidency in that place, and there secure and fortifie your selves as well as you can, with what English are in those parts, till wee shall bee advised from you of your condition; and then wee shall proceed to furnish you with all things needfull that your advices shall require.

[E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 97.]

(38)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2, p. 76 } COMMISSION TO CAPT. E. MASON OF THE *ROYAL WELCOME* IN HIS VOYAGE TO PERSIA { Dated Swally Marine 27 March 1662

[EXTRACT]

What Mallabarrs or Decan vessayls you shall encounter endeavour the mastering, take out what merchantable and set the vessayl on fire, the men set on the next shoare you come at, if it can be done conveniently.

(39)

F. F. India 1661-64 p. 128 } INSTRUCTIONS FROM KING CHARLES TO SIR ABRAHAM SHIPMAN { Dated March 1662

(EXTRACT)

Our maine design in putting Our self to this great charge for making this addition [the island of Bombay] to Our dominions being to gain to Our subjects more free and better trade in East Indies, and to enlarge Our dominions in those parts and advance thereby the honour of Our Crown and the genrall commerce and weale of Our subjects,......

(40)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 85. p. 302 } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 10 April 1662

(EXTRCT)

Pepper also, from Carwar; for none cann bee gott at Rejapore, nor the English released. Wee intend, if possible, to take some of their jounckes from Mocho, gaine their liberty and restitution of estate of Your Worships etc. taken from Mr. Henry Revington; for many letters wee have sent to Sevagee that de-

clares it, and received noe answeare; and shall now send unto the Kinge of the country; wishing our endeavours may bee more effectuall. [E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 80]

(41)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 311	PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR,' "PRISONER IN RAIRE TO SEVAGE	D. Surat 17 May 1662

(EXTRACT)

It is now some weekes past since wee heard from you, that wee are unacquainted with your condition or of that of the Country, not knowing where either the Kinge of Vissapore or Sevagee is, that wee might adresse our selves by a letter unto them for your release, therefore have sent a letter to either unto your selves to send forward to them...

Wee shall, soe soon as the *Hopewel* and *Royal Wellcome* returnes from Persia not fayle to give commission to the latter end of August or begining of September for them both to lye on the Coast neare Vingola, the one and the other neare Carrapatan that if possible wee may sease on some Jouncks coming from Mocha and Persia and not to give liberty to any Decanner, if that way can prevaile for your liberty, if our letters doe not. Tis reported the ould Queene is to returne, and if it bee our good fortune to light on hir, surely the King will not faile to procure your release for hir beside a returne of satisfaction. What you heare or can heare concerning hir, or any Jounckes or persons of quallity expected, give us advise that wee may proceed accordingly.

Wee most willingly would procure your freedome, but how to treate by sending a person into soe remote a Country and into an Enemyes (wee know not whether) is most [?un]certain. Knew wee but any certainty of attaining your desires, and our expectation answeares such a mission, wee would not spare [*sic*] a parcell of money that wee could disburse......[E. F. India 1661-1664, p. 88.]

Wee shall send the Letter unto the King of Vissapore by another conveyance, soposing it difficult for you to doe.

(42)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2, p. 84	CONSULTATION in SURAT	21st July 1662

(EXTRACT)

Wee considered the captive condition of the Honble. Companies servants and loss of our Honble. employers and their owne

estate in Decan, for whome, though wee have used means for their libertie, by writing both to Sevagee and the King of Decan, yet have they now been restreyned 17 monthes, and have no hope of redemption without payment of a great ransome. Wee as members of the same body, being very sensible of their affliction and imjurie done to our employers, doe in justice think it fitt and required from us, to recover their libertie and our Masters and their estates by force, since all faire means hath already been administred and prevayl not.

To which end wee at this tyme met, and after some Consultation, concluded the seizure of their vessayles at their retourne from Mocha to be the most effectuall means for their liberty and feizable, because we expect the two shipps aforesaid [the *Royal Welcome* and the *Hopewell*] to be on the coast. To the performace thereof, wee have now sent two expresses, with Commissions to the Commanders of both shipps, to put out of harbour upon receipt of the same (or so soone as the weather will permitt), the *Hopewell* to ply it off Rojapore and Carrapatam, and the *Royall Welcome* to lie before Vingurla, Dabull and ports adjacent, for surprizall of the Queen of Decan at her retourne from Mocha, being expected to land at the former Port, limitting them to the 20 of September for this employment......and then they are to retourne to Carwarr...

(43)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 383 } COMMISSIONS TO CAPTAINS EDWARD MASON AND JAMES SNOW OF THE *Royall Welcome* and the *Hopewell* { Dated 21 July 1662

[The purport of these commissions is, as stated in the letter to Randolph Taylor of the 17 May 1662, to seize on any ships belonging] "to any Deccan people, either to the Kinge of Decan, Sevagy, or any marchants of the country" and "on the Queen of Decan which wee are credibly informed will returne form Mocho this yeare and probably to Vingula, because she from thence set out. Use hir with all the respect requisite to bee shewed soe eminent a person, but take great care she escape not your hands, being once possest of hir." [Captain Mason was to proceed to "Vingola" and Captain Snow to "the Ports of Rajapore and Currapatan"]

(44)

Factory Records Surat, Vol, 85 p. 351	THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO THE "PRISONERS IN RAIRE CASTLE"	Dated 6th Aug. 1662

[EXTRACT]

Your letters of the 11th June and 14th July wee have received to which we have little to reply. Your bill drawne on us for 100 rupees wee have paid, and our indeavours for your libertye are put in practice, which we hope ere long will succeed, to our and your content, by surprizal of some vessales belonging to the Porto of Decan, wee haveing timely sent Comissions to the Commanders of our shipps for the performance thereof in hopes whereof and of your liberties wee rest.

(45)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 89 p. 353	PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND PRISONERS IN "RAIRE"	Dated 19th August 1662

(EXTRACT)

Wee received a letter from the Marchant unto whome wee writt in Rajapore for the delivery of our letter unto the King of that Country, who according unto our desire delivered it, and received a verball answear that for him to write to Sevage was to no purpose: hee would not regard it, but an Army of his was proceeding towards him, and he hoped that might accomplish his and our desires, for soe soon as able hee would set you free, and promised further he would write in a few dayes unto us. Upon the receipt of his letter wee shall againe adresse our selves unto him, and hope, the Monsoon being neare ended, some opportunity will offer to put in practice our desires for your liberty, either by some person falling into our hands or procurey of them from the shoare. Our endeavours shall not be wanting. [E. F. India 1661–64 pp. 90–91].

(46)

E. F. India 1661–64 p. 106–7	AUNGIER AT BOMBAY TO SURAT	26 September 1662

Yesterday there came aboard us one Mr. Matthew Noel from Chaull, who tells us that hee was sent thither by Mr. Andrewes in order to the releife of Mr. Randolp Taylor etc., the Companies servantts at Rojapore. Hee brought us letters from the said Mr. Taylor, giving a relation of their imprisonment, and likewise a

6

way proposed for their release, by intercepting the Queen of Vizapore, remaining now incognita at Chaull...

(47)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 361	THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF SURAT TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD BROWNE AT BOMBAY	Dated 11 October 1662

(EXTRACT)

Wee are heartily greived at the unhappie surprisall of our Rajapore freinds Mr. Randolph Taylor, etc., and in Christian compasion earnestly desire their release, and have wrott to my Lord [Marlborough] that hee would bee pleased to put in practice what they propound, onely wee are obliged to mind my Lord to have a respect to the time, that it may noe way hinder his timely dispeed home ; and this is all at present desireing you seriously to weigh the premisses.

(48)

Factory Records, Surat Vol. 85 p. 395	(EXTRACT)	Dated 14 Nov. 1662

LETTER FROM GEORGE OXINDEN & COUNCIL AT SURAT "TO THE COMPANIES SERVANTS THAT ARE CAPTIVES IN RAIR CASTLE TO SEVAGE THE REBELL"

Yours of the 13th October came to hand ... the President ... promiseth all readiness to increase your joy and happiness in the procury of your liberty which we assure you shall be endeavoured by all possible means : nor have wee binn backward in our readiness to advise about it with Bennidas, Vealgee and others, who were best able to direct, puting in practice what was then concluded upon, which was that Bennidas should use his contrivance by a Braman to be sent to Sevagee to deale with his Bramans, if by this way he may be prevailed with, which wee are assured carries good probability with it, and Vealgee hath Commission and order to do what ever may be suitable to your release. Hee is voyadged downe the coast in ship *Richard and Martha.* And last of all, wee are our selves in action for your redemption by this Govenor, who is become highly civill unto our nation since the President arrived, granting all whatever is desired from him with the greatest freedom imaginable, that wee live now in good reputation, being encouraged to make new requests. Wherefore, it being accustomary that all Presidents that are new commers doe present the Govenor etc. the Kings ministers of this towne, which wee are in hands to doe ; at which time wee are invited to

make our request in your behalves that this Govenor with some other of the principall officers would wright to this Kings Gennerall Shasta [Chaune], who is reported to presse hard upon Sevagee, which being effectually importuned hence in a letter, may worke for your libertyes... [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 107]

(49)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 pp. 224-5	RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. "FROM RAIRE" CASTLE TO SURAT	Dated 20 December 1662

(EXTRACT)

As yet there is no alteration in our condition, our last accquainted you wee were in ; wee dayly expect the returne of the Governor of this Castle and then hope to conclude on somthing. God grant us once free of this misery, for the better effecting of which wee purpose to enorder Herjee at Chaul to voyage to Rajapore and try if the merchants there can prevaile with Rougy Pondit, Governor of those parts, to write to his master in our behalfe, which if that rogue will be perswaded to doe it will be very advantageous to us. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 108.]

(50)

E. F. 1661–64 p. 144	REFERENCE	December 1662

When Sir Abraham Shipman first arrived to Bombaim, being informed that the Vice Roy would by no meanes deliver up the island according to the articles, they [i. e. the inhabitants] sent hither a Bramin (or one of their priests, unto whome they entrust their greatest secretts), who came in the name of all the inhabitants, both of Sallsett and Bombaim, to acquaint mee that, if wee would appeare there, they would deliver up the island in spight of the Portugalls, and likewise contrive it in that manner that there should not be the losse of one mann ; desiring, as a gratuity for this peece of service, onely that they and their children might bee free, and they would bee His Majesties most faithfull subjects ; for that which most afflicts them is the tyranny of the Jesuites, who have brought them to that subjection that, when the father of a family dieth, what children hee hath are taken from their parents and brought up in the Jesuites colledges, never suffering them to returne againe to their relations; which is a bondage very grievous to them.

[Sir George Oxinden's letter to Lord Arlington of 6th March 1665]

(51)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 p. 247	THE FACTORS AT CARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 28 January 1662/3

This countrey at present is much unquiet and dangerous for merchants caphilas to pass up and downe by reason of the difference that is between the King of Canara and the King of Decan, who hath an army of 15000 horse and 20000 foot in readinesse to give his enemy battle, who is thought to be as potent as the other. This is all that wee can at present advice you. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 239]

(52)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2. pp. 132, 134	COMMISSION FOR CAPT. JOHN TINKER COMMAUNDER OF HIS MAJESTIES SHIP THE *Convertine*	Dated [Surat] 3 February 1662/3

Since our directions to you of the 2d present, wee are informed that the Rebell, Sevagee by name, is fitting out two vessails of considerable burthen, which hee intends for Mocha, laden with such goods as were by stormes and foule weather drove upon his Coast, which wee are advised is of very considerable valew. Wherefore, that wee may redeeme the Companies Factors, which they have injuriously imprisoned, and if possible indemnifie the Company for great losses sustained in their plundering our howse and seizing our Masters estates, wee would have you to sail into the road of Rojapore (from whence they are to set out) where wee doubt you will not find them, but their place of Lading is two miles up the River, over against a small village called Jettapore. Wee would have you with what speed you can, fit and man your boats well, and send them up, and if they find them there, surprize them and bring them away ; but then you must have a great care that you secure the goods that nothing be purloyned or embezzled ......Perchance, although you doe not meet with the vessayles, yet your appearance may fright them into desires to conclude with us, whereby wee may not only make Honble. Tearms, but redeeme our poore country-men out of Prison and misery that those rogues have inflicted upon them. Sir, wee desire you to weigh and consider well before you enter upon this enterprize, because you have the soldiers on board, which if you think will be unruly and plunder and purloyn what may be found in these vessayls, then not to attempt it, for at the concluding of Articles of Peace, the Company will be required to restore all things

againe. But if you can confide in them......then proceed, and we wish you all good success and safe retourne to your loving Friends

GEO: OXINDEN
JOHN GOODIER
GEO. AUNGIER.

(53)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103 pp. 233 -237 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. TO SURAT { Dated Rajapore 6 Feb. 1662/3

The 17th past month wee wrote you from Raire, and therein advised our being sent for by Rougy Pundit to Rajapore. Said day wee set out from Raire, and the 29th ditto arrived at this place, where wee were gladly received by all the merchants etc. inhabitants of the towne. Notwithstanding, our irons remayned still on us, which the timerousenesse of those that brought us would not admit should be taken of untill they had delivered us to Rougy Pondit; and he being gone to Carapatam, wee remayned four dayes in the towne in said condicion, untill Rougy came, who then presently caused our irons to be knocked of before he would see us. And afterwards sent for us, with whom what discourse wee had shall breifly acquaint your worships. He told us that he had wrote a letter to the President, and the contents thereof, as allsoe of the answer returned thereto, which he sayd gives hopes of an accomodation between his master and the English, which he declares to be very desirous of, and therefore sent for us to treat about the businesse; which that wee might the clearlier doe, wee told him it would be necessary he declar'd us freemen and gave us liberty to speak our minds freely, which he accordingly did before many auditors. Then wee told him what wee had severall times done formerly. that wee were but inferiour servants and therefore could doe nothing of this nature without speciall direction from Your Worshipp; but this wee were assured of by former experience, that our masters would never consent that an agreement should be made with any persons that their estates and servants have suffered by, without reperation be first made for the losses sustained, which if he could not give credit to from our relation, wee desired him to satisfie him selfe from the merchants who were present and well acquainted with the truth thereof; that if our Masters loose a pice they will spend 10 more to recover the same, for as they are hugely careful that none of

their servants shall offer any abuse, so when they have wrong offered th em, they are the readier to revenge it, by how much they were thus carefull no offence should be given meriting the same; and wee having suffered so much by his master's late robbing of Rajapore, contrary to all lawes of justice and humanity being strangers and persons that never had offered the Rajah any wrong, he could not imagine our masters would be satisfied, unlesse satisfaction of the losse were made; and that wee should but deceive him and abuse our selves to say any thing else to him. But he told us what was past must be forgotten, and that for the future never any such thing should happen againe, nor should wee ever suffer by his master to the value of a corne of rice losse; giving in severall reasons for what had happened, but not one amongst them all any of what Mr. Andrews falsely advised the Company was cause of what happened to us, as all the merchants present can testifie, as, his master then having warr with the King of Deccan (which since is ended and they now certainly at amity), and therefore he robd his countrey; as allso the great necessity that then were upon him, occasioned by his warring with two potent Kings and Oran Shaw having spoiled him of great parts of his dominions etc., but now his master had no such great necessity depending; but although any such should happen againe, yet he now was fully resolved never hereafter to commit the like outrages as formerly, and would give us his inviolable oath wee should never be any wayes injured againe; shewing us withall a writing from his master with his owne chop and others accustomary to it, as allso the print of the Rajah's hand on the top of the paper, done with sandall, declaring his resolve to tend as prementioned. To all which wee answered that, in confidence of the truth of what he had alledged, wee did beleive our masters would be perswaded to trade againe to these ports, that are now in the Rajah's possession, provided reperation be made to their former losses; which we hope would be done, and assured him his master would not be a looser thereby. This was the substance of our discourse at first meeting; so he wisht us to returne againe to our lodging, and at night he would send us home to our house handsomly; which was performed last night accordingly. But before wee came from the Durbarr, where all the merchants were met, together with the cheife officers of the towne, he obliged us to sweare that wee would not attempt to goe from Rajapore without his knowledge, untill the difference between his and our masters were composed; and that after he had

promised to doe what in him lay to effect the same, he ingaged us to doe the like; which once being done (as wee hope speedily it will), he assures us of as great privilidges in all kinds as wee injoyed formerly. Wee then parted, being accompanied by all the merchants and most of the eminentest persons of the towne to our owne house with horses, trumpets, flaggs, and great concourse of people, all discovering great satisfaction for our happy returne.

Thus you have a relation of what hath happened since our arrivall, which wee speedily send by this express and desire your Worshipp to send downe a person that may treat with Rougy about what remaines to accomplish an happy agreement of peace and amity between the Rajah and our honorable imployers, giving said person full power and directions how to proceed in all things. We think Velgee is the fittest person for such a work, being throughly acquainted in all things, and wee have assurance from Rougy and all the merchants that he shall come, and if occasion returne againe with as much freedom as any man whatever; therefore he needs feare nothing to come, but if anything happen so that he cannot come, then wee judge it meet some other person of good ability be sent to conclude all things, which will be farr better thought of than if the businesse be referr'd unto us for they will ever be apt to be zealous that much of what wee should speak (all though nothing but reason) proceeded from ourselves and not from the directions wee had received, but one comming immediately from thence will be better thought on though he discourse the same words as wee might, and wee judge Velgee willbe the fittest person to act this businesse, but in that shall submitt to your Worshipps directions and shall not need to advice anything by way of directions for him that comes the business being sufficiently knowne, besides he that comes may repaire unto us and have what assistance wee are able to give him; the sooner this is put in practice it will be the better for now upon the shipps going to Mocho from severall ports the businesse may be ended upon better tearmes than at any time else, and wee are throughly possest that, friendshipp being once concluded between us, wee may afterwards trade with safety in all Sevagys ports (having satisfaction for our former losses); for now it is certaine that the King hath given Sevagy a phirmaund for Raja pore etc. places that he is possest of, to injoy the benefit thereof. But for our better security wee may get the Kings phirmaund to secure us in all parts of his dominions, and that [then ?] wee shall be safe. At leastwise, if anything should happen not suspected, the

Company will have wayes enough to satisfie themselves, this being still part of the Kings dsminions and Sevagy his subject; who, allthough [he] should be the veriest rogue in the world and have no regard to oath or promises so solemly made, yet thoughts of their owne convenience will diswade them from breach thereof; for, if ever these should be violated, no persons would ever after beleive them or remaine in his countrey. But of this, and what else may be necessary to be treated of with said King, wee shall say more hereafter, or if your Worshipps will licence the same on Volgees coming hither and our concluding the businesse with Rougy, Randolp Taylor will repaire to Surat and discourse his knowledge in all things unto you. This he would gladly have done now, but it would not be admitted of readily, and we thought it not convenient to presse much for it, much lesse for all our going to Surat, as your Worshipps of the 8th January, delivered us by Rougys, directs, to which letter wee have nothing else to reply. Wee believe the Rajah would gladly afford the Company any place convenient for them in his possession, with severall other advantages, if they would assist him in the taking of Danda Rajapore Castle, which if commanded by you, wee will discourse with Rougy about, but as yet have not said a word of that nature. There will 2 ships sail hence for Mocho, wee think both on the Rajah's account, unless the merchants purchase one of them and her lading, which we hear some talk of, and think ihey may lawfully doe, but wee hope thoughts of this apprehending will not diswade your Worship from a speedy conclusion of all things, least the Rajah should be incensed at any delay when he appeares so willing of a reconciliation between us; but when it happens that things reasonable cannot be obtained, you shall find wee will not be afeard still to hazzard our lives rather than to consent to any unhandsome articles; but wee hope all will have a faire and happy conclusion, which God grant. The merchants of the Towne have appeared hugely zealous in our business, and therefore merit your thanks, which if given them in a few lines from your Presidednt privately, it will be very well taken. They all desire to have their service presented to the President, and having heard of his fame and great esteeme of all men, are glad they have done anything that gives them hopes to partake of his freindship. It will be necessary that the coppy of last Rajapore Bookes be sent us that wee may know the amount of the Companys losse, to which wee shall add all particular mens which there is occasioned, to discover the amount of all losses.

If a small vessell can be spared to bring Volgee or the person that is sent hither, it will be more credible, and a good means to hasten the agreement ; therefore wee hope one will be sent, as all-so that a handsome Piscash will be sent, on her for Rougy, which may not be lost in making up of the businesse; but let it come privately and not to be delivered untill wee find it convenient. Here is severall other officers in the towne that will expect some-thing from us, which is but customary; therefore wee hope you will please likewise to send what necessary to give them, as allso household stuff, what may be necessary for our owne use. Wee are wholly disfurnished of all things, having not pots enough to boile our victualls in, and wee are unwilling to buy any thing here. What sent may remaine on the vessell untill our order for their disimbarking. All goods that usually vend in these parts will now sell very well. If you please to send any they may re-maine on board untill the business with Rougy be concluded, or when it is not speedily effected and no safety for the landing here, they may be sent a little lower downe the coast and landed there; but wee doe not feare there will bee any occasion thereof. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 230–32]

(**54**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103. p. 248 — RAJAPUR TO SURAT — Dated 18th February 1663

The 9th instant arrived the *Convertine* in Jettipore Road: there, understanding by a letter wee had kept below to be carried aboard any English ship that was discovered neare the port, of our being in Rajapore, they wrote a letter to us to come all aboard said shipp. The merchants understanding wee had a letter come, came to us, whom wee examined a little to learn Rougy's thoughts of our going downe, and gathered that he would not willingly consent to all our going untill the difference between us were agreed on, which was our thoughts too; so in short, two of us went downe, vizt. R[andolph] T[aylor] and P[hilip] G[yfford], together with the merchants of the towne. At our coming aboard the Captain shewed us the commission he had for surprising of the two vessailes that are lading in the river, wherein, being no provision made for any accident that might intervene, he urged the necessity for following the same; to which wee answered that beside the discredit that would reflect upon our nation, if such a thing were done, after wee had past our words to indeavour a reconciliation between our Masters and Sevagy (which all these spectators would think wee had falcified in procuring what now

should happen, seeing no such thing was acted before our release), and Rougy having promised to doe the same, nay absolutely that wee should have satisfaction, wee say besides this (which your Worships may say is only to shun the appearance of evill, which is not discommendable), wee alledged two English mens being abord, which in our judgments would loose their lives if this were practized (as wee might all have done, had not our accidentall letter prevented the execution thereof), which to your Woshipps reason may seem improbable would have happened; but our opinion is as prementioned. But the most diswasive argument was the small matter them vessailes had then in them (omitting the danger and difficulty there would have been in taking them with boates), being very inconsiderable, having only some rice for ballast, and litle sandall wood and some course black cloth, all the fine goods being ashore at Rajapore, and 20,000 Pagodas worth not then come downe, which together will make the shipps very rich, they say worth 50 or 60,000 Pago: But then having so small a matter aboard as aforesaid, it was by a generall Consultation concluded best to desist from thoughts of taking the vessells, since there might be farr better oppertunities for regaining our right, in case it could not be procured by faire meanes, which if could, wee are sure would be much better, seeing there appeares no improbability of Sevagy's gaining further on the coast, and then without friendship with him there will be no safety in staying at Carwar, for that traitorous blade Rustum Jeamah (who is owner of that towne as he was of Rajapore) will easily consent to the robbing thereof as he did of this, and then the English, if not at amity with Sevagy, must suffer amongst the rest, and afterwards Rustum Jeamah laugh in his sleeve, as now he doth, that he can finely play the rogue underhand and thinks no body dessernes his villany; but this may be said to looke a great way of|f|. However, if srtisfaction can be had on peaceable tearmes, wee conclude it will be best pleasing, and therefore advised Velgy to goe upp with us to Rougy and talk with him about the businesse, which the merchants assuring he might safely doe, he accompanied us up, where Rougy was civill to him and discourst to him what he had formerly done to us, and Velgee answered much to the same purpose as wee had done, that our masters must and would have the mony, and added that in default thereof and the provocations given them by so many abuses offerre'd their servants, the President had given very severe orders unto that shipp he was come on, but in regard they had notice of his intentions

to make satisfaction for all, the execution of part thereof was suspended, but that would fall the heavier on him and his countrey, if a speedy conclusion were not made to satisfy the President, and to that end had wrote to him, whose answer might come in 20 dayes, at which time if he would call here againe, he hoped all things might be composed, and so Velgy, staying only a few houres with him and being civilly treated, departed, and the 13th in the morning the shipp set saile in prosecution of her voyage.

* * * * *

In the meane time, before the *Convertine's* returne, wee beleive his veasells will be gone for Mocho, and not knowing if they rereturne safe, whether he will afterwards be brought to reasonable conditions, it would be hugely necessary that they were laid out for. If this be concluded on (and against their returne) there must be at least two or three vessells imployed in the businesse, for it's probable Rougy may enorder their returne to some other port and not Rajapore, as Carapatam, Sattoly, Dabull or Kelsy; but if two vessells could be appointed before Dabull and Kelsy, in all likelihood they would be met with, which if should happen so, it would be convenient a perfect list were taken of all things that are found in any of them, which may be had from the chiefe of the shipps and vessels be demanding one of him, and telling him that if afterwards any more or lesse be found than what he gives account, it will be worse for him. And having thus obteyned a perfect account, if there be occasion for restoration, nothing can be demanded more than said list or account specifies. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 233-34].

(55)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103 p. 251	MASTER AT CARWAR TO SURAT	27 February 1662|3

(EXTRACT)

As for the surprisall of the ships belonging to Sevagy at my being at Rajapore, it was held not convenient by reason they had but few goods in them, and besides the Honble. Companies factors were newly set at liberty, but we have enordered Captain Tinker to touch there on his returne for the effecting of your former commands, and also for the bringing of the factors or as many of them as possible he can, or as they shall agree of.

The Raja of Sunda [Sonda] and Ellapore [Yellapur] by the help of the King of Vigeapore hath regained his countrey and made the wayes passable to goe to Hubely. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 239]

(56)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103 p. 293 } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO SURAT { 30 March 1663

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday Rougy Pundit went for Chiploon ... its thought he intends to visit his master at Raighur before his returne, upon what businesse he so suddainly is gone is not yet certainly known...

The newes here stirring is that the Mogull with 12000 horsemen is in the upper Chaul abuilding houses for to winter in ; 7000 horse more are in Rimatpore [Rahimatpur] being returned from persuit of Netagee Sevagies Lt. Generall, who was gone to plunder into the Mogulls countrey. They followed him so close that he was faine to travell 45 and 50 mile a day, and yet much adoe to escape with a small booty he had got. They left not of the persuit till they came within 5 leagues of Vizapore, which put the King and Queen into so great a fright that with a 100 horse they presently marched to Bunckapore. Rustum Jeamah met the Mogull and made his owne peace. What will follow hereof is uncertaine but all here think the Mogull will take all the Kings countrey. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 234-5]

(57)

O. C. Vol. 26 No. 2975 } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Swally 6 April 1663

(EXTRACT)

As wee design'd it, the *Convertine* putting in to Rajapore Road, blockt up the two vessells that were to voyage for the Red Sea, which brought the Governor and the rest of the inhabitants of the town to suffer Mr. Taylor, accompanied with some of them, to goe aboard the shipp, indeed to prevent their vessells seizure, which Mr. Taylor did perswade for; so she sail'd thence and at her returne brought of both Mr. Randolph Taylor and Richard Taylor, leaving Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Farren behind, but at liberty to keep house in town, that our next care must be to get them to us, wherein wee will use our indeavours. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 234].

(58)

F. R. Surat Vol. 100, p. 272 } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO SURAT { 8 April 1663

(EXTRACT)

Since my last of the 31th (? 30th) March, here hath happened nothing worth your Worships &ca. notice, only it's certaine

that the King, Queen and all the nobles in Vizapore are gone to Bunckapore where they are denied entrance by Bulla Ckauns [Bahlolkhan's] mother, by reason Bulla Ckaun and the King are at great variance. Rustum Jeamah hath certainly met the Mogull, but upon what conditions wee cannot heare. After that he had met the Mogull he perswaded them from persuing Netagee any further by telling them that the countrey was dangerous for any strange army to march in, likewise promising them to goe himselfe and follow him, by which deceipt Netagee got away, though not without the losse of 300 horse and himselfe wounded. The house Rustum Jeamah was a building the English here in Rajapore not being finished by reason of Sevagy's coming here, there is severall beames and posts which, if not taken care of, will certainly rot in the raines ... Rougy is not as yet returned. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 235-6]

(59)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 270 } MADRAS COUNCIL TO SURAT { 11 April 1663

Wee have understood by a particular letter from Mr. Henry Gary at Goa that Ricloffe [the Dutch Commander], being very prowd with his late successe in taking Cochin, hath publiquely declared that their intentions in taking that place was not only for procuring the pepper and cassia lignum but to make it a magazine and harbour for their shipping (having a designe for taking Zeiloan); for which purpose they have sent 18,000 women for breeders to populate the place. Of which wee shall take all oppertunities to give the King of Candy notice, hoping thereby to make the Dutch more odious in his sight and to ingratiate ourselves; and possibly this may be a meanes for the redemption of our captivated friends, as also may prove an oppertunity for setling a factory there, according to the Honourable Companies desire.

(60)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103, p. 268 } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO SURAT { 12 April 1663

(EXTRACT)

Rougy Pundit is returned. Presently upon his arrivall he desired me to write to your Worship &ca. to send some body to make an end of the businesse ; he declared a great desire thereto. Yesterday arrived a letter from the Rajah written himself to Rougy, giving him an account how that he himself with 400

choice men went to Shasta Ckauns camp. There, upon some pretence (which he did not incert in his letter) he got into his tent to Salam, and presently slew all the watch, killed Shasts Ckauns eldest sonne, his sonne in law, 12 of his cheife women, 40 great persons attending him, their Generall, wounded Shasts Ckaun with his owne hand (and he thought to death, but since heares he lives), wounded 6 more of his wifes, 2 more of his sons, and after all this returnes, loosing but 6 men and 40 wounded, 10000 horse under Raja Jeswantzin [Jaswantsing] standing still and never offered to persue him, so it's generally beleived it was done with his consent, though Sevagy tells his men his permisera bid him doe it. This is all at present. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 236].

(61)

E. F. India 1661–64 pp. 247–250 } PORKAD TO SURAT { 17 April 1663

The Dutch have lined the whole coast with their factories, thereby to ingrosse all manner of proffitable commodities to themselves both of selling and buying, ... The Mallabars as yet are in good tearmes with them, because yet they are blind and sencelesse, not finding the slavery they have brought themselves into, by receiving in a nation amongst them that will toll the very meat they eate in a short time, and barre them from speaking any tongue but Dutch.

(62)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103, p. 272 } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 5 May 1663

(EXTRACT)

Since my last there is no newes worth writing, but only confirmation of Shasta Ckan's death, with the death of his eldest sonne and sonne in law, six concubines and fifty more great persons, which newes I beleive is most of it very true, except that of Shasta Ckan's death being generally reported to be false, and I am apt to beleive so by reason that a trusty servant of Rustum Jeamah's, who came from Shasta Ckan's camp reports he saw him alive, but much wounded. The King of Vizapore is returned to Vizapore from Bunckapatam, where they say he hath conquered Snepnai [Shivappa Naik] and brought him to compound for 40,000 Pagods. Rougy Pundit is very sollicitous to know whether your Worshipp will please to returne Mr. Taylor, till whose arrivall he pretends he shall never be really contented. There is a report of Sevagy's coming this way with an intention to

góe down as low as Goa, but I suppose he will hardly come these raines.

(63)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103, p. 273 } PHILIP GYFFORD AT COLLOPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 May 1663

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 23th ... came to hand the 12 instant, and in complyance with your order wee sett out for Collopore the 16th, whither wee arrived, thanks be to God, safe the 19th, no body hindering us, **Rougy being gone along with the Rajah to Coodal, and so to Vingurla.** All the way as he goes along he gives his Cowle promising them that neither he nor his souldiers shall in the least doe any wrong to any body that takes his Cowle, which promise he hitherto hath kept, but what he will doe when he returnes it's as uncertaine as it is whither he intends to goe no further then Vingurla where he heard the Dutch had brought great riches from Cochin. The Dutch as yet keeps their house, he not offering to molest them...

The newes stirring here is only that the King is returned from Bunckapore where he hath brought Snepnaick to a composition of 7 Lack of Pagodas, and that **Shasta Ckaun** is not dead but wounded, one sonne kil'd outright, 2 wounded, 6 women kil'd, 8 more wounded, and 40 persons attending their Generall left dead in the place. In this business Sevagy himselfe was chiefest actor, he goeing into Shasta Ckauns tent with 400 men and returning (after he had kil'd as many men as he could) by 10000 horse under Rajah Jestwuntsine [Jaswantsing], who never offered to stop him, so it's generally beleived he advised him to it, promising to secure him.

God willing, the 25th wee shall set out for Goa, though by Sevagy's going downe the Coast the way is a little dangerous, but wee think it more secure to travell thither then trust ourselves here, it being a generall report wee burnt the Kings shipps at Moche last yeare. For the reasons aforesaid likewise wee (with advice of Narbaw Ram[k]rushna being at Goa) think it best to goe under the name of Persians that Sevagy tooke prisoners last yeare and now hath let goe, so wee have made us one sute of Mooremans clothes each, which when wee arrive at Goa wee shall sell for as much as we can (so hope there will be but little losse thereby). To secure us likewise the better from petty robbers on the way (who are now more stirring then ordinary, by reason, for

feare of Sevagie, all the Governours as far as Simgclay [Sanguelim] and Dutchele [Bicholim] are fled), wee have hired four souldiers for the way, who shall returne at our arrivall to Goa. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 236-7]

(64)

Oxenden Papers	SURAT TO MADRAS (EXTRACT)	Dated 25 May 1663

Sovagee, the rebell in Decan ... did lately in his owne person, accompanied with 400 of his menn, sett upon the tent of Shafta [*sic*] Ckaun, his army lieing round it, killed 50 great persons, wounded Shafta Ckaun, killed 12 of his weomen and wounded 6, killed his eldest sonn and sonn in law, wounded 2 more, carried away his daughter and a great treasure of jewells and money. [He] hath lost but 6 menn and 40 wounded; 10,000 horse, under the commaund of Roja Jewanson [Jaswantsing], standing still and lookeing on while Sovagee was doeiug this. Tis thought he would willingly had Shafta Ckaun removed out of the way ; which had beene done, but that his sonn, seeing him in great danger, spake to him as to a common souidjer, sayéing: Souldjer, why dost thou adventure thy life, when thou maist save it ? Tis not thou they looke after to kill, but Shafta Ckaun ; by which words Sevagees menn, concludeing it was Shafta Ckaun that spake, left him and fell upon the sonn, whome they slew, whilst the father made the escape. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 238]

(65)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103. p. 282	KARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 15 June 1663

It was reported here a few dayes since that Sevagee was come as far as Banda, and that he was intended to take all these countreys here abouts as farr as Mergee [Mirjan]. But it seemes that, the Moguls forces comming so hot upon him, he was forced to recall his forces. But whither or no he doth intend to returne againe after the raines, it is not as yet known, but, however, much feared. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 240-1]

(66)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 103. p. 283	PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 22 Jnne 1663

Wee have received no answer from Rougy Pundit nor no newes of Sevagy more than that he is returned from Vingurla, leaving 2000 men. Shasta Ckaun is certainly alive and hath

kil'd him severall men, which caused his suddaine returne. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 241]

(67)

F. R. Surat Vol. 103 p. 284	PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA TO SURAT	Dated 20 July 1663

(EXTRACT)

The 19th arrived a man from Collopore who met with a Jessud of the Kings aboute 2 dayes journey of[f] of Goa, who told him he left the King at Bunckapore, a castle in Carnatick and was going to Punda with a letter to the Kings Governour there which ordored him to joine his forces with the Cuddall Jessyes [Desais] and some other petty Rajahs and goe and rout Sevagy out of Rajapore and Carrapatam, the King having given both these townes to Mamud Ckaun, eldest sonne to Con Conno [Khan Khanan] or Eagles Ckaun [Ikhlaskhan]. This man went likewise to Vizapore with order from Mamud Ckaun to the cheif of his horse to prepare for Rajapore and secure his townes. The King hath likewise given Dabull and Chiploon to Fozell Ckaun eldest sonne to Abdala Ckaun who Sevagy kill'd at Jouly. This Fozell Ckaun is now much in the Kings favour. The King likewise hath wrote to Sevagy to deliver those townes by faire means or take what followes. Its reported that the Mogull is in Mar and Sevagy at Jouly, but the former wee cannot beleive They say likewise that the **Mogull hath kill'd Netagee** Sevagys Generall, but how true this is wee know not. Rustum Jeamah returning from whence the King had placed him to Hookery his owne towne by the Kings order is denied entrance. This Jossud sweares before he came out of Bunckapore he saw **irons put on Bussall Ckaun [Bahlolkhan] and Shagee**, Shevgys father, but taken off of the latter in two dayes who is now with the King without any command. Bussall Ckauns mother denying the King entrance into Bunckapore, the King wrote to Shagee to perswade Bussall Ckaun to come and stand to his mercy, for the King being denied entrance was so incenced, that if he stood out any longer would never have pardoned him, and now he could not hope to be able to withstand him, the Kingdome being at peace since the King conquored Snop Naick a Carnattick Rajah, and brought him into a composition of 700000 Pagodas. The rebelling of this Rajah was the cause of the King going for Bunckapore. At last Shagee perswaded Bussall Ckaun to goe to the King, upon condition that he would accompany him, which he

8

did, and so the King trapann'd them both. The King hath likewise wrote Syddy Mussad, Syddy Zoars sonne in law and to Syddy Zoars eldest sonne (the former of which hath 14000 horse the latter 10000) to come to him, but they returne him answer that they dare not trust him that had murdered their father ; upon which the King wrote them againe that they had no reason to mistrust him, he having now imprisoned Bussall Ckaun who was the only cause of their fathers death. This is all the newes stirring here at present. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 242-3]

(68)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103, p 305	PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA TO SURAT	Dated 1 September 1663

(EXTRACT)

Wee... heare that the King of Vizapore hath given them [i. e., Robert Master, &c.] a phirmaund to trade in his country. Rustum Jeamah hath likewise given them faire promises, but they are, as wee humbly think, not to be hearkened too ; besides Sevagy hath an army so nigh that it can remove easily to Carwarr when the goods come down, so that wee feare there is no trusting either.........

(69)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2. p. 164	COMMISSION & INSTRUCTIONS TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR supercargo of the *Loyall Merchant*	Dated Swally Marine 9 Oct. 1663

(EXTRACT)

Wee have thus pitcht on you to the managing of this [trade] affaire...you having so faithfully discharged your self in the like occation untill you were unhappily surprized in your residence at Rojapore by that perfidious Rebell Sevage, against whome as yet wee have not had either conveniency of force or tyme, since you were all freed from your bonds, which is the reason wee have desisted from calling him to an accompt. But forbearance is no acquittance. Wee are resolved to vindicate our Masters wrongs and your sufferings as soone as wee can be provided for them, for as yet wee are altogether uncapable for want of shipping and men necessary for such an enterprize, wherefore *Patientia*.........

It is certainly beleived that Sevage had reacht thither [Carwar] the last yeare, had not the Mogulls army set upon his Generall, which caused his retreat. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 257]

(70)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104, pp. 1, 4 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 5 November 1663

(EXTRACT)

In my prementioned letter I accquainted you that I had sent up a Banian to Rougy Pundit at Rajapore, who next day return'd with 2 of said Governour's assistants to discourse about the difference betwixt their master Sevagy and us, whom wee assured by a letter sent to Jettapore might come aboard the shipp and returne againe with pleasure without any molestation; upon which the next morning they came aboard, and after severall discourses about the businesse wee found that they had no commission to promise any other satisfaction for what their master robbed from that factory then out of the customes of Rajapore, which I told them was different to what Rougy had pomised both to the President and myselfe in sundry letters sent to Surat, some of which I produced there, which expressly promised **half in ready money and the other half in customes,** to which they answered (after some Bramany tricks to misconstrue the words) that what Rougy had promised he was bound in justice and honour to performe but he having given them a commission they could not exceed its limits, soe wee saw nothing was to be done in this affaire, which, whilst wee were discoursing of, wee likewise indeavour'd to sell some of our goods, but the merchants durst not buy any untill some conclusion were made with the Governour, which when they saw could not be effected they would not buy anything, being wee suppose forbid the same ; so wee resolved to set saile with the land breeze, being no graine, gunny or any other commodity to be got presently, and since wee found the Governour so litle regardfull of his late promise wee durst not adventure to leave any stock behind for provision of anything against our returne, without doing which they would not promise anything ; so 27th in the morning wee set saile for Goa, intending that our next port, having certain intelligence that the **merchants of Vingurla were all fled thence for feare of Sevagy,** and besides at our coming off of Vingurla the winds hung so that wee could not have gone in without much losse of time. . .

God grant us good successe now that wee begin to approach to the extent of our voyage, where wee are sorry to heare are great troubles between the King of Decan and the Rajah of those parts, whose cheife place of residence called Biddruree [Bednur]

is like to be taken from him by said King, being that wayes in person. [E. F. India 1661–64 pp. 260–261]

(71)

E. F. India 1661–64 p. 205	SURAT TO COMPANY (EXTRACT)	14 November 1663

...This wee advise for your satisfaction, in that you need not feare any obstruction of your business, or doubt of any estate you have here ; for it is a port so plentifully stored with shipping of the natives that, if any violence hould bee put uppon you, you will not bee long arighting yourselves when ever you please to enter uppon it. And that is what they know and feare, and what keepes them in soe much awe.

(72)

Orme MSS. Vol. 263 p. 23	LOG OF THE *Loyall Merchant* (EXTRACT)	Entry of 24 Nov. 1663

Onore Road [Honavar], Tuesday 24th November 1663.

Wee received pepper aboard and [the news that] there was a peace concluded between the Rajah of this Cuntry and the King of Deccan. The Rajah bought his peace at the rate of six hundred and odd thousands pounds.

(73)

Orme MSS. Vol. 263, pp. 23–4	LOG OF THE *Loyal Merchant* (EXTRACT)	Entries 5 to 17 January 1664

NEWES OF SIVAGEES COMMING TO SURAT.

Swally hole, 5 January 1663/64.

This day at 3 after noone came downe newes from the President of Savages a great Robber, being within 10 or 12 miles of Suratt ; soe required from Mr. James to desire the Commanders to send up 40 men armed to guard the Companies stock, Soe we sent up 10 men completely armed.

6 January 1663/64.

This afternoone at half past two another noate came from the President that life and goods and all at stake ; so desired to send up all our men except 10, with our longboats and skiffs ; but by Consultacon did not think that fitting, so sent up 20 men more armed and out of the other ships 22 more. That night the rogue gott into the towne and began to sett itt on fire and fell to plundring. The men gott all safe into the English house ; with those that were above before, [they] made up some 150 English and

some 50 peones, [who] were resolved to defend the towne the cowardly Govornour haveing ranne into the Castle and left the towne to bee plundred, there being some 20000 men and upwards in the towne, none standing to theire defence butt the English and Dutch. The enemy fired and plundred the Towne and comeing to fire aboute the English quarters, the English sallied out and killed 3 men and a horse ; and from that time they forbore any more to molest the English ; wee and the rest of the shipps haveing sent up 100 men, and there was in the English house some 50 English and some 60 [*sic*] peones ; soe that there was in all some 210. In all the English did behave themselves gallantly, which made the Armenians and other strangers stand on their defence ; butt amongst them all noe party soe considerable to sally out to repulse them, hee wasteing with fier all the Towne except the English Quarters aboute them, and soe continued plundering without resistance scorning to carry anything away but gold, silver, pearles and diamants, and such pretious wares.

The 10 at night after had committed many cruelties, haveing destroyed 2/3 parts of the Towne with fier, and cutt of severall heads and hands, haveing had Mr. Anthony Smith prisoner, whom after 3 daies hee released for 350 [*sic*] Rupees, haveing certifyed him that he would cutt of his head, and hee had surely dyed if a plott had taken effect which was **the murthering of Sivajee**, a Moore stabbing att him, whose hand was cutt off before [he] could give the blowe ; hee closeing with the Generall, being all bloody, they tumbling downe blooded the Generall ; soe his men thought hee had been slaine, and the word was given to kill all the prisoners ; butt the Moore being killed imediately, the Generall forbad the execution. Soe at night, hee haveing notice of some forces that were acomeing against him, haveing sufficiently enriched himselfe, haveing by report carried away with him about a million and a halfe of mony (Suratt not haveing been soe rich not in many years before), hee departed with the curses of many undone people. This unhapy disaster did obstruct all our buisnesse, wee being forced to lay aside all buisnesse, haveing spared most part of our men.

The **17th** the Kings army being in the towne the President came downe with the applause of all the townes people, the Governour of the towne being as much derided and scorned ; for if hee had not gon into the Castle, hee might in all reason have saved the towne. At his comeing out of the Castle the

people derided him and flung dirt at him ; for which his sonne shott a poor Bannian that was just come over the water with his packe on his backe, with an arrowe in at his mouth and killed him ; sheweing the insulting pride and basenesse of these people, that durst not stand an enemy to save there estates, yett killed a poore Bannian that durst not doe him any injurye.

The people of Suratt [were] still terrefied with fresh alarums of the rogue comeing, all being ready to leave the towne and would, were it not for the English and Dutch. The Dutch had two peons killed, they not vent[u]ring themselves out, but sent out there servants. There was in this season the Malabars came up to the Rovers [rivers] mouth and tooke a boate [in] which a Moore had saved his estate, wherein they tooke much wealth, which caused an alarum by the feare of those poore Bannians that Sivagees men had sett the Buzar on fier. Soe I had 40 men well armd, a shoare, but found no opposition, there feares not giveing them leave to beeleeve what they saw with there owne eyes was not soe.

(74)

F. R. Surat Vol 2 p. 176 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 6 January 1663/4

When wee were in good forwardness in the dispatch of the Europe and Bantam ships...the 5th of this month comes an hot alarme of that grand rebell Sevage's approach to Gundave [Gundevi], and expected hourly to fall upon the towne. The President thereupon called his Councell and with as much composedness as the distracted time would permit, made these propositions, the people in the towne having already left their houses and fled in clusters, with their wives and children, to secure their lives and what they could carry away with them.

1st. Cojah Minaz having made his request to the President to receive back againe the broad cloth which hee had repacked and sorted ready to transport up into the country, and then lay before the Custom House, it was debated and held to be our safest course to consent to his proposall, in regard our house was better able to preserve it then his was ; in the interim he giving us an instrument under his hand that in case wee should be, by the force of enemies, plundered, the loss of the broad cloth should be upon his account and not on the Companys, but that he notwithstanding should be liable to make satisfaction, according to the bargaine made with him.

2nd. The President propounded it necessary to write to the severall ships in Swally-hole to send us what men and armes they could spare by their long boats and the Companys hoighs for our better defence, which was readily consented to.

3rd. The severall dyers and beaters having brought to our gates sundry percells of cloth, entreating the President to receive them, it was concluded reasonable; first, in regard wee had imprested money on them; and secondly, because our house was better able to secure them from fire then theirs.

4thly. It was unanimously resolved without delay to fortifie our howse and to hazard the last life in defence of our Honble. Masters estate. And having recommended our selves to the protection of the Almightie (who only was able to deliver us), the President employed his utmost care and prudence in strengthening all defective places, quartering his people in the severall avenues where the enemy could most offend us and appointing a strict watch day and night.

All which being consented to with one heart by the subscribers, every one betooke themselves to their respective charge, humbly beseeching the Almighties assistance and blessing on their endeavours. [a portion inn E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 279-98.]

(75)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86. p 2	THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO RICHARD CRADOCK AND FACTORS IN PERSIA (EXTRACT)	Swally Marine 22nd January 1663/4

Loyall Merchant and *Affrican* are now almost in a readinesse to saile, who undoubtedly would have had a more timely dispatch, had wee not been impeeded by an incursion Sevagy made lately in this place, where hee by fire hath destroyed thousand [s] of houses and robb'd many of these people (it is generally reported) to the amount of a Crue [sic? crore] of rupees in money, goods, pearle and jewells,

Wee soe defended our selves and the Honble. Companys house, as that not only it escaped that Feinds fury, but likewise all the part of the citty round about us, though wee cannot but acquaint you that our Masters will bee loosers, who haveing at that time a great many goods upon Castle Green, divers of theire

bales were stolen away from thence before wee could send men to secure them....

Postcript of 4 Feb. 1664.

The vessail that carryed these unto you, though ready to saile from date of the preceeding part hereoff, hath per her thus long retardance given us oppertunity to acquaint you that the ships *Loyall Merchant* and *Affrican* had their dispatches, and sailed hence for England the 29th of the passed month, whose late dispeed hence hath been occationed by the devastation of this Citty of Surratt lately per Sevagy, as prementioned, in obstructing all trade for many days and caphilaes from bringing down our goods. And since our former date, upon a rumour that Sevagy was returning thither againe, the people all fled out of the towne in a greater flight then at his first comeing, securing their moneyes and goods in the Castle ditch and vessailes in the river. His cruelty hath been soe great in cutting of hands and head that the terrour of his name is become soe great to these people that upon every rumour of his comeing, the people will bee apt to leave the towne if the King take not care to secure them with an Army.

(76)

P. R. Office MSS. C. O. 77/9, No. 24	HENRY GARY TO THE EARL OF MARLBOROUGH	Dated Surat 25 January 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

I shall not omit to acquaint your Lordship what lately happened to this place. Savagee, the grand rebell to the King of Decan, came here the 6th of this instant with a considerable army, horse and foote, entring the towne before the Governor scarce had any notice of his aproache. He made a great destruction of houses by fire, upwards of 3000, and caryed a vast treasure away with him. It is credibly reported near unto ten millions of rupees. He summoned us to compound with him for our lives (as he did the Dutch) but Sir George returned the messenger with an answer that he scorned him, and that if he sent him any more messengers, they should never return again ; Both the Companys house and my own (which adjoins unto it) were well furnished with mariners, well armed, who divers times sallied out upon his people that came to set fire to our neighbours houses. and killed divers of them, by which means our own houses were not only preserved from the fiends furie, but likewise all the part of the towne round about us, which hath got us much honour,

divers of the great ones having advized the King Orangzeb thereof, as on the contrary they have complained of the Governor, who so soon as he had brought him the news of this rebells approach, shamefully run and hid himself in the Castle The Dutch never sallied out, though kept their house stoutly. This villain had the plunder of this place for four whole days, from Wednesday morning untill Satturday at four in the afternoon ; in which intrime he committed many cruelties, by cutting off of mens hands that could not give him so much money as he demanded. Six and twenty did one of our Principall Factors (that was then his prisoner, but escaped miraculously, Mr. Anthony Smith) see cut off in a morning, besides many heads.

(77)

Original Cor. Vol. 28, No. 3019 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated S. M. 28 January 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

What you write us of Mr. Revington wee have in a former long since spoake too, and by what wee can gather there was more of passion then reason in the differences that did arise ; but death hath parted them and therefore have onely this to say that the surviving person hath the advantage as uncontrould, whereas, if God had pleased to spare the other, by what wee can learne, hee would have approved himself deserveing your service. Those surviving, as Mr. Randolph Taylor, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Farrand, wee have since redeemed.

The condition of Rajapors and the inland marts being now in a confused manner in the possession of rebells and dayly new commotions in the land doth disswade us from engageing ourselves in commerce, for wee can have no other assurance then the word of a Theife or a Rebell ; and so wee leave them untill we shall have a further occasion to speake of those people and the condition they are in at present. [E. F. 1661-64 p. 208]

(78)

Original Cor. Vol. 28 No. 3019 } THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { D. Surat 28 Janu. 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Just as wee had proceeded thus farr, being the 6 of January, the day appointed for our goeing to Swally to hasten the ships dispatch, some 3 or 4 houres before our intentions to proceed on our journey, was brought us a hot alarme that Sevogee, the grand rebell of Decan, was within 10 or 15 miles of

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the towne. This sudden surprize strucke such a terrour to all, both men, woemen and children, that the Governour and the rest of the Kings ministers and eminent merchants betooke themselves to the Castle; which the townes folke perceiveing left theire houses and what ever belonging to them, and fled with theire wives and children, some upon the river in vessayls and boates, some to the out villages, that in a few howers the whole towne was dispoepled, excepting that part of the towne about us, in hopes of our protection. Wee presently sent for forty men from the ships to our assistance, that came to us the next morning early, with whom wee your factors [and] servants joyned, and haveing drawne them out in ranke and file, with drum and trumpet, your President in the head, march[ed] through the body of the towne to the green before the Castle, where the Governour was, ready to pop in upon the first notice of theire approach. Wee past close by him and soe marcht on, taking a great circle round, that the enimy was at the gates before wee could reach our house The next newes was the rebell had sent two men and a letter, requireing the Governour, Hodgee Zaed Beague [Haji Zahid Beg], Virgee Vorah, and Hodgee Cosum, the three eminent merchants and mony'd men in the towne, to come to him in person immediately and conclude with him; else hee immediately threatned the whole towne with fyre and sword; which hee presently put in practice, not receiveing a present answer, and that day, being the 5th[6th?] at night uninterrupted comes before the Castle and entrencht himselfe, and with his musketeers began to play upon the Castle, wee beleive with no expectation to take it, but to keepe in and frighten the Governour and the rest that had got in, as also the souldyers of the Castle from sallying out upon them whilst the others plundered and fired. In this interim Mr. Anthony Smith, comeing from Swally, was met with and carryed to Sevagee (for it is certainly beleived it was hee in person), who tooke 300 rupees ransome of him and sent him the next day to menace us. But before wee had received many threats, but wee still bid him keepe his people out of the reach of our gunns, else wee would shoot them. He returned answere wee were freinds. Wee replyed: if so, why did [hee] detaine an English man, take a horse out of our stable, and make fences of our goods that lay before the custome house, and also sufferred them to bee plundered? All these things speake him an enimy, and therefore the President retourned answere wee would not trust him, or

admit of any further treaty, and therefore hee should send us no more messages: if hee did, wee would kill the messinger. Wee had almost omitted to let you know, amoungst these embassaes hee sent to us to demaund homage, which wee presently concluded was all wee had and that a part would not serve his tourne, and that if wee refused it, hee would raze our house to the ground and not spare a life. Wee replyed wee were here on purpose to mainetaine your house to the death of the last man, and therefore not to delay his comeing upon us. By this time hee had broken open Hodgee Zaeds house and had one nights plunder out of it; which being soe very neare us, as one wall to part both houses, wee feared they would streingthen that place and afterward annoy us and by theire multitudes force theire way to undermine and blow us up, and they did begin with theire horse and foote to surround us, some of them then standing under our [eaves] for no good. We caused a party of foote to sally forth the house and fight them, in which scuffle wee had three men slightly wounded, our men slew a horse and man, some say two or three, but wee routed them; and heareing that they had taken up theire randevouz in a muskeet [mashid] or Moores church joyneing close to our house, and also in Hodge Zaeds house and ware-houses (haveing out of feare of us not done him the quarter of the mischeife they intended him), whilst our men were cleareing the muskeet, they in the house and warehouses opened the doores and fled. Soe wee shut up the doores and barracadoed them and made a passage from our into his house and kept a garrison in a belcony that cleared all the street, and guarded all the other house of this Hodjees. When the rebell had heard what was past of the killing and routing his guards, hee falls athreating Mr. Smith, sometimes with the losse of his head, and sometime to cutt of his hands, and at last causes him to write a note to the President that, if wee persisted in fighting against him, hee would race our house to the ground and bee our destruction. By this time wee had more assistance from the ships; wherefore the President wrote wee would persecute what wee had begun, and not at all moved at his threats, requireing him to save the labour of his servants running too and fro one [on] messages and come himselfe with all his army. The next day hee sent Mr. Smith upon his peroll, with an Armenian that hee had plundered and another of his servants, with another message to us and the Dutch, with offers of peace, promising to accept of what wee shall present him with; which if wee shall not accept,

first hee will plunder and fire the towne, and then set upon us: to which wee retourned answere that Mr. Smith belonged to us and wee would not part with him now hee was in our custody, and that there was neither faith or trust in him, but a perfidious rebell, and therefore wee would not trust him. From that time none of his party dared to come neare us, but continued a great deale of tyranny and cruelty to the townes men, cuting of the hands of some and the heads of others, day and night robbing and burning downe the citty, untill the 11, which day hee made a generall fire round about the towne, which had like to have destroyed the Dutch house, it standing amoung tyled and thatcht howses more then your doth, that they were surrounded with flames; but they escaped, now standing quasi alone with but a very few houses neare it. But our quarters are all preserved neare a quarter of a mile round, soe fearefull were the villaines of comeing neare our house againe after the first [losse] they sustained. Soe that you may please to take notice that the greatest part of the towne is burnt to the ground, but what wee preserved; for which the inhabitants are very thankefull in theire acknowledgements, blesseing and praiseing our nation, ascribeing all to the valour of our companyes, who now and then did sally out even to the gates of the Castle. The 12th day, by the comeing in of his espies, that brought him intelligence of an approaching army, hee left the towne and retourned the way hee came, guarding his spoile from the persute of any that should follow him. Hee hath carryed away in gold, pearle, pretious stones and other rich goods to the valew of many hundred thousand pounds, and burnt of other goods and houses to the amount of as much more. The towne is utterly ruin'd, and very little left either of riches or habitation. The rogue was very cruell. Mr. Smith, in the time of his imprisonment, was present when hee cut of more then 26 hands in one day, and many heads. Whoever hee was that was taken and brougnt before him, could not redeme himselfe, lost either his hands or his head; and his manner was first to plunder and then to cause the owner of his house to give him something over and above to redeeme his house from being burnt, and yet the perfidious villaine would fire it afterwards, although hee had obliged himselfe to the contrary. Wee are now endeavoureing to improve this skimage [skirmish] of ours to your proffitt by the acclamations of the townes people, as well they that are suffirers as those whose howses were preserved; who, laying aside theire owne losses, cry out in thousands for a

reward from the King to the English, that had by theire courage preserved them, when those to whome they were entrusted, as the Governour etc., dared not shew his head. Wee were with the noblemen of the army who came to our releife, from whome wee received great thankes for the service wee did the King and the country; whereupon your President, haveing a pistoll in his hand, laid it before the Cheife, saying with that hee did now lay downe his armes, leaveing the future care and protection of the citty to them; which was exceedingly well taken, telling the President hee did accept it, and in reward of the good service hee must give him a horse, a vest, and girt a sword about him; but your President told him they were things becomeing a souldier, but wee were merchants and expected favour from the King in our trade. Hee replyed: what hee spoke of was intended from himselfe as a souldyer, and that hee did not doubt but that the King, when hee should bee advised of the service wee did him, would gratifie us to our content. Whereupon your President hinted to him his expectations to have the customes remitted you, as a signall of the King's grace and favour, and it would animate us to bee yet further serviceable to him upon all occasions. This wee have with a petition sent up to the King backt with the affirmations of the Generall of the army, the King's publique and private intelligencers (for hee maintains both in towne), the Showbunder [Shahabunder], etc., and also taken care that it bee incerted from the Governour of Ahmadavad, who is this King's uncle, besides severall letters your President hath wrote to his freinds at court, as Mustapha Ckaun, Rozon Zemeir, etc., which being finished and sent away, the 16th wee repaired to the Maryne for the dispatch of the Europe ships; who lade very slowly, notwithstanding the goods lay ready upon the Maryne; but indeed they were hindered sometime for want of theire men which they sent to our rescue; wherein they were very [forward] and liberall, which will deserve not only to bee gratified, but a perticuler acknowledgement in court to the commanders for theire future encouragement when ever your occasions shall require theire complyance in this nature; for if they had confined themselves to charter party and spared us no more men then there they contracted to spare, you might have been great sufferers, you haveing then in cash in your warehouses upwards of 100,000 rupees, all your ellephants teeth, all your broad cloth (though sold, retourned againe, which wee thought as good receive as that merchant that bought it, if

plundered or burnt, to breake and runn away), a cargoe of 40,000 royalls from Bantam, virmilian, perpetuanoes and a great many other goods, as well for sale as bought for Europe, that wee cannot compute your house to bee lesse worth to you then fourescore thousand pounds sterling, besides your President and Councell, which were intended dead corps, knoweing hee would valew us at more then wee and all our families are worth. But blessed bee God, that hath delivered us and you from soe great sufferrings; and yet your losse will amount to nearest one thousand pounds, in mercooles that lay before the custome house to bee sent downe, and lead that was intended to bee weighed out to the King; all which wee have advised of to court and required satisfaction....

Wee have had second alarmes of Sevages retourne to Surat; which did soe scare all the inhabitants that they all fled, some in boats and some into inland villages, to preserve themselves and their families from his cruelty, that the flight was worse then at his first plundering and burning the towne, and hee become so terrible that report of his approach is sufficient at any time to dispoeple the small remainder of the citty...Here is arrived from Amadavad Mohobutt Ckawne that Governonr, who is the King's uncle and lord of all these provinces; who wee heare is much troubled at the ruine of this citty, as the choicest flower in his garden. Hee made what expedition possible after hee heard of Sevages approach. His army hath been here these three dayes, but hee himselfe hath not reacht further then Broach, and tis thought will come no further, now this second fright is over. Wherefore wee have sent Mr. Goodyer, Mr. Aungier and Mr. Rolt, fitingly accomodated, to him to procure his letter to the King for a reward, for our good service done him; which wee are much encouraged to beleive wee shall obtaine, his grandees here being so thouroughly possest of our good service in preserveing not only the greatest, but the best and richest, part of the towne, that wee hope by our next to give you a good accompt of this businesse. [F. R. Surat. Vol. 86. p. 4; E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 298-303]

(79)

Sloane MSS. No. 1861	THE REV. JOHN L'ESCALIOT TO SIR THOMAS BROWNE	Dated Surat 28 January 1664

"Thus farr, deare Bro[ther], I had wrote on Tuesday, the 5 of January, about ten in the morning, when on a suddan a strong

alarme was brought to our house from the towne, with news that Seva-Gee, Raya or principall governour (for such assume not the name of kings to themselves, but yet endeavour to bee as absolute, each in his province, as his sword can make him), was coming downe with an army of an uncertaine number upon Surat to pillage the citty ; which newes strooke no small consternation into the mindes of a weake and efeminate people, in soe much that on all hands there was nothing to bee seene but people flying for their lives and lamenting the loss of their estates. The richer sort, whose stocke of money was large enough to purchase that favour at the hands of the Governour of the Castle, made that their sanctuary and abandoned their dwellings to a mercilesс foe ; wich thay might well enough have defended, with the rest of the towne, had thay had the heartes of men.

The same day a post coms in and tells them that the army was come within tenne course or English miles and made all hast forward ; wich put the cowardly and unfaithfull Governour of the towne to send a servant to Sevagee to treat of some conditions of ransome. But Seva-Gee retaines the messenger and marches forewards with all speed, and that night loged his camp about 5 miles English from the citty ; and the Governour perceiveing well that his messenger returned not again and that Seva-Gee did not intend to treat at that distance, he craves admission into the Castle and obtaineth it, and soe deserted his towne.

The citty of *Surat* is the only port on this side India wich belongs to the *Mogol*, and stands upon a river commodious enough to admitt vessells of 1000 tun 7 milles up ; at wich distance from the sea there stands a reasonable strong castle, well manned and haveing great store of good guns mounted for the securing of the river. At a convenient distance on the north, east, and south sides of this castle is the citty of Surrat, built of a large extent and very popelus, rich in marchandise, as being the mart for the great empire of the Mogol, but ill contrived into narrow lanes and without any forme ; and for buildings consists partly of brik (see the houses of the richer sort), partly of wood ; the maine posts of wich sort only are timber, the rest is built of bambooes (as they call them) or caines, such as those youe make your angles [i. e., fishing-rods] [of] at Norwich, but very large, and these being tyed togather with the cords made of coconutt rinde, and being dawbed over with dirt, are the walls of the whole house and floors of the upper story of their houses. Now the nomber of the poore exceedingly surmounting the nomber of those of some

quality, there bamboo houses are increased unmeasurably; soe that in the greatter part of the towne scarc tow or three brick houses are to bee seen in a street, and in some part of the towne not one for many streets togather. Those houses wich are built of bricke are usually built strong, their walls of 2 or 2½ feete thicke and the roofes of them flat and covered with a plaster like plaster of Paris, wich makes most comodous places to take the evening aire in the hotter seasons.

The whole towne is unfortefied, either by art or nature. Its situation is upon a large plaine of many miles extent and their care hath beene soe little to secure it by art that thay have only made against the cheefe avenues of the towne some weake and ill built gates, and for the rest in some parts a dry ditch easiely pasable by a footman, wanting a wall or other defence on the innerside; the rest is left soe open that scarce any signe of a dich is perceiveable.

The people of the towne are either the marchants (and those of all nations almost, as Einglish, Dutch, Portugalls, Turkes, Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Jewes, Indians of severall sorts, but principally Banians), or els Moores, the conquerers of the country, Hindues or the ancient inhabetants, or Persees, whoe are people fled out of Persia ages agoe and heere, and some miles up the country, settled in great numbers. The Banian is one whoe thinks it the greatest wickedness to kill any creature whatsoever that hath life, least posibly they might bee the death of their father or relation; and the Persee doth supperstitiously adora the fire as his god, and thinks it an unpardonable sin to throw watter upon it; soe that if a house bee fired, or their clothes upon their backs burning, thay will, if thay can, hinder any man from quenching it. The Moores art troubled with none of these superstitions, but yet through the unworthy covetuousness of the Governour of the towne thay had noe body to head them nor none unto whome to joyne themselves, and soe fled away for company whereas, if there had beene 500 men trayned and in a readyness, as by order from the King there ever should (whose pay the Governour puts into his owne pocket), the number to defend the citty would have amounted to some thousands. This was the condition of the citty at the tyme of its invasion.

The invader Seva-Gee is (as I have said) by extraction a Rayar or a Governour of a small counttry on the coast southwards of Basine, and was formerly a tributary to the King of Vijapore, but being of an asspiring and ambitious minde, subtile,

and withall a soldier, hee rebells against the King, and partly by fraude, partly by force, partly by corruption of the Kings governours of the Kings castles, seaseth many of them into his hands, and withall parte of a country for wich the King Vijapore paid tribute to the Mogol. His insolencys were soe many, and his success soe great, that the King of Vijapore thought it high tyme to indevoer his supression, or els all would bee lost. Hee raises his armies, but is worsted soe every where by the rebell that hee is forced to condittions, to release homage to Sevagee of those landes wich hee held of him, and for the rest Sevagee was to make good his possession against the Mogol as well as hee could.

After some tyme of forbearance the Mogol demands his tribute from him of Vijapore, whoe returns answer that hee had not posession of the tributary lands, but thay were detayned from him by his rebbell, whoe was growne too strong for him. Upon this the Mogol makes warr both upon the King of Vijapore and Sevagee, but as yet without any considerable success. Many attempts hath been made, but still frusterated, either by the cuning or vallour or mony of Sevagee; but now of late Kuttup Chawne, an Umbraw who posessed [passed?] by Surrat since I arrived, with 5000 men and 14 ellephants, and had 9000 men more wich marched another way towa[r]ds their randevouz, as wee hear hath taken from him a strong castle and [made?] some impression into his country; to devert wich ware [war], it is probable he tooke this resolletion for invation of this country of Guzurat.

His person is discribed by them whoe have seen him to bee of meane stature, lower some what then I am, erect, and of an excellent proportion; active in excersise, and when ever hee speaks seemes to smile; a quicke and peercing eye, and whitter then any of his people. Hee is disstrustfull, seacret, subtile, cruell, perfidious, insulting over whomsoever he getts into his power, absolute in his commands and in his punishments more then severe, death or dismembering being the punishment of every offence; if nesessity require, venterous and desperate in execution of his resolves, as may appeare by this following instance.

The King [of] Vijapore [1] sends downe his unckell, a most accompleshed soldier, with 14,000 men into Sevagees country. The knowne vallour and experience of the man made Sevagee conclude that his best way was to assasinate him in his owne armye by a suddan surprise. This conduct of this attempt, how

dangerous soever, would have been undertaken by many of his men, of whose conduct hee might have asured himselfe, but it seemes he would have the action wholly his owne. He therefore, with 400 as desperate as himselfe, enters the army, undiscovered comes to the Genaralls tent, falls in upon them, kills the guard, the Genaralls sonn, wounds the father (whoe hardly escaped), seiseth on his daughter and carries her away prisoner, and forceth his way backe through the whole army and returnes safe without any considerable loss. And afterward in dispight of all the King of Vij [a] pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore, a great part, plundered it, and seised our English marchants, Mr. Revington, Mr. Taylor, and digged up the English house for treasure and kept the marchants in prison about eight months.

Wedensday the 6 January, about 11 in the morning, Sevagee arrived neere a great garden without the towne about ¼ of a mile, and whilst hee was busied in pitching his tents sent his horsmen into the outward streets of the towne to fire the houses; soe that in less then halfe an houer wee might behold from the tops of our house two great pilliers of smoke, the certaine signs of a great disolation, and soe thay continued burning that day and night. Thursday, Friday and Satturday still new fires raised, and every day neerer and neerer approching our quarter of the towne.

That the terror was great I know youe will eassly beleeve. And upon his first beginning of his firing the remainder of the people fled as thicke as posible; so that on Thursday the streets were almost empty, wich at other tymes are exceeding thicke with people; and we the English in our house, the Duch in theirs, and some few marchants of Turky and Armenia, neighbours to our English house, possessed of a seraw or place of reception for straingers, were left by the Governour and his people to make what shift wee could to secure ourselves from the enemy. This might the English and Duch have done, leaveing the towne and goeing over the river to Swalley to our shipss, which were then riding in Swalley Hole; but it was thought more like English men to make ourselves ready to defend our lives and goods to the uttermost, than by a flight to leave mony, goods, house to merceless people, and were confirmed in a resolution that the Duch alsoe dete [r] mined the same; though there was noe possibility of releiveing one another, the Duch house beeing on the other side of [the] towne, almost an English mile asunder.

In order therefore to our better defence, the President, Sir George Oxinden, a most worthy, discreet, couragious person, sent advice to our ships at Swalley of our condition, with his disires to the captains to spare him out of their ships what men thay could; and wee in the meane tyme endeavored to fitt our house soe well as wee could, sending out for what quantety of provision of victualls, watter and powder wee could gitt, of wich wee gott a competent store. Tow brass guns we procured that day from a marchant in towne of about 300 [weight] a peice, and with old ship carriages mountted them and made ports in our great gate for them to play out of to scoure a shorte pasage to our house. That afternoone wee sent aboard a ship in the river for guns and had tow of about 600 [weight] per peice sent up in next morning with shott convenient. Some are set to melt lead and make bullets, others with chesels to cutt lead into slugs; no hand idle, but all imployed to strengthen every place as tyme would give leave, to the best advantage.

On Weddensday men arrive to the nomber of 40 odd and bring with them 2 brass guns more. Our 4 smaller guns are then carried up to the tope of the house and 3 of them planted to scoure 2 great streets; the 4 [th] was bent upon a rich churles house (Hogee Said Beeg [Hāji Zāhid Beg], of whom more by and by), because it was equally of hight, and being possesed by the enemy might have been dangerous to our house. Coptaines are appointed, and every man quarterd and order taken for reliveeing one another upon necessity. A fresh recrute of men coming of about 20 more, wee than began to consider what houses neere us might bee most prejuditial, and on one side wee tooke possesion of [a] pagod or Banian idol temple, which was just under our house (which haveing taken, wee were much more secure on that quarter), on the other a Moorish Meseete [i. e., mosque], where severall people were harboured and had windowes into our outward yard, was thought good to be cleared and shutt up: wich was accordingly done by a party, [and] all the people sent to seeke some other place to harbour in.

Things being thus rear[s]onably well prepared, newes is brought us that Mr. Anthony Smith, a servant of the Companyes, one whoe hath beene Cheife in severall factoryes, was taken prisoner by Sevagee[s] soulderiers as he came ashore neere the Duch house and was comeing to the English; an unfortunate accedent wich made us all much concerned, knowing Sevagee [s] cruelty, and indeed gave him over as quite lost. Hee obtaines leave some

few houers after to send a note to the President, wherin hee acquants him with his condition, that hee being brought before Sevagee hee was asked what hee was and such like questions, and att last by Sevagee told that hee was not come to doe any personall hurte to the English or other marchants, but only to revenge himselfe of Orom Zeb (the Great Mogol) because hee had invaded his counttry [and] had killd some of his relations, and that he would only have the English and Duch give him some treasure and hee would not medle with there houses; ells hee would doe them all mischeefe possible.

Mr. Smith disired him to sent a guard with him to the English house, least hee should finde any mollestation from his men, but hee answers as yet hee must not goe away, but commands him to bee carried to the rest of the marchants, where when came hee found the embassadour from the great King of Ethiopia unto Orum Zeb prisoner and pinioned, with a great number of Banians and others in the same condition. Haveing set there some tyme, about halfe an hower, hee is seised upon by a cupple of black rogues and pinioned, in that extremety that hee hath brought away thee marks in his armes with him. This [is] what hee writt and part of what hee related when wee gott him againe.

The President by the messenger (one of Sevagee[s] men, as wee imagined) returned answer that hee wounderd at him that, professing peace, hee should detaine an English man prisoner, and that if hee would send him home, and not to suffer his people to come soe neere his house as to give caufse of suspition, hee would hurt none of his men; otherwayes hee was upon his owne defence.

Upon these tearmes wee were all Wedensday and untill Thursday about 2 at afternoon, when perceiveing tops of lances on the other side of a neighbour house and haveing called to the men to depart and not come soe neere us, but thay not stirring and intending (as wee concluded) to sett fier to the house on the quarter, whereby our house would have been in most emenient danger of being fiered alsoe, the President commanded 20 men, under the command of Mr. Gerrurd Aungier, brother to my Lord Aungier, to sally forth upon them, and another party of about soe many more to make good their retreate. They did soe, and when thay facd them judgd them to bee about 25 horsemen well mounted. They discharged at them and wounded one man and one horse, and the rest faced about and fled, but made shift to

carry of their wounded man, but the horse fell, haveing gone a little way. What became of the wounded man wee cannot tell; but Mr. Smith saw him brought into the armey upon mens shoulders and shewed there to Sevagee. Two of our men were hurt, one shott slightly into the legg with an arrow; the other, rashly parting from the rest and runing on before, was cutt deep over the shoulder, but (thainks to God) in a faire way of recovery.

On Wedensday afternoone a party of the enemy came downe to Hogee Said Begs house (hee then in the Castle: one of a prodigous estate) and brake open the undefended doores and ther continued all that night long and till next day that wee sallyed out upon theire men on the other quarter of our house. Thay appeared by tow or 3 at a tyme upon the tope of his house to spye what preperations wee made, but as yet [we] had noe order to fier upon them. Wee heard them all night long beating and breaking open chests and doores with great maules, but were not much concerned for him; for had the wretch had soe much heart as to have stood upon his guard, the 20[th] part of what they tooke from him would have hiered soe many men as would have secured all the rest. When thay heard that wee wear abroad in the streets, thay imediatly in hast deserted the house and that (as it afterwards appeared) in such hast as to leave tow baggs of mony dropt downe behind them; yet with intention, as they told the people they mett (such poore wretches as had nothing to loose and knew not whether to flye) to returne next day and fier the house; but that was prevented.

On Friday morning the President sent unto the Castle to Hogee Said Beg to know whither hee would permitt him to take possession of and secure a great company of warehouses of his adjoyneing to our house and wich would bee of great consequence to preserve both his goods and our house. Hee testified his willingness, and immediately from the tope of our house, by help of a ladder, wee entred it and haveing found [that] the enemie, haveing beene all Wedensday afternoon and night till past Thursday noone plundering the great house, had likewise entred and begun to plunder his first warehouse but were scard, soe that little hurt was done. They had tyme to carry nothing that is as yet knowne of, and only broken open certaine vessells of quickesilver which there lay spilt about the warehouse in great quantetye. Wee locked it up and put a guard in the roome next the street, wich through help of a belcoone [balcony] secured by thicke

plank tyed to the belcoone pillers, soe close on to another as noe more space was left but for a muskett to play out, was soe secured as no approoch could bee made againe to the doore of his great house or any passage to the warehouss but what must come under dainger of our shott.

In the afternoone on Friday Sevagee sends Mr. Smith as his messenger to our house with propositions and threats, haveing first made him oblige himselfe to returne, and withall obliging himselfe when hee did returne that hee would doe him noe hurt, whatsoever mesage hee should bring. His mesage was to send him 3 lacks of rupees (every lack is 100,000 and every rupee is worth 2s. 3d.), or elss let his men freely to doe their pleasure to Hogee Said Begs house; if not, threatening to come and force us, and vowed to kill every person in the house and to dig up the houses foundation. To this it was answered by the messenger that came along with Mr. Smith that, as for his 2 propositions, he disired tyme to mak answer to them till the morrow, they being of soe great moment; and as for Mr. Smith, that hee would and did keep him by force and hee should not returne till than, when, if hee could consent to either proposition, hee would send him.

Mr. Smith being thuss returned to us, youe my bee sure each man was inquisetive to know news; whoe told us for their number they do give themselves out to bee 10,000 and they were now at least a very considerable armey since the **comming of tow Rayors with their men,** whosse names hee knew not: that their horss were very good (and soe indeed those wich wee saw were): that when hee came away hee could not [but] guess, by the mony heaped up in tow great heapes before Sevagee his tent, than that hee had plundered 20 or 25 lack of rupees: that the day when hee came away in the morning there was brought in neere upon 300 porters, laden each with 2 baggs of rupees, and some hee guessed to be gold; that they brought in 28 sere of large pearle, with many other jewells, great diamonds, rubies, and emeralds (40 sere make 37 pound weight), and these, with an increedable quantety of mony, they found at the house of the reputed richest marchant in the wourld (his name is Verge Vora, his estate haveing beene esteemed to bee 80 lack of rupees): that they were still, every hower while hee was there, bringing in loods of mony from his house. His disire of mony is soe great that he spares noe barbour [ou]s cruelty to extort confessions from his prisoners; whips them most cruely, threatens death, and often executeth it

[if] thay doe not produce soe much as hee thinks they may or disires they should ; at least cutts off one hand, sometymes both

A very great many there were who, hearing of his comeing, went forth to him, thinking to fare the better, but found there fault to there cost; as one whoe came to our house for cure. Hee went forth to meete him and told him hee was come from about Agra with cloth and had brought 40 oxen loaded with it, and that hee came to present him with it all or elss what part hee should please to command. Sevagee asked him if hee had noe mony. Hee answered that hee had not as yet sold any cloth since hee came to towne, and that hee had noe mony. The villaine made his right hand to bee cutt off imediatly and than bid him begone hee had noe need of his cloth. The poore old man returns, findes his cloth burnt, and himselfe destetute of other harbour comes to the English house, where hee is dresed and fed.

But to proceed : Mr. Smith farther tells us that on Thursday their came a young fellow with some conditions from the Governour, wich pleased Sevagee not at all ; soe that hee asked the fellow whether his maister, being now by him cooped up in his chamber, thought him a woman to accept such conditions. The fellow imediatly returns " and wee are not women : I have somewhat more to say to youe ", drawes his dagger, and runs full at Sevgee[s] breast. A fellow that stood by with a sword ready drawne striks betweene him and Sevagee and strikes his hand almost of, soe that [it] hung but by a pece of flesh. The fellow, haveing made his thurst at Sevagee with all his might] did not stoop [stop] but run his bloody stumpp against Sevagee [s, breast and with [such] force, [that] both Sevagee and hee fell togather. The blood being seen upon Sevagee, the noise run through the camp that hee was killed and the crye went " kill the prisoners " ; whereupon some were miserably hacked. But Sevagee haveing quitted himselfe, and hee that stood by haveing cloven the fellows scull, comand was givein [sic] to stay the execution and to bring the prisoners before him; which was imediatly done, and Sevagee, according as it come in his minde, caused them to cutt of this mans head, that mans right hand, both the hands of a 3[rd]. It comes to Mr. Smith[s] turne, and his right hand being comanded to be cutt of, hee cryed out in Indostan to Sevagee rather to cutt of his head, unto wich end his hatt was taken of, but Sevagee stopt execution, and soe (praised bee God) hee escaped. There were than about 4 heads and 24 hands cutt of.

After that Mr, Smith was come away and retayned by the President and they heard the answer, hee sends the embassador Ethiopia, whome hee had sett free upon dillivery of 12 horses and some other things sent by his king to Oron Zeb, to tell the English that hee did intend to vissitt us and to raise the house and kill every man of us. The President resolutly answers that wee were redy for him and resolved not to stire: let him come when hee pleased, and since hee had (as hee saide) resolved to come, hee bid him come one pore [prahar] (that is about the tyme of a watch) sooner then hee intended. With this answer the ambassadour went his way, and wee heard no farther from him any more but in the terrible noise of the fier and the hideous smoke wich wee saw, but by Gods mercy came not soe neere us as to take hold of us (ever blesed be His name).

Thursday and Friday nights were the most tirrible nights for fier. On Friday, after hee had ransaked and dug up Verge Voros house, hee fiered it and a great vast number more towards the Dutch house; a fier soe great as turnd the night into day, as before the smoke in the day tyme had almost turned day into night, rissing soe thicke as it darkned the sun like a great cloud. On Sunday morning about 10 a clocke (as they tell us) hee went his way, and that night lay 6 courss of, and next day at noone was passed over Brooch [Narmada] river.

There is a creedable information that hee hath shipt his treasure to carry into his owne country, and Sir George Oxenden hath sent a fregate to see if hee can light of them; wich God grant. Wee kept our wach still till Tuesday.

I had forgote to writt you the manner of their cutting of mens hands, wich was thuss. The person to suffer is pinioned as strreight as possibly they can, and then, when the nod is given a soldier come[s] with a whitle or blunt knife and throws the poore patient downe upon his face ; then draws his hand backward and setts his knee upon the prisoners backe and begins to hack and cutt on one side and other about the wrest. In the meane tyme the poore man roaret exceedingly, kicking and bitting the ground for very anguish. When the villiane perceeves the bone to bee laid bare on all sides, hee setteth the wrest to his knee and gives it a snap, and proceeds till hee hath hacked the hand quite of; which done, they force him to rise and make him run soe long till through paine and loss of blood hee falls downe. They then unpinion him and the blood stops." [Copied from Sir

William Foster's transcript, reproduced in the ***Indian Antiquary*** **Vol. L. 1921, pp. 312-321.]**

(80)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 86, p. 50	SURAT TO CARWAR	Dated 10 February 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee still feare unquiet times as it hath succeeded with us beyond all expectation that Sevagy, that grand rebell, should come to Gundavy, that is within 20 miles of us, **with six or seaven thousand men,** horse and foote, the next day after wee had notice of it fell upon the towne of Suratt, rob'd Virgy Vorah, Hodjee Fead-Begue and the most eminent merchants, and sheroffs of the towne, plundered and dug'd theire houses, and afterwards raced all to the ground with fire, and there is not half the houses standing; which did cause such terrour to the people. hereunto adding his barbarous usage of such as were taken and brought to him by cutting off the hands of many and the heads of some, that the whole towne folke fled, some into the Castle with theire wives and children, some per water and others by by land, leaveing whatsoever they had to the fury of the tirant; in which time, our shiping being here, wee gott up our men out of the ships and defended our owne house soe well that wee sustained noe losse but what was in some goods that then lay before the Custome house intended for Europe, and this wilbee a good caution to you to bee very vigilant and have your spies abroad, that hee may not surprise you as hee hath done us; and wee must tell you as an addition, either hee or one of his generalls appointed by him would have vissitted your parts last yeare had they not been prevented by the pursuits of some part of the King's army, and therefore to prevent what may happen wee againe caution you how you lodge those goods now remaining by you.

(81)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104, pp. 77-79	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 16 February 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Not many dayes since it was reported that ditto Sevagee did send his Embassadour to the Vice Roy of Goa, telling him that he had warrs with the Mogull and that he wanted ma[o?]ny to maintaine them, therefore desired the Vice Roy to send him some, at which the Vice Roy was much displeased and enordered the Embassadour to be imprisoned, where he remayned 3 or 4 dayes, and afterwards through the perswasions of the Fidalgoes

was released, and so is returned to his Master, for which affront it's reported that **Sevagee will come and lay seige to Goa,** he being much displeased that his Embassadour should be so affronted. Likewise it is reported here that the Portugalls doe make what provisions they can for feare of a seige ; as all so it is reported that he doth intend to come and visit these parts about us, which, if he should, wee desire your Worshipps advice what to doe, for wee are not able to stand out against him in this pittifull house.

Our Governour hath layen at us hard this 5 or 6 dayes for a **passe for the Qeen,** who doth ihis yeare, as it is credibly reported intend for Bassora to visit some religious place neare Bagdat. Wee have put him off, telling him that wee can give no passes without a Phirmaund from the King.

The Raja of Canara hath sent Mollup Molla to Goa as an Embassadour to treat with the Vice Roy about the delivering up to the Portuglals Onere,* and what else was theirs formerly on that coast, but what he hath done therein wee know not, for as yet he is not returned to his master.

'[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 343]

(82)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, pp. 79-80	CARWAR TO SURAT	16 February 1663/4 & 18 April 1664

(EXTRACT)

In your next clause your Worship &ca. write you hope Biddrure is restored by the King upon concluding the peace, which accordingly was effected, and a generall peace confirmed, but since the King of Biddrure Raja is dead, and his sonne murdred per his Braminies and a kinsman set up in his place, which hath so incensed the King of Vizapore that he hath sent Bullul Caune against all the Rajas countrey the upper way, and Siud Elasse is gone towards Biddrure with 6000 horse, and this newes is certaine.

It is likewise reported that Rustum Jeamah is comming down to goe this way against Batticalla &ca. ; preparations are

* Note :—Further information is conveyed in a letter of 1st April from Robert Ferrand at Goa to Surat announcing that 'The king of Batticalla's embassadour was arrived thither, with a present of 6000 fardles of rice, and offered the Viz-King to repossess him of the castles of Onore, Bassalore, and Mangalore, and that the Viz-Roy and the embassadour were likely to conclude upon the tearmes.' [E. F. India, 1661-64 p. 342].

making in this town to receive him. The Portuguezes and the Raja had concluded a peace ; the Canaras were to deliver up all but Anore to the Portugall, but now what will be done in this businesse wee know not, Mollup Molla, the Raja's Embassadour to Goa, as yet being not returned from thence.

[a portion in E. F. India 1661–64 p. 343]

(**83**)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86, p. 52	SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE	Dated 16 F. 1663/4

(EXTRACT.)

From the first of this allarme (which was the 6 January) wee sent downe to the severall commanders in the Roade, and the next morning had 50 or 60 of theire seamen sent to our aid, well armed for our assistance. That day, **being the 7th**, hee entered the towne with fire and sword, hath rob'd and plundered Virgy Vorah, Hodjee Zaide Beague, those great and eminent merchants, of the greatest part of theire riches, with many more, though inconsisderable to them, yet of great estate and fortunes, all lying in gold, silver, and jewells, dugg all their howses and, when they had possest themselves of all, fired them theire howses downe to the ground ; all but Hodjee Zaid Beagues our neighbour, and that wee preserved in defence of our owne. Hee sent many messages to us. The first was that hee demaunded a liberall gift from us towarde the maintaineance of his army, haveing been at great expences to come soe farre, which (as hee was a rebell, a theife) for our owne safties hee expected wee should beare in some measure. This allarmed us to stand upon our guards, concludeing that lesse then the whole would not satisfie him. Whereupon wee gott to us a second supply of men, that wee were (the Companies servants included) one hundred and three or foure score strong; till when hee [wee?] demur'd our answer, and then sent him word, by another messinger hee sent the next day, that wee knew no obligation wee had to give him anything, or hee any reason to demaund it, and that wee were resolved to maintaine our owne with our lives. Hee replyed ihat, if hee had not what hee expected, hee would raise our house to the ground and not leave a man alive ; at which wee sent away the messinger and bid him assault us if hee dare : wee were ready to oppose him ; and that hee send no further message or messinger, resolveing to treate no further with him ; which if hee did, wee would shoote the messinger dead in the place ; requireing him, and all that belonged unto him, not to come in the reach of [our?] gunns. The

next day, or the day afterwards, hee sent a party of horse and foote with combustable stuffe to fire the severall Banians houses that were joineing to ours, hopeing thereby to doe as much to us. That they might not bee discovered, they kept under the eves of the houses, that wee could discerne only the blades of theire lances; whereupon we sent a party out to fight them, that in a shorte time routed them out from thence; in which conflict there fell of theirs to the ground a horse and man and one of theire foote, besides what wounded; our people comeing of againe with one wounded deepely in the shoulder and another shott in the legg with an arrow. After which they came not more neare us, but minded theire plunder and fireing the towne at distance, untill said rebell had heaped to himselfe vast riches, to the amount of many hundreds of thousand pounds; which hee had gott together **by the 13 in the morning** and marcht away without any opposition or any ones lifting theire hands against him, except our selves, in the whole time of his ransackeing the towne. Since here hath arrived severall armyes out of the country, who served to no other end then to behould the ruine and desolatioh that hee hath made, the greatest part of the towne being burnt downe and laid in ashes...Wee had allmost forgott to tell you that Mr. Anthony Smith in the time of troubles was so inconsiderate as to come from Swally hither alone, and was snapt comeing through the towne and carryed to the said Sevagy ; who, after hee had threatened him wlth the losse of his head, caused him to bee bound with his armes behinde him amoungst the rest of the prisoners, demaunding 300,000 rupees for his ransome, but by the freindship of an Armenian that was of his acquaintance, of whom Sevagy asked his quality and condition, who assured him that hee was a common man, the next day tooke 300 rupees and sett him free, sending him to us upon his peroul, with a message full of threats and menaces ; but haveing him in our possession wee were resolved not to sufferr him to returne, but sent our answere by those that came with him, that hee was a rebell and a theife and therefore valued not his threats, and that Mr. Smith was our servant and wee would keepe him....[E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 303-5].

(84)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86. p. 64 } SURAT TO BANTAM { Dated S. M. 19 March 1663/4

Wee have been obstructed by an unexpected assault made upon this Towne by a Rebell of Decan that arriv'd with an army of 6 or 7000 horse and foote, within a few

miles, before any notice was given, entering the place with fire and sword, that struck such terrour in all the inhabitants, that put them all to flight, some (as the Governour, and others of eminent quality) unto the Castle, the rest (as those of the poorest sort) escaped by land and water, that the Towne was in very few houres totally dispeopled and left to the cruelty of the enimy : at which time wee had of the Honble. Companys estate in goods from Europe and ready monys, together with the Carga : you sent us, and what wee had provided for the ladeing hence of our Europe ships, upwards of 80,000 li. sterling, besides great riches brought in per the merchants ahd shroffs of the towne that were our acquaintance. To preserve which wee got together what English wee could from the severall shipping in the roade, wherein Mr. Grosse was not backward to supply us with what hee could spare, which wee desire you to take notice of· that it may [be] added to his other good services. Haveing gott what assistance wee could, and some brasse gunns, which wee mounted before our doore and other convenient places, wee stood upon our guard. Severall messages wee had, one for a present, or rather something considerable towards the defraying the charges hee was at in bringing so great an army hither which hee said hee lookt that wee should beare in some measure; but wee returned his messenger empty, with our resolutions that hee should have nothing from us except hee would force it, which should bee upon his owne perill. His answer was that hee was come with thousands, and therefore if wee did not redeeme our house by what hee should expect, hee would race it to the ground and leave not a man alive. Whereat wee againe returned messenger with a caution to him selfe that if hee returned with any further message, hee should bee shott dead in the place, and that hee should tell his Master wee feared not his threats, but if any from that time of his souldyers came within the reach of our gunns, wee would doe our best to destroy them. These interchangeing messages continued 3 days, all which time hee advanced, plundering and fireing ; at last sent a party of some 50 horse and foote to veiw the place where our house stood, which comeing about per the severall houses joyning to ours, had placed them selves under the ends of the house, that wee could deserne noe more then the tops of their lances, haveing brought combustible stuffe along with them, resolveing to fyre our end of the towne, which they had not till then attempted. Whereupon wee thought it high time to sally out, which wee did with a party, and routed

them, in which conflict wee had 3 men wounded, and they lost upon the place a horse and horseman, who by his acoutrement appeared to bee of quality, and others dead and hurt, that soe frighted them as from that time they came noe more neere us, by which means wee did not only preserve that part of the tpwne w[h]ere wee live, but our selves, haveing many neighbours houses joyning to our walls that were made up of bamboes and other stuffe apt to take fire, which must certainly have very much annoyed us, if not endangering the burning of our own house, which and the Hollanders excepted, the greatest part of the towne lyes now in ashes, **for his designe was not altogether riches but a revenge upon this King.** From whomsoever hee took, were they banians or others, if they could not redeeme themselves by paying a summe of money, soe much as hee demaunded, hee presently caused the hands of some and the heads of others to bee cut of, continueing thus untill hee had gott vast riches in gold and silver, and departed without any opposition, to almost the totall destruction of this place, which his action soe amazed the people that all trade and commerce was at a stand. And this succeeded the more unhappily by the necessity it was upon us for the detention of our Europe ships longer then accustomed, even to the hasard of the losse of their voyage home, it being the 29 January before wee could dispatch them, by reason of a caphil of goods that were for their ladeing being then upon the way, and when, being advised by the people that fled hence that the said rebell was fallen upon the towne with fire and sword, carryed the goods backe againe to the townes and villages where they might bee secured, and before wee could retreive them againe, notwithstanding, it was too late.

(85)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 72	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated S. M. 4 April 1664

(EXTRACT)

This King hath taken very heavily the plundering and burning of the towne and port of Surratt and **hath vowed revenge upon the Rebell.** Our last acquainted you how that wee were then in action, by solliciting the severall commanders of armies that came downe (though too late) upon notice given them of Sevagees approach, also that wee were then writteing a petition to the King for a reward for our good service done him, which since wee are informed was by our freinds in Court (to whom your President wrote) delivered into the Kings hands wherein

wee hinted our expectations that hee would remitt us all your customes. Whereupon the King, after hee had taken it into his most gratious consideration hath sent downe an order that the whole customes of all merchants should bee remitted for one intire yeare... ; and Mohobutt Ckaun, the Governour of Ahmad-[abad] and Generall of the province of Guzzeratt, adviseth your President that, upon his request to the King on our behalfes and the solicitation of freinds at court, it is resolved, upon the expiration of the yeare, the King, in leiw of good service, will gives us the ¼ th part of all your customes free ;...[E. F. India 1661–64 p. 311]

(86)

F. R. Surat Vol.86, p. 89	SURAT TO BENGAL	Dated 30 April 1664

Here in January last happened a very strange surprise. Sevagee, the grand Rebell of Decan conveying himselfe with 6 or 7000 horse and foote within a very few miles of this towne of Surrat and in a short space enterred with fyre and sword, burnt downe the greatest part of it and carryed away vast riches in silver, gold and jewells. The Townes people, man, weomen and childe, leaveing theire houses, fled to secure their lives. Wee were also sent too for a present which, refuseing to give, had many threats that hee would race our house to the ground and not leave a man alive. But in dispight of him wee maintained our owne without sustaineing any considerable losse except in the hinderance wee had in the dispatch of our Europe ships, being forced to make it the 29th January before the *Loyall Merchant* and *African* went hence for England.

This King, for the encouragement and satisfaction of his merchants for the losse sustained, hath given and graunted a one yeares customes free.

(87)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 83	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 14 May 1664

(EXTRACT)

The King of Vizapore hath sent an army against Sevagee, which consists of about 4000 horse, besides foot. They are come down as farr as Corollee [Kodọli], which is two dayes journey from Goa; and they give out that they intend (and have the Kings order) to take from Sevagee as far as Choule. [F. E. India 1661–1664, p. 344.]

(88)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 312 — SURAT TO MADRAS — 19 May 1664

The King hath graunted to all cumstome free for one whole yeare for all that shall bee either exported or imported in this port ; and since we have received a letter from Gaffere Kaune [Jafar Khan], the King's Dewan, which is called a husbull huckum or the Kings speciall command, that acquaints us the King received our letter and petition of the accompt of the fight, and read it with so great content, and soe much satisfaction that hee had those in his country that faced his enimy, that thereupon hee gave to all the favour exprest of a yeares custome gratis, and for our further encouragement, from the expiration of the yeare the halfe of our customes* for ever......and are yet in expectation of greater honours ;.........

(89)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 102 — SURAT TO CARWAR — 26 June 1664

(EXTRACT)

Sevagy is soo famously infamous for his notorious thefts that report hath made him an Airey body, and added winges or else it were impossible hee could bee at soe many places as hee is said to bee at, all at one time.

Sometimes hee is certainly beleived to bee in one, and in a day or two in another place, and soe in halfe a dozen remote one from another, and there burnes and plunders all without controule, soe that they ascribe to him to performe more then a Hirculian labour that hee is become the talke of all conditions of people. Wee are here allarmed to expect him by sea, for which intent report speakes him to bee fitting up some and building of others to the number of 60 saile of frigotts to surprize all jouncks and vessayls belonging to this port and that hee intends to

* Note :—The assertion that half the customs were to be remitted to the Company made in this letter and repeated in letters of 26 Nov. 1664 and 2 Jan. 1665 seeems to be ill-founded. The fact was that they were granted a reduction of one-half per cent., viz. from 2½ to 2, by the huckum which was dated 14 march 1664. Even this lasted only for a time. In Nov. 1679, " The king being informed how our customes were paid at Suratt, demanded the ½ per cent. againe, both of the English and the Dutch, that was taken off for service done at Sevagees first plundering that towne, and turned out all the writers for leting it pass free soo long. " [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 314-15].

waylay them in their returne from Bussorah and Persia, and others give out hee hath another designe to run up the river of Cambaya, [Sabarmati] and land an army that they are to transport who are to march up to Ahmadavad and doe by that as he hath done by this towne. That he will lay seige to Goa wee doe hardly beleive, in reguard it is none of his businesse to lay seige to any place that is fortified against him, for it will not turna him to account. He is, and ever was for a running banquett, and to plunder and burne those townes that have neither defence or guard; nor is it likely hee will fall downe soe low as where you are, in reguard it will but bee bad travailing in the raines for either horse or foot; besides hee will have his hands full if it bee true that the King of Vitchapoore setts out an army against him. However you ought not to sleepe too secure, but to bee watchfull and procure what intelligence you can of him that you may make a timely escape where you thinke you may bee most safe, and that is the best councell wee can give you. Wee conceive Hubely secure, wherefore you were best to gett up all the Companys estate thither [a portion in E. F. India 1661–64 p. 345]

(90)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104 p. 92	CARWAR TO SURAT	23 July 1664

(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeammah is at Vizapore, where the King respects him well hitherto. Mahmud Ckaune, Governor of Carwarre, [and ?] his freinds that were Governors of Ancola, Seamiseare [Shiveshwar], Cuddera etc., are all turned out ... ... Wee heare from severall that Mahmud Ckaun hath left his master and is gone to the King, who hath sent him down generall of 4000 horse that lies at Coodall gainst Sevagee; their generall, whose name was Aziz Ckaune, being poisoned by Sevagee [Aziz Khan died on 10 June 1664 (D. R.)]. The new Governors that are come down are three, vizt. one of Rustum Jeammahs sonnes, who is Governor of all the castles, and two others, who are Governors of the towns above mentioned. They have promised Rustum Jeammah to bring a great trade to this port, upon condition they may have the place for three yeares, which is granted; and they will, wee beleive, comply with their words, being both persons of great acquaintance with merchants, to severall of which they have wrote to come and live here. They are both great accquaintance[s] of Philip Gyfford's; so that they will not deny him any thing he can well demand. One of them, whose name is Siud Jaffer, would not un-

dertake the imployment, when proffered him, till he heard he was here ... ... Said Elasse lies hard upon the Canara Rajah, and hath taken three or four of his best castles, to wit Jerra Castle etc; and the Naires on the Mallabarre side hath taken three castles more from ditto Nare within three dayes journey of Biddruree. Mollick Molla is dead [3 July (D. R.)] of a feavour got at Goa, and the Portugalls have as yet concluded nothing with the Rajah, for feare lest, before things should be setled, the Rajah should loose his country... ... ... Mollick Molla, before his departure from Goa, had brought the businesse to such a head that nothing else could well have broke it. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 346].

(91

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104. p. 110 } CARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT) { Dated 8 Augnst 1664

Wee are sorry to read that Savagy should bee soe terrable, and for ought wee see is like to continue soe, for the army of Orung Zeebs that lay against him is returned home, soe that hee now ranges at liberty and hath sertainely plundred Amdanewgur [Ahmadnagar], and its thought will venture hard for Dultauad [Daulatabad]. Yett, for all that, wee, I hope, shall not nead to feare him. Rustum Jemmah Fozull Ckaun and Saddutt Ckaun are comeing downe against him, the first of which is thought will come and see his townes, which if hee doth, wee desire your Worships Etca. to enorder us how wee shall entertaine him. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 347]

(92)

Letter Book, Vol. 3. p. 425 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 11th August 1664

(EXTRACT)

We observe the great hazard that our Estate was in at Surratt by the attempt of Sevagee, and of your great care, courage and discretion in the defence there of; and as we desire to retourne praise to God for his goodnesse in his preservation, soe wee also acknowledg your endeavours therin, and shall allwaies bee sencible thereof, and shall consider those persons whoe you write were serviceable to you therein. And wee hope you will endeavour to improve it (as you write) to our best advantage with the Natives.

(93)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 104 } PHILIP GYFFARD AT HUBELY TO SURAT { Dated 28 August 1664

(EXTRACT)

Serja Ckaun lyes very hard against [the] **Cunnera Rajah** and the **King** [of Bijapur] is listting 12000 horse which hee intends at **Duelle** [Divali] to lead himselfe against ditto, besides the forces of his nobles. **Rustom Jeamah** (as is credible reported) **is arrived at Cooddall** and its thought will visitt us att **Carwarr**. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 347]

(94)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86, p. 116 } SURAT TO BENGAL { Dated 3 September 1664

(EXTRACT)

Wee very well know your **Nabob Shasta Ckaun** and his covetious gripeing disposition ; it is no new practice that hee is now upon but what hee hath all along dishonourablely acted ; hee monopolised his owne basarr that followed his owne campe in the **Decann** warrs, whence hee was dishonourable called away after a slurr put upon him by that grand rebell **Sevagee**. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 396]

(95)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 104, p. 148 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 29 October 1664

(EXTRACT)

In case I am not diswaded therefrom by any further newes of **Sewagy**, who this day wee are advised hath latly burnt **Vingurla** to the ground, and **repulst the King of Decans forces** that were sent that way against him... How this may encourage the roages to proceed further downe the coast, I know not ; but hope hee will not adventure soe farr from home as hither... I did acquyou ant of the **Portugalls** armada sent to **Bazalor** etc.; which they reporte are delivered into possesion as formerly, only **Onor** is denyed them. [E. F. India 1661–64 p. 348]

(96)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86 p. 137 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 26 Nov. 1664

(EXTRACT)

Wee are dayly in **feare of Sevagees comeing againe**, and soe have [been] ever since hee was heere ; for hee dayly threatens heartily to visitt this towne once more, except the **King** will give him peacible[y] **the fourths of what hee receives of the towne and country yearly** [Chauth !] ; which is too dishonourable for the King

to except. Blessed be God, wee are in a peacible condition at present. All things goe on in an even channel. Pray God continueour quiett, for wee are dayly alarm'd, and the townes people are frighted and unsetled.

Decan and all the south coast are all embroyled in civill warrs, king against king and country against country, and Sevagy raines victoriously and uncontrouled that hee is a terrour to all the kings and princes round about, dayly encreaseing in streng[t]h. Hee hath now fitted up 4 more vessells and sent them downe to Batticolla and there abouts whilst hee intends to meete them overland with a flying army of horse, for hee is very nimble and active, imposing strange labour upon himselfe that hee may endure hardship, and also exercises his cheifest men that hee flyes too and fro with incredible dexterity. The news of him at present are that hee is intercepted in his journy downe to his fleete by a party of this kings army and fought, where between them 6 thousand men were slaine, himselfe worsted and forced to flye to a castle, where this army following in persute hath very strictly girt him in that hee cannot stirr [cf. No. 101 *infra.*] Pray God what wee heare bee true, and then his fleete will moulder away, for nothing can bee don without him, hee keepeing all in his owne breast, trusting his councells with none, bee they never soe neare and deare unto him. The report is hee intends to fall upon Batticolla and those countryes and make them his owne.

The King of India hath sent a great army to fall upon Vitchapore, and the reason is because hee sufferrs the rebell Sevagy to infest his countryes, beleiveing they understand one another, and therefore is sufferred to range and plunder where hee thinkes are the most spoiles, though it bee the kings of Vitchapoores owne dominions, which the said King submits to without raiseing any forces to restraine him or protect his subjects.

Rajapoore still continues under his [Shivaji's] Gover[n]ment. Twas said some months since that the King of Vitchapoore had raised an army and sent against Sevagy, also that hee had sent severall forces to retake from him the severall port townes of Rajapore, Dabull, Chaul, and severall other to the number of 12 or 14, but there is juggelling between them, for nothing is done in it, hee remaining possessed of all, and certainely will in a short time, if not prevented, will bee master of the whole sea coast. Pray God his vessells doe not prevent the quantity of pepper expected, rather then which, wee hope your ships will make his vessells

ribbs flye, for they are pitifull things, that one good shipp would destroy a hundred of them without running her selfe into great danger... . ...Hodjee Zaied Beague and Virjee Vorah, the two great merchants of this towne, hould up theire heads still and are for great bargaines; soe that it seems Sevagy hath not caryed away all, but left them a competency to carry on theire trade. Hodjee Zaied had fared very ill, had his [house] not joyned to ours; for when they had entered his house, they could not [but] annoy us at pleasure, nay indeed, destroy us with fire, soe much combustable stuffe was in the house next to us, being filled with poles, timber, caroo, cotton etc. stores for shipping. Wherefore wee, apprehending the danger of it, and knowing him [Sivaji] to be a rouge that houlds neither faith nor truce, but designed us one of his last morcells, drue out a file or two of musketeers, cleared the house, shutt the doores within, and kept a guard of our owne there ever after; by which Hodgee Zaied was preserved. Thus wee have troubled you with peeces of storyes concerning Sevagy who is the sole talke of court and country. [a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 312-13 and 358]

(97)

E. F. India1661-64 p. 349-50	GOA TO SURAT	5 Dec. 1664

The fears of the Carwar factors had been allayed —

'By Sevages returne, or stop at Punda Castle whether I beleive, was the extent of his designed progress ;...........'

(98)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 166	HENRY GARY TO SURAT	Dated Goa 6 Dec. 1661

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday, as I was goeing downe to the Pouderhouse, I mett the Dutches Cheife of Vingorla and another comeing up the river in a great boate laden with goods, which he brought hither (as the Vice Roy tould me) to secure in this citty from Sevagees fury, who now is destroying by fire and sword all that hee can of the King of Vigapores country. Its credably reported that hee hath an army of 8,000 horse and 10,000 foote, all small shott [short] men. I was also tould that the foresaid Dutch men were to retourne last night for Vingorla to fetch more goods. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 350]

(99)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 190 — RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND JOHN PETIT AT GOA TO SURAT — Dated 14 Dec. 1664

(EXTRACT)

As yet wee have not disposed of any of the Companies goods aboard us, for in regard of the troubles Sevagy hath made in the adjacent parts, these marketts are dull, and wee feare they will now be as bad at Carwarre and those parts, for wee are now informed from thence that it's certaine Sevagy hath robb'd Hubely and many rich townes thereabouts, taken severall eminent merchants prisoners, others hardly escaping, and doubtlesse they are to[o] much frighted to returne thither againe suddenly, although the departure of said forces should permit them. Whether he intends to march next is not yet known, but our friends at Carwarre are providing for a speedy departure thence on his nearer approach ... ... The balzing starre that hath appeared here these 17 dayes doth as much trouble the minds of some to know what it should portend, as Sevagy doth them of others to know what shall be their end, but all must await Gods time for satisfaction....By a letter received from Rougy Pandit, when wee were at Carwarre, I have assurance of the sale of some [of] our goods in case a shipp would touch at Rajapore ; which, in case they must make a winters voyage and wee have no warre with the Dutch, I think one may well doe; ... ... [E. F. India 1661-64 p, 351]

(100)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 339 — THE VICEROY OF GOA TO THE KING OF PORTUGALL — Dated 2.. December 1664

Only the obedience I owe Your Majesty as a vassal could have forced me to this deed [handing over Bombay], because I foresee the great troubles that from this neighbourhood will result to the Portuguese, and that India will be lost the same day in which the English nation is settled in Bombay

(101)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 156 — SURAT TO THE COMPANY — Dated 2 Jan. 1665

(EXTRACT)

By reason of the troubles in Decan it was the 16th of December before wee received it [a packet for Surat] those that brought it being constrained to goe a great way about to avoyd that rebell Sevagee and his scoutts, who range all over the country, makeing

havock wherever hee comes with fire and sword, and **hath lately plundered Vingurla**, a port and place of **great trade**, from whence, 'tis said, hee hath carryed away vast riches, serveing another towne[s] not farr from it in the like manner; by which you may perceive that what wee wrote you of him in **our last** [see No. 96] **was a false report**; and such wee have dayly brought us, that wee know not what to beleeve; but this latter news, being confirmed by Mr. Randolph Taylor from Goa, perswades our beleife ... ... [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 359].

(102)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104 p. 212 — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 6 Jan. 1664/5

(EXTRACT)

What Sevagy did at Hubely ... ... was thus.

He sent about 300 horse, robb'd the town, and carried away some prisoners; so that Hubely is but little better then spoiled ... ... It's generally reported that some of the abovesaid 300 horse were Rustum Jeamahs, and its beleived **they will agree together to turne the King out and set up another.** So that wee beleive it would be very necessary for our masters affaires that one of us went up with some present, to secure as well what the Company hath here, as allso to recover Mahomet Caune's [Mahamud Khan] debt, which can never be effected otherwayes. If Your Worship approve of this, then pray write to what value the present shall amount to ... ... Thanks be to God, at Sevagyes arrivall at Hublely the Company had nothing there, only 1185 Pagodas in ready mony, 500 of which wee have received and the rest wee hope there is no reason to misdoubt, the sheroffe having secured himselfe: but our broker hath lost severall things to a good value. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 75-76]

(103)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 215 — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 28 Jan. 1664/5

(EXTRACT)

The newes in these parts is that Rajah Jessun [Jaysing] is come to Brampore [Burrhanpur] with 30,000 horse, 3000 of which were permitted to attend him into said citty. They say he comes to demand 7,000,000 pagodas as a tribute due from the King. What answer the King will give him none knowes as yet, he staying until Bullul Courne [Bahlol Khan] arrive, and Sevagys brother, Siad Elasse [Syad Elias Sarjakhan], being

there allready. Its reported three armys are to go against the Mogull, the one under Sevagy, the other under Rustum Jeamah and the third under Cows Cawne [Khawaskhan]; but wee feare the truth thereof, Sevagy being expected down to Gocurne, where if he comes, though it's thought he will not rob any of Rustum Jeamahs countrey, yet wee will not trust him, but will secure what possible wee can There wants not above 8 dayes more to that feast; so that if he comes not till then, wee shall be in great hopes he will not necessit us this yeare.

P. S. Gokurne is a place where is yearely a great feast held per all Hendues, and lies between Ancola and Mergee. [E. F. India 1665–67 p. 76]

(104)

E. F. India 1665–67 p. 47	COOKE TO LORD ARLINGTON (SECRETARY OF STATE)	3 March 1665

For the advancement of this port [Bombay] it will be necessary to procure... the priviledge of navigating in that Kings [Portugall] currents and streams here freely and without any manner of impediment for all boates and vessels whatsoever that shall bee bound to this island to merchandizes,......, from the two places lying beyond Tannay [Thana] upon the terra firme in the Mogolls domenions, the one called cullian [Kalyan] and the other Buimdy [Bhivdy], where (if ever this bee made a good port) all goods of Indostan growth and make, as well as those of Decan Gulcondau and the coast of Coromondell, must necessarily bee brought;...

(105)

E. F. India 1661–64 p. 144	SIR GEORGE OXENDEN AT SURAT TO LORD ARLINGTON	6 March 1665

In communicating the details of the occupation* of Bombay by the English, President Oxenden referred to certain significant overtures by the inhabitants in Bombay; for which refer to No. 50 in this volume.

(106)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 86. p. 170	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 12 March 1664/5

[EXTRACT]

The present King of Deccan is not at all reguarded, being one that is neither of birth or courage, besides his unnaturall

* The formal transfer of Bombay took place on 8 February 1665 [E. F. India 1665–67, p. 39–41]

behaviour towards his subjects, who unanimously cry out against him for suffring Sevagy to forrage to and fro, burning and robbing his country without any opposition; wherefore it is certainly concluded by all that he shares with the said rebell in all his rapines. Soe that the whole cuntry is in a confus'd condition, merchants flying from one place to another to preserve themselves; soe that all trade is loss'd.

* * * *

Wee have already advis'd that the rebell Sevagy continews in greate power and force, and much fear'd by all. He hath committed many notorious and greate robberies since that of Surratt, and hath possessed himselfe of the most considerable ports belonging to Deccan, to the number of eight or nine; from whence he setts out two or three or more trading vessails yearely from every port to Persia, Bussora, Mocha, etc. [So] that you have a faire opportunity. Had we some nimble going vessails of 150 tunns and upward, we might (did we make it our businesse) certainly meet with some of the aforesaid trading vessails and recover your right; and also otherwise soe employ them that there may not be any losse to you. Which proposition of ours please to take into your serious consideration. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 3, 4, 10]

(107)

F. R. Surat Vol 104 p. 189	CARWAR TO SURAT	14 March 1664/5

About the begining of February Sevagy himselfe in person set forth out of Mawlunda [Malvan], with a fleet of 85 frigots and 3 great shipps and so sayling by Goa, without any impediment from the Vice Roy of Goa arrived at Basselore [Barsilore] plundred it and so returned to Gocurne a place between Mergee and Ancola, where is a great church of the Hendues, to which they often come in pillgrimage, there having washed his body, according to the ceremony of that place, he set forth, and came to Ancola with 4000 foot, having sent all his fleet, saving 12 frigots, which he detained for transportation of his army over the rivers he was to passe between that place and his own countrey. From thence, the 22th February, he came to Carwarre, but thanks be to God, he was not so speedy in his designe but wee had notice per our spies (wee kept for that purpose; and though the newes came not time enough to escape up in the country, yet [? we were able] to clap all the Companies ready mony &ca. portable com-

modities aboard a shipp belonging to the Hummum [Imam] of Mnscat, lying here in the river, of about 100 tuns, well manned [and commanded] by Emanuell Donnavado, who promis'd us that as long as his shipp could possibly hold out, or God blessed him with life, no perswasion or attempts whatsoever should diswade him from his former resolution to keep his shipp. Besides, he promised us, if wee saw occasion, to saile out, and land us at what port wee desired, Sevagee's vessells being (all but 12) pass'd by the day before. These things considered, wee resolved to live or die with our masters estate aboard of said vessell, rather then yeild it up to the said tyrant, knowing no other way so probable as this whereby wee might have any likelihood of saving our selves etca. The same night wee got on board, arrived one Shere Caune, Lieutenant Generall to Bullull Caune, not knowing any thing of Sevagees approach, but he sent to us to desire us to use what meanes possible to secure the river, hearing of Sevagys approach. The cause of his comming was to freight a shipp of Rustum Jeamahs to carry Bullul Caunes mother to Mocha, and to conduct the lading of the said shipp down to this port. He fortified himselfe with the goods he brought down, as well as the shortnesse of the time would permit. He had not with him above 200 horse and 300 foot, but wee beleive his name might well supply the place of his forces wanting of the number of Sevagees, he being a man cried up much in this countrey. That night of his arrivall he dispatched a man to Sevagy to certifie him of his arrivall and to desire him not to passe through that towne, as he heard he intended; for if he did, he must use what meanes he could to stop his passage, having a great many goods of his masters on the Bunder, for security of which he could not admit of so potent an enemy so neare his quarters. At length, upon severall messages passing between them, Sevagy unwilling to distast him, knowing his power with his master and strength of Bullul Caune in this kingdome, condiscended to goe a little out of his way, and so came and incamped with his army at the Rivers mouth; whereas before he intended to passe through the towne. At his arrivall there he sent an embassadour to Shere Caune, telling him of his arrivall, and that he heard that the Muscat shipp commanded per Emanuell, aboard of which were the English, and another shipp belonging to Cong, had both prepared to resist him; therefore he desired he would either deliver us up, or retiring himselfe, permit him to revenge himselfe of us, whom he stiled his inveterate enemies. This newes Shere Caune

sent us on board, desiring to know our final answer; the contents whereof was that wee had nothing on board but powder and bullets, which if he thought they would serve him instead of gold, he might come and fetch them. This our answer being sent to Sevagy did so exaspirate him that he said he would have us before he parted, which the Governour of the towne hearing, they perswaded all the merchants to agree to send him a present least he should recall his fleet, which lay on this side Salset, and at length wee concluded it our best way to promise our share then runne the hazzard of the Companies estate in Carwarre being about 8000 pagodas. This businesse will stand the Company in neare 112 li., but hope to get some of it abated. With this Sevagee departed the 23th February, very unwillingly, saying that Shere Caune had spoil'd his hunting at his Hule [Holee], which is a time he generally attempts some such designe.

By our letters from Hubely, wee are advised that there is great feare of Sevagy; so that wee being safe neither here nor there, having taken a passe of Shere Caune, who is Governour in cheife at Bunckapore, so we intend thither suddenly, from whence wee shall advise further. Wee goe thither for three respects, one because this Shere Caune is cried up all over the countrey for a man of his word; 2dly wee know him to be a good paymaster; 3dly Bunckapore is a strong place and the owner thereof, Bullul Caune, one of the potentest men in the kingdome.

Sevagy is now at Bingur [? Bhimagad], a place within 25 miles of this place, but it's thought he may goe against the Mogull, who approached dayly nearer and nearer to Vizapore, so that the King of said citty is in great feare of him. What the event hereof will be, a small time will certainly produce. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 77-79]

(108)

E. F. India 1665-67 p. 52 } GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dated Bombay 22 March 1665

There are severall places uppon the maine belonging unto Sevagee not farr from us, to which wee may freely goe and where the caravans might also come out of Hyndostan and Decan without coming neere the Portuguezes jurisdiction, with paying but a small custume unto him; but hee is so greate a robber that it is to bee doubted that merchants will scarce runn the hazard of having theyr goods brought or carryed through his country; the some are of op[illegible]ion that, giving his oath, hee will religiously keepe it. T[illegible]te Mogull, Orangzeb, hath sent a greate army

against him, consisting of above 100,000 horse. Yf hee prevaile and take his country from him, which lyeth between us and Chaul, it will bee very happy for this island; for then all manner of merchandize will be brought downe to us in greate quantitys and then no doubt but this will be the most flourishing port of the Orient.

(109)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86, p. 23 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 23 March 1665

[EXTRACT]

All the last raines we were alarrum'd with Sevagy, but since the Monzoone came in we have been free and soe continew at present. It is thought he hath some designe to the southward near you. Pray endeavour to keep good intelligence that you or the Companys estate be not surpriz'd.... Rajah Jessing [Jaysing] with many more Umbrahs are on their way with a great army, but what the issue will be time must produce. Rustum Jemah begins to tast the sweetnesse of plunder, that in a short time he will gett an habitt of it. It is to be feared there will be as little trusting him as Sevagy, for we have cause to suspect he workes counter. If you have any assurance of recovering the Companies debt one of you may goe up and present him; as to the valew of what you are to give you are better able to judge then we can at this distance, and therefore shall leave it to you, wishing you to use all necessary frugality as well in this as all other your expences. [Another extract of this very letter is made on p. 190 of F. R. Surat Vol. 86, where it is dated 27th March 1665 ; cf. E. F. India 1665-67 p. 77]

(110)

E. F. India 1665-67 p. 12-13 } SURAT TO COMPANY { Dated 31 March 1665

A more atheisticall wretch [than Anthony Smith] never was suffer'd to live on the earth.... Att the rebel Sevagys being here he fell into his hands; and after his releasment would (as we are credibly inform'd) have betray'd your house, estate and servantts up to him; and this is avowch'd by him that was appointed to write the letter which was intended to be sent the rebell... For these, and other misdemeanours to[o] tedious to enlarge on here, we warn'd him home to answer t[he]m;...

(111)

Report on Finch Mss. Vol. 1, p. 366 } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA { Dated Aleppo 14 April 1665

(EXTRACT)

Has received a packet from India. The President [of Surat] writes that " they have lived free from molestation by Sevage, that great rebell that plundered Surat, who continually in (*sic*, is) roving up and down and hath seized severall townes in the Mogull's dominions, as he did Surat. Notwithstanding the King hath a potent army against him, he was lately gone far downe that coast, so low as Goa, upon some designe fortifying all passages, to secure the enemy from falling upon him. The Mogull is sending a great army against the King of Vizapore, which, being oppressed by the rebell Sevage, called to aid the King of India, who, freeing him from further feare of Sevage, [he] hath slipt his neck out of the choller, and left them two to grapple, looking upon Sevage as a bulwarke against the King of India, and hath privately assisted him with money to carry on the warr, himself not sending any force against him, for which reasons the King of India makes warr upon the King of Vizapore. The King of Gulcondah hath a great army upon his frontiers, fearing lest the King of India's Army should fall upon him.........For the valour the English showed at Surat, in defending the Company's house and that part of the towne where it stood, the King has permitted the honourable East India Company trade free from customs for one whole year, both in and out, besides what future priviledges may accrue to them. "

(112)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 208 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 23 May 1665

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to read the marketts are soe badd that none of your goods are yet sould ; in reguard of the troubles you were involved in by meanes of that roving rebell Sevagy, who it seems hath lately visited you also, from whose tyranny we are most heartily glad you were safely deliver'd ; we also take notice how the divine providence has, as it were, provided for your safeties in arriving Sheir-Ckaune soe happily at that very instant, else certainly Sevagy would not only have destroy'd Carwarr and the adjacent places, but also attempted you in the vessaile wherein you had secur'd yourselves and the Company's estate and soe have hazarded all; however, we cannot but commend

your resolutions to defend the Compay's estate and to acquitt yourselves like men.

(113)

F. R, Surat, Vol. 2, p 240 — CONSULATION AT SURAT — Dated 14 Aug. 1665

(EXTRACT)

Money is not now procurable at interest here, as in former times; for since Sevages robery of this towne those eminent merchants who were wont to furnish the Companyes occations are disabled, and would rather take up moneys to supply their owne; they are generally so disjoynted in their credits and estates that they will not trust one the other. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 19-20]

(114)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 240 — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 25 August 1665

(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeamah having given all the lower part of his countrey to one of his sonnes, upon condition that he should maintaine a company of horse, which so necessitated his sonne for mony that he used all the meanes possible to raise a round summe to buy horses, with forcing the inhabitants to comply with him and pay him all rents before hand, never leaving solliciting us to lend him 6 or 700 pagodas, which wee dayly denying, wee found ourselves subject to be often abused, which though he did not openly father, yet they were winked at by him, to our great trouble and unquietness; besides, Mahmud Caune comming downe with an army against Merjee, which is now in rebellion, all merchants or monyed men began to retire, fearing (as they had a great deale of reason) that he would be borrowing. This wee likewise was afraid of; so resolved to absent, though could not well tell where; for [the?] Hubely owner was out of favour for some misdemeanour; Bullull Caune lately dead, who was owner of Bunckapore and all the adjacent places thereabouts; Sheer Caune poisoned by the King; Vizapore in dayly feare of the Mogull, besides continuall quarrells one amongst another. These troubles considered, wee resolved up; which, had wee known of a Dutch warre, wee should not have done, though have no reason to feare wee shall in the least be blamed for going up or presenting him with so large a present as, with all charges included, will amount to 310 pagodas. What he hath returned for it wee come now to treat of. In the first place, he hath given us a very good horse, valued to be worth 125 pagodas; in the

next place, he hath given us 125 small pagodas out of his customes, in part of what Sevagy robbed from us; in the third place, he hath abated us one fourth of the customes for ever; in the fourth place, he hath sent down such strict order to Mahmud Caune to pay what he owes, though he sells his horses for it, that Mahmud Caune himselfe hath since sent severall times to desire our patience, and not incense his master against him, and he will pay us all he owes. He hath likewise wrote so strict a letter to his sonne, to see that no abuse be offered us, that all the people here which formerly dayly abused us stand in such feare of us that upon all occasions they strive who shall be most ready to forward our businesse. He hath sent a moldar [Amaldar] allso downe with us to finish the house; who goes about it roundly, though mony is very scarce with them. Wee must needs likewise say something of his noblenesse in entertaining us. When he heard wee drew nigh Hevery [Hāvery], he sent to meet us some of his cheifest persons about him, very well attended with ellephant and horse, lodged us in his own garden, dayly shewed us some pastime or other, feasted us all the 11 dayes wee were there, to the value of at least 5 pagodas per day, and, after wee had tooke our last leave, sent his Pishwaes [Peshwa] sonne through his countrey with us, causing us to be feasted at every town wee came, and giving us a guard of 25 men down.... Now must desire Your Worshipp etc. would write him a letter of thanks. He is mighty earnest for 2 great looking glasses, which (if procurable) pray write him about them, he having been very earnest with us to sollicite Your Worshipp etc. in his favour. He is mighty earnest for a buffe coat and sute of armour, cap a pee, which he would willingly pay for; he cares not, so you wi'll but promise him, he sayes, though it come not in 2 or 3 yeares. Any handsome pictures much please him.... Bullull Caune being, upon the Kings call, come to Vizapore from his Carnatick warre, within 8 days after his arrivall died of a long sicknesse, leaving his sonne and brothers sonne with 9 or 10 thousand horse of their own in Vizapore; which the King being jealous of, used all meanes possible underhand to set them together by the eares; which not taking effect as long as Sheer Caune lived, he being so cunning a person that he kept all right, the King found meanes to have him poisoned. He was the only person that had the repute to be a man of his word. Wee lost a great friend; which we afterwards found in our journey to Hevery, being forced to travell 4 or 5

dayes journey through his countrey, where he had spoke much in our favour, that wee had much civility showed us at all townes where wee lay, and a guard from town to town to conduct us. Since his death all goes to rack between the two Bullul Caunes, who dayly quarrell, and, were it not that the Mogull was so nigh, would fight it out. The King begins to share stakes with them, having seized on some of their countrey, though durst not be to[o] bold. One of them having killed an ellephant of Sihud Ellasse, the Kings generall, when the King sent to know his reason, was answered that, if he came in such a dru[n]ken condition himselfe, they would use the same way to make him sober; which without doubt did a litle trouble His Majesty. **Our old and deare friend Sevagy hath** wee feare, come to some mischance, having retired his quarters as farre as Singapore [? Shringarpur], 7 gow to the northward of Rajapore; all which Mahmud Eclasse Caune, Cowes Caunes brother, hath taken from him. That is for certaine, he and Nettage went and met Rajah Jessun and delivered his sonne for a pledge; upon what condition wee krow not, **but Sevagy is to deliver up 23 castles.** Four are allready delivered. This submission was caused by Rajah Jeswuns [Jaysings] going so roundly to work, having so battered Punedar, [Purandar] a very great castle, being about 10 miles round without the walls, that the beseiged could not have held out above 4 or 5 dayes longer. Some say (which wee are apt to beleive) that Rajah Jeswuns hath shewed him a Rashboots [Rajputs'] trick, having sent his son and Nettagee to Agra. Some thing is the matter that he parts so peaceably with his countrey. Wee have sent a man to the Rajah's camp at Puna to know the certainety; when he returnes, wee shall write what newes he brings by the next. **Rajah Jeswuns threatens Vizapore hard.** What he will doe, no body knowes; but this is certaine, the King hath thoughts of running away to Pelgunda, a castle in Carnattick. Merjah is still beseiged, and its thought will suddenly be taken. If it be, wee question not Mahmud Caune's debt. Markets are very dead; so that wee can put of neither lead nor currall....

[P. S.] 29 August.—Since writing the prementioned lines, wee heare Rajah Jeswun hath made peace with the King of Vizapore for 900,000 pagodas. If true, then Sevagy will have a hard businesse of it.... [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 80-83]

(115)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104 p. 253 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 21 September 1665

(EXTRACT)

Our men from Rajapore and Rajah Jessuns camp being both returned, he from the camp brings us newes that Sevagy's sonne is certainly there, and that Sevagy is preparing to goe visit Orung Zeeb, having delivered up severall of his best castles to the Mogull. His family he hath secured in Raire, a place well known to Mr. Randolph Taylor, to whom desire you to be referr'd. Our man from Rajapore brings newes that Mahmud Ecles Ckaune hath taken Dabull and all the countrey adjacent thereto. The Governour of Rajapore wrote us a letter inviting us thither. He is put in by the King. Wee heare likewise that the Dutch hath desired leave to setle a factory there, and that they have been deni'd, being told that the place was at the English's refusall. The Mogull hath certainly 6,000 horse before Chaul; what their intention is, is not as yet known. The Vizapore King hath made peace with the Mogull, and is sending one Moollamud with his tribute mony to Agra. Mirjah castle as yet holds out, but wee beleive it will not be long ere it's reduced to its former obedience. Rustum Jeamah is dayly sent for by his King, but durst not venture. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 85]

(116)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104 p. 264 } CARWAR TO SURAT } Dated 27 November 1665

(EXTRACT)

Should this factory continue, its more then probable that Rustum Jeamah would not be so apt as else he might have been to hearken to any of the Dutches sollicitations against us. And should the King be any wayes inclin'd to favour them, wee have great hopes Rustum Jeamah would secure us, he being much in the King's bookes at present. As for Mahmud Ckaunes debt, wee could not expect he would pay it presently upon our comming down, he beeing then much necessitated for mony to pay his souldiers, to effect which the poore countrey was highly taxed and, had wee not gone up, according to the merchants opinion here, wee had been forced to pay our share. Mirzah castle hath since yeilded to him; so that wee have sent to him about our mony once againe.........

* * *

Notwithstanding our sending a man to Rajah Jessuns camp, wee cannot certainly informe our selves what is become of Sevagy. Met the Mogull he hath certainly, and delivered up to him severall castles, as allso his sonne for a pledge. This Kings generall, Mahmud Ecles, lies at Coddall with his army, having lost all the countrey he had retaken back againe to Sevagy, with the lives of 2,000 men besides, amongst whom are severall persons of great note. Serjah Ckaune is comming down to assist Mahmud Eclesse Ckaune. What will then be done, wee must leave to time to discover. Rustum Jeamah is at Viziapore, much in favour; but severall noblemen of good quality are runne away to the Mogull. The King hath sent away all his wives and women to other castles, dayly expecting the Mogulls approach. This King demands all his noblemens wives for security, imprisoning all them that refuses to condiscend thereto. There is one Dillar Ckaune [Dillirkhan], a man of great force and repute, in Rajah Jessuns camp, that will not by any meanes listen to any overtures for peace, telling said Rajah (who is thought inclinable to an accommodation) that he hath made an inviolable oath to drink of Viziapore water before he depart, and he will goe and fetch it. Severall souldiers that lie in garrison hereabouts, belonging to Sevagy, doe leave their castles and goe and plunder up and down severall small townes. They are not above 200 in number; so wee not much feare them, not questioning but wee can resist them well enough till wee can have help, if they should venture hither. Mortasabeeg, [Murtaza Beg] though he hath lost his castle, is out with 200 men likewise; so that wee are forced to keep about 40 peons, least by any sudden surprisall wee should hazzard all, rather then expend a small part. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 86-87]

(117)

P. R. Office; C. O. 77, Vol. IX No. 143	PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO THE CONSUL AT ALEPPO	Dated 29 Dec. 1665

(EXTRACT)

In mine of the 31th of March, I acquainted you that this Kings forces were marched into Decan, but as then heard of no action. Since when they beseidged some considerable castles belonging to Sevage and tooke two, and have at length reduced him to conditions, and he delivered upp divers of his strongest castles and his sonne a hostage, and tis reported he is prepareing to goe and visit the Mogull. On the other side the King of Decan hath recovered from him Rajapore, Dabull, and all the country

adjacent. The Mogull hath 6,000 horse before Chaul, a strong towne of the Portugalls, but their intention not yet kn[own]. The Decan King hath made peace with the Mogull (the report is for 900,000 pagodas) and is sending his tribute money to Agra. [E.F. India 1665-67 pp. 36-7]

(118)

O. C. Vol. 29 No. 3142	PHILIP GYFFORD TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR	Dated Carwar 29 Dec. 1665

(EXTRACT)

I am apt to beleive that Rajah Jessun hath taken Sevagy, I having it from many hands and from severall places. I received a letter yesterday from Vingurla which enforms me that Rougy with 2000 men at Rajapore demands a Coule of the Coodall Governor, though at Coodall is but 500 horse and 1000 foot. Mamud Ecles Ckaun being gone to Vizapore about a month agoe, they say Sevagy was trapand thus. Rajah Jessun told him that he was going towards Vizapore and therefore he should bring all his best souldiers that went to Surratt and Batteoola which he having done he tooke an account of them and so made 4 daies march towards Vizapore and then as we heare he seized on them all. Thus goes the news and it hath been so a great while, God send it be true. Vizapore is in much danger, the Mogull being come 5 or 6 dayes march towards it, which hath caused this King to breake down severall fine townes in the way and poyson all the waters within 2 or 3 gau. but I suppose all this will not serve his turn.

(119)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86 p. 239	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 1 January 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

This. King......hath worsted that grand rebell Sevagy, who finding himselfe overpowred by his sending of numerous armies upon him, hath submitted himselfe, delivering up to this Kings Gennerall **upward of 30 Castles and strong holds togeather with all the countries belonging to them,** and accepted of this King pay of 5000 horse, yet we cannot heare that he hath resign'd him selfe personally, but done all this by Treaty, keeping to him selfe some few of his strongest castles for his retirement. This victory thus obtain'd over him is very pleasing to the King and hath made him way to assault Vizapore, the greate Metropolis of the Deccan, who before was tributary, but refus'd to pay

his annual tribute for some yeares whilst Sevagy was powerfull and stood as a wall and partition between them, who, now that he is worsted, is willing to pay his arrears if this King will withdraw his army from further assaulting him. And yet tis thought by some that Sevagy hath anafter game to play still. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 64]

(120)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 274	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 1 January 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

There hath been a flying report this month that Rajah Jessun hath seized on Sevagy, which wee doe now absolutely beleive, having it from severall places. Wee spoke with a person yesterday that came from Viziapore, an attendant on Bullul Caune, and he sayes it is not the least questioned there. Another reason that prompts us to beleive it is that notwithstanding Mahmud Ecles Caune hath left Coodall above this month, yet Rougy Pundit hath layen at Rajapore with 2000 men and done nothing all that while. He hath likewise wrote to the Governour of Coodall for a Coule who hath but 500 horse and 1000 foot.

The King of Viziapore is resolved to hold out as long as he can against Rajah Jessun if they cannot come to an agreement, having to that end broke down all the townes that are within 4 or 5 miles of Viziapore, and poysoned all the waters thereabouts, which hath put all the merchants there in such feare that there is hardly one of note left in Viziapore, and all the nobles have sent away their families to some other strong holds, though yet, notwithstanding all this, there is great hopes of a peace. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 88]

(121)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 276	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 15 January 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee have sold neither cloth nor lead, merchants not daring to buy, the countrey being in such an uprore. All Viziapore merchants are runne away, the Mogull having brought his army within three course of said citty ; which hath caused this king to shut up all the gates but one, filling them with stones and rubbish. There hath been but one fight as yet, in which severall persons of note on this Kings side fell and 700 returned wounded. All townes within four or five gow of Viziapore were laid wast by the King before the Mogull approached so neare. Water in

the citty is ¼ of a Sung [a] r pagoda per pot allready. The King, its thought, is with Rustum Jeamah without in the camp, where [he] hath about 35,000 horse and 50,000 foot. The King would have sent away his wifes, but the Viziers of the countrey would not consent unto it. He prepaires much to fight them.... Its a very sickly yeare all hereabouts. Wee have 22 or 23 sick together belonging to our house. And besides, all things are so deare and scarce that wee can hardly get provisions. At Goa they are in the like or worse condition. Wee cannot by any meanes heare what is become of Sevagy.... His people here below the hill are very quiet as yet, the Kings governors being in Vingurla [and] Coodall, and his at Rajapore and Carapatan. At Vingurla the Dutch and these people are fallen out, the Governor demanding their broker and they denying delivering him. The first beginning of this difference was this. Sevagy having taken their brokers shipp, Mahmud Ecles Caune, recovered it, keeping it for himselfe; but since his going to Viziapore the Dutch seized on it againe; which so hath so incensed the Governor that he pretends to doe much against them. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 201-2]

(**122**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 272	SIR GEORGE OXENDEN TO THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT ALEPPO	Dated 17 February 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

In the foregoeing letter I advised you that the Decan King had made peace with the Mogull and was sending his tribute mony; which would not be accepted, but caused his army to march forward against Viziapore, the metropolis of Decan. Within 12 miles of which citty the Decan army encounters them, overthrew them, and slaine 14,000 men and some Umbrawes of qualitie, and the army retired further back. The Kings generall charges the losse of the battle upon the treacherie of Sevage, who ledd the army into streight passages, where the enemy fell upon them; and it is reported he hath secured Sevage. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 202-3]

(**123**)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86, p. 270	SURAT TO CARWAR	Dated 19 February 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke you for your Decan news. Report goes here that those of Viziapore have fallen on some parte of Rajah Jessons

army, over whom they have had a greate victory, taking them upon a disadvantage, and said to be decoyed by Sevagy ; that they lost neare 14000 men, and were beaten back many myles, and this is that which is said Rajah Jesson is incensed against Sevagy for. [E. F. India 1665–67 p. 202]

(124)

Letter Book, Vol. 4, p. 9	THE COMPANY TO SURAT	Dated 7 March 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that Sevagee goes on in takeing places and plundering townes, and wee knowe not but that hee may settle in some of those places which hee hath or may posesse himselfe off, and then doubtlesse hee will invite trade thither. **We would therefore have you to continue a good corespondency with him,** that, when such an opertunity shall present, you may bee readie to imbrace it, if it may redownd to our interest and bee done with safety ; for at present wee are not in a capassity of sending you out any vessells from hence to meete with his Jounckes, and therefore desire your care that wee bee noe further sufferers by him, and (as before) to keepe a faire corespondency with him. [E. F. India 1665–67 p. 169]

(125)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 297	PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO THE CONSUL AT ALEPPO	Dated 18 April 1666

(EXTRACT)

I cannot heare of any other engagement between the armies of the Mogull and King of Decan then what formerly advis'd you. They love not such hott service. They doe now what they ever practiced : keep at a distance to prolong the warr, knowing that, were it finisht (which might be by the taking of Viziapore), there would be noe further occasion for them. [E. F. India 1665–67 p. 152]

(126)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104. p. 359	'DECAN NEWES'	Enclosed in Carwar to Surat of 24 April 1666

In our last wee wrote how report runne of Sevagys being retaken ; but since know the contrary. For in a battle between the Mogulls and this countrey people he runne away, being afeard that Dillar Caune (a great Vizier of the Mogulls) would put him to death, he having told said Vizier that he would take Viziapore in ten dayes time ; upon which perswasion he set forwards with 20,000 horse, but to his cost he found the contrary,

being forced quickly to retire. after he had first seen **his only sonne killed**[?] by Serja Ckauns own hand. This was the battle that wee suppose Your Worshipp etc. speaks of. The Mogulls lost but about 300 men in all. Sevagy in his flight burnt down all this Kings townes that he passed through, till he came to Panella ; which castle he thought to take by a wile, having over night sent them word within that the King was comming and therefore they should keep the gates open ; which they upon some suspition denying to doe, he thought to carry it by storme ; but being repulsed, with the losse of 500 men, he came down the hill againe to Kelna, a castle within **5 gow or 30 mile of** Rajapore ; where Nettagee and he fell out, they say. But whether they quarrelled, or there was some other mistery in it, wee cannot tell ; but Nettagee left him, and went to the King of Viziapore ; where he having behaved himselfe outwardly to the King's content, he bestowed on him three lack pagodas yearely, and sent him upon the borders of the Mogulls countrey to defend what he had given him said doulet or estate lying thereabouts. When he had taken said countrey into his possession, he wrote to Rajah Jessun to send him men to keep it, intending nothing lesse then loyallty. Upon which said Rajah sent him some men, which (having order from said Rajah) seized on him and carried him prisoner to the Mogulls camp, where some say that he was cut of, others that he continues still a close prisoner. After Nettage had left Sevage (as wrote formerly) Sevegy sent about 2,000 men and beseiged Punda, a castle of the Kings lying hard by Goa, which he beseiged two monthes and lost about 500 men against it, but at last brought it to a composition ; the beseiged having promised to deliver it up in six houres time, desiring so much to pack up what they had, which, according to agreement, they were to carry out. Now upon Sevegys running away from the Mogull, this King sent Sidde Mushud (Sidde Joar's sonne in law) with Sidde Joars sonne and Rustum Jeamah, they having in all 5,000 horse and 1000 foot, against Sevegy, who at that time lay about the top of the hill, towards his own countrey ; which Sidde Mushud hearing, desired Rustum Jeamah to set forwards with him and try if they could surprize him ; which Rustum Jeamah outwardly consenting to, they set forward. But when they came nigh, Rustum Jeamah beat his drums and sounded his trumpets, and thereby gave Sevegy warning time enough to looke about him ; notwithstanding all which, Sidde Mushud, but with 600 choice horse, so persued him that he cut of about 500 horse and

100 foot, and so returned. In the way he met a jessud [jasud] with letters from Sevagy to Rustum Jeamah, which he seized on and sent them immediately to the King; which when the King had perused, he wrote to Rustum Jeamah that, by the intercession of some freinds, he had pardoned him this time, but let him looke to it; if he did not raise the seige [of] Punda, it was the last imployment he should expect ever. This letter put Rustum Jeamah into such a feare that immediately he wrote to Mahmud Ckaune to leave no means unattempted whereby he might raise the seige. Upon which Mahmud Ckaune, getting together a small army, he went and sate down in a town of his masters about three miles of this castle, and sent the generall of Sevagy word he was only come to looke after his own countrey; which the said generall beleiving (as he had no cause to suspect the contrary, knowing what intimacie there was allwayes between his master and Rustum Jeamah), ventured the next day to goe to his prayers, with all his Mooremen, on the top of a hill a mile of the castle, according to their custome, it being their Cootba holliday, as they tearme it. Now this was the day (as formerly wrote) that the castle was to [be] delivered; which Mahmud Ckaune well knowing, after he thought the Moores were gone to prayers, he set out with all speed possible and came upon the rest of the camp time enough to rout them before the other could come to their assistance; and so thereby facilitated his victory over the other part when they came down the hill; whereby he raised the seige, the poore men therein having eaten leaves for three dayes together. Notwithstanding this stratageme Mahmud Caune was hardly put to it, being forced to fight and retire two or three times himselfe in person before he got a totall victory. This businesse, its generally thought, hath quite broke the long continued friendshipp between Rustum Jeamah and Sevagy. Rustum Jeamah hath taken now Punda, Cooddall, Banda, Suncle, and Duchel (five townes of note) from Sevagy, though as yet Rustum Jeamah himselfe is not come down the hill, but expected every day. They say the King hath given him as farre as Rajapore; which if he can keep, he will quickly grow a great man. Siddi Mushud lies as yet about Collapore, to secure all the countrey thereabouts. About 20 dayes since Serja Caune set upon part of the Mogulls camp; where, his sonne being inclosed by the enemy, he, indeavouring to rescue him, saved his sonnes life with the losse of his owne; which without doubt is a great losse to the King, he being the only man that hath in a manner

withstood the Mogull hitherto. Generall report now goes that Sevagy is gone to Orungzeeb with very large presents; how true it is wee know not. In the time of the seige of this castle of Punda wee were severall times in great feare, there being but 30 mile between us and part of the army; whereby wee were forced to keep men in a readinesse to transport the Companies estate, [if] occasion should be. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 204-206]

(127)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 302	SURAT TO CARWAR	Dated 8 June 1666

(EXTRACT)

Here is nothing more of news but the certainty of Sevagys appearing before this King, where his comportment and behaviour was not suitable to the Kings good liking, for which he received a severe check. His spiritt could not beare such humiliation as the other Umbrahs to waite at a distance with their hands before them, like mutes. The thought thereof putt him into a feavour, which the King hearing (tis said) sent to comfort him with promises of great preferment, and tis report[ed] he is sent to Cabull, but we are too farre from Court to tell you at present wheather hee be sent as an Umbrah with power to govern the countrey or to be conveniently laid aside. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 161 note 1]

(128)

O. Correspondence Vol. 29, No. 3183	GIFFARD AND CHAMBERLAIN TO SURAT	D. Hub[r] Sept.

(EXTRACT)

What your Worshipp &ca. writes about Sevagy is here confirmed, but notwithstanding that his Bramines here play the rogue most egregiously as you will read in the inclosd paper of newes. Thus wee having briefly answered both your Worshipps &ca. letters wee shall conclude with a word or two of what hath since happened to us.

Rustum Jeamah being made Generall against Sevagy, according to his dayly practices, kept in with Sevagy and yet made the King believe he did what possible against the enemy, but underhand delivered up Renigna [Rangna] (a strong castle) to Rougy Pundit, bordering upon Coodall, which so incensed the King that he enordered him and his to be put to the sword, but by the intercession of friends he is permitted to goe to Viziapore to plead for himselfe, and wee believe it will goe hard with him; if he escapes he hath better fortune then many an honester man; let what wil

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happen wee are glad wee are out of his clutches. The reason of our retiring to Hubely was this, Rustum Jeamah having an army of about 2000 men at Punda and being in great want of mony to pay them, tooke up what mony possible he could to defray his charges of souldiery, which proving short of what due to them, he begun to think of us, and so wrote to his sonne to borrow 1000 Pagodas of us; upon which his sonne wrote to us about it, but in such a commanding way that according to reason wee could judge no otherwise by his stile then that if we scrupled to lend it he would not [scruple] to take it, which wee having seriously considered, as allso dayly hearing that Rustum Jeamah was much out of favour, durst not trust him; so the 23th of July wee set out and in 6 dayes got hither, the Decy thereof dayly threatning to plunder it (but wee hope better) which was contrary to our expectations. [a portion in E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 206-07]

(129)

O. Correspondence Vol. 29 No. 3185 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 25 September 1666

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell *Sevagee* is at last entrapped and caught in he same nett of glorious promises that hee was wont to make r others, by this King, who is as perfidious as himselfe; workwith him by the Generall of his army, that by order made large promises of great preferment, as the pay of 6,000 horse, is sonne 3,000; which after some further invitations, hee as [illegible]iclyned to accept, upon this Kings promise (given in writng) to receive him into his favour, with free pardon and forgiveness of what was past. Which having obtained, the rebell supposed himselfe safe, tooke his journey to the court to make his obeisanc and allegiance to the King; and had audience, but not at all to his likeing, being placed below certaine noblemen whome hee accounted his inferiours; and notwithstanding hee was in the Kings presence, his stout heart could not beare it, but shewed his disgust by leaving the presence, retired into another roome, greatly enraged; and although the King sent severall of his nobles, hee could not be perswaded to retourne or forbeare his upbraiding language, saying hee was none of their captive taken by conquest, but came upon articles; and from that time forward cannot be brought to come before the King any more. But the King, to secure him, hath dismist all those hee brought with him, placing servants of his owne about him, and a sufficient guard

upon the howse wherein hee lives; otherwise giving him his libertie. But it is concluded by all that hee will never be sufferred to retourne againe into his owne country or be able to make any escape, there is so strict a watch upon him; that all account themselves freed from any further feares of him. [E. F. India, 1665-1667, p. 161]

(130)

Original Correspondence, Vol. 29, No. 3194	SURAT TO CARWAR	Dated 17 Oct. 1666

(EXTRACT)

Wee observe you have at last disposed of all your goods, whereby the Company's estate resting with you is now in your possession in ready cash, which occasioned a consultation to be held wherein to consider and resolve what was further to bee concluded most safe and convenient to bee done, now that the tymes are soe very confused, as at present both by sea and land, fearing upon good grounds it may be yet worse both with you and us. For now it is certaine that the **Rebell Sevage hath made his escape** from the Mogulls Court, with soe good success as it is thought hee is already got into his owne country, greatly incenced against this King for his slight reception and entertainment of him, for which hee hath vowed a revenge to the extent of his mallice and is allready with an armey of 4 or 5 thousand horse advanced very neare to this place; at which tyme the towne have received soe hot an allarme that all begin againe for to prepare themselves for flight, that breeds great distraction, but what truth is to bee given to this report tyme will shew, and if it should blow over, yet now that Sevage is againe at liberty, wee shall allwayes (wee meane the people) bee in feare of his comming, and will take of merchants very much from minding there trade, to secure themselves, their wifes and children, which gives us cause to doubt whether something of this nature may not allsoe reach you; to prevent which, and those other inconveniencys you are exposed to by the civell comotions in those parts, wee have resolved to draw you off togeather with the Company's estate for the present.

(131)

Original Correspondence, Vol. 29, No. 3203	RANDOLPH TAYLOR TO JOHN STANYAN	Dated Surat 24 November 1666

(EXTRACT)

In my former I advised you of Sevagees being under restraint at this King's Court whence hee quickly after made an escape,

and wee heare now is in his owne country, upon which Deccan is alarumd againe, and robberies committed in sundry places in Savagees name when hee is farre enough off; therefore wee have drawne off the factory at Carwar, the profitt thereof not counterwailing the charge and danger of their persons that remained there, nor will any factory in Decann over bee better settled untill those treacherous people are made sensible of the abuses done us, and thereby deterred from practizing the like. This I hope the Companie will thinke of in good tyme.

(**132**)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 29. No. 3205 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 24 November 1666

(EXTRACT)

Our last tould you that Savagee had made an escape from this Kings courte; which is since confirmed for a certaine truth, that now all waite some cruell revenge upon the country and people. Wee were lately hotly allarum'd upon a reporte that he was come neere with a flyeing army, that all the people began to flye againe; but the reporte proved false. Yet, let him come when he will, the whole towne will bee dispeopled; for none will face him or abide the place. You recommend a faire correspondence with him; but we knowe not what league to hould with a rebell and perfidious theife, but desire to keepe our distance and have nothing to doe with him. [E. F. India 1665-1667, pp. 171-172]

(**133**)

Public Record Office, C. O. 77. Vol. X. f. 61 } LETTER FROM SURAT BY AN UNNAMED WRITER, SENT TO ENGLAND, BY THE *RETURN* { [? November] 1666

(EXTRACT)

The rebell Savagee some 10 moneths since yeilded himselfe a prisoner unto Rajah Jesson, on conditions that his life should bee secured. But at his appearance before the King, hee would have had him cutt in pieces; on which Rajah Jesson solemnly swore unto the King, that if Savagee died he would kill himselfe immediately in his presence; after which the King spared his life, but committed him prisoner into the charge of Rajah Jesson's sonne [Ram Singh]; who with his father having given their word to Savagee that hee should bee freindly dealt withall, in case hee would submit to the King (for they could never have compelled him to it), and they finding the King, contrary to his

word, endeavour to break their promise, took it soe hainously, that the son, with the father or through his meanes, have Savagee opportunity to escape. After notice of which coming to the King's eare, hee in a rage discarded the Rajah's son, who commanded 6,000 horse, and posted Rajah Jesson himself with a great strength to fetch him [i. e. Shivaji] againe. In which time the King of Persia entring his countrey, hee recalled the Rajah againe; and tis credibly reported in Surat that hee hath refused to come, and really thought that, having for the most part Gentues in his army, he will prove a mortall enemy to Oranzeeb. Alsoe Savagee's coming to Surat is much feared againe; insoemuch that report hath given him severall times to have been within a day or two dayes journey of the place; which hath caused sometimes 5 or 6,000 to pack up their aules [all] and run out of the towne; and when another report hath given the first the lie, then they have crept in againe. But if hee comes, 'twill bee when the ships arrive from Bussora. [This letter is printed in Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations.* p. 485]

(**134**)

P. R. O.; State Papers Foreign, Turkey, Vol. 18	CONSUL LANNOY AT ALEPPO TO SIR JOHN FINCH	Dated 12 January 1666/7

(EXTRACT)

The Queene of Decan in her returne from her pilgrimage to Muscat, was arrived at Basora: from whome the Bassa there forced 9 thousand tomans, or 30,000 pound sterling, to make good his present to the Grand Signor.... From Surat the English President writes me of the death of the old King Shaw Jehan, whome his son Oran zeb some yeares since deposed and imprisoned ever since in his castle at Agra. The old Mogull being dead, this Oran Zeb that now governes hath made away all the rest of the family; and is removed from his throne at Dille towards his army, to prosecute the Decan warr. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 177]

(**135**)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 29. No. 3213	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 26 March 1667

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell Sevage is escaped cleare and got into his owne territoryes, doing dayly great mischeife upon Decan by robbing and burning severall townes, and is dayly much feared by l the inhabitants here, for it is certainly knowne that hee is

fully resolved to vissit Surat once more that of all sides they are providing to fly up into the country; for tis said hee intends to come both by land and sea, and hath in a readines 50 or 60 small frigatts, which, it is said, are provided on purpose. [E. F. India 1665-67, pp. 268-9]

(136)

Report on Finch MSS. Vol. 1, p. 475 } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA { Dated Aleppo, 22 August 1667

(EXTRACT)

" Sevage is gott loose againe in his owne territoryes, and threatens a second time to visitt Surat by sea and land, which make the people of that place upon every rumour to run away. " The Mogul was some months since making great preparations against the Persians, for indignities put upon his ambassador, but upon news of the King of Persia's death, he proceeded not on that design. He hath an army still against the King of Decan, but there has been no action this year.

(137)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 29, No. 3223 } GERALD AUNGIER TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR { Dated Swally M. 1 November 1667

(EXTRACT)

I have discoured [discussed] the buisinesse of the passe with the President, and after serious debate wee conclude it not seasonable at this time to shew the least inclination to a reconcilement, which the giving a passe at this time would hint. But in regard you are more deeply concerned then any, the President bids me write you that, if you will venture the ill consequence of it, he is willing to grant a passe; but then desires it may run in Siliminaiks name and not in Durreall Sarungs [Daryā Sārang] or any person related to Sevagee. And the President further advises that it would be convenient you should write to Siliminaik, as a freind, that he use his interest to perswade Sevagy or Rougee to propose sober and effectuall tearmes of satisfaction and reconciliation before our ships come, for you may assure him that, now peace being neere concluded, if they doe not timely accommod[at]e the affaire and give some reasonable satisfaction, the first designe the President will undertake will be a severe revenge on all Sevagees ports and ships for the losses the Company hath suffered by him. In case you advise that a passe be given, then let Mr. Gray write it and send it down with all speed, and it shall be signed and sent you. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 275]

(138)

P. R. O.; C. O. 77 Vol. X. f. 148 } NEWS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE EAST INDIES { Letter D. Goa 30 November 1667

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, deeply resenting this rigour, invaded the precincts of Bardese, not farre distant from Goa, and there cutt off the heads of four padres that refused to turne Moretto's [Marathas-Hindus] of his owne persuasion, they having councelled the destruction of all that were not opinionated as themselves; which so terrifyed the Vice Rey that he was forced to revoke his fierce and severe edict. He [Shivaji] burnt and destroyed all the country, and carried away 150 lack of pagodaes. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 286]

(139)

P. R. O., C. O. 77, Vol. X. f. 176 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 22 January 1667/8

(EXTRACT)

The country of Decan is still in great troubles, and there is little hopes of any settlement, espetially now that the rebell Sevagee hath escaped and got into his country againe, and plaies his part so subtilly that, notwithstanding this King [Aurangzeb] is so highly incensed against him, yet is at last forced (most dishonorably) to comply and close with him; upon which, its said, the King intends speedily to send an army against the King of Vizapore, in hope, with Sevagees assistance, to overrunn the country. These, and other disagreeings amongst the Decannees, hath almost distroyed all trade in that kingdome.

* * * * *

There hath beene lately a shrewd repulse given them [the Portuguese] by Sevagee, the grand rebell, whoe had a difference with a person of some eminency [Savant] that had the comaund of a considerable party of horse, and was himselfe a renter or farmer of the country neare Goa; whoe, when hee could not withstand Sevage, retired to Bardis, neare the Aguada, putting himselfe into the Portugalls protection; which Sevagee complained of severall times to the Vice Roy, and finding himselfe neglected, made an assault upon this farmer, whoe, being worsted, retreated as accustomary. But Sevagee persued him so closely that hee entred Bardis, burnt a great part of it to the ground, plundred the place, and carried away 1,300 prisoners, in dispight of the Vice Roy and all his armado. How this will bee reconciled wee cannot yet learne; only thus much, that Sevagee

will have the better of the Portugalls, both by sea and land, if this breach bee not made up. This Kings every daies **more precizenes in his Mahometan religion** hath greatly disturbed the whole Kindome; there now lying a heavy persecution, upon the Banians and Gentues more espetially, and generally upon all that are not of his eronious opinion, that it hath greatly obstructed their dealings one with another. For if a Mahometan have a desire to discharge his debt to a Banian, its but telling him that, if ever he make demaund or trouble him for his mony, he will complaine to the Cozzy, or Justice of the Law, that hee hath called their Prophet names or spake contumeliously of their religion, and produce a falce wittnesse or twoe (of which the towne is full), and the poore man is forced to circumcission and made a Moore. And thus they have served severall, to the great terrour of all. Nay, they are become so insolent, by the countenance received from the King, that beggars (of which the country swarms) doe daily enter into Banians howses, using great immodesties, and will not be perswaded out untill they have given them whatever they ask; this King not at all minding any thing of his Kingdome, but gives himselfe wholy, upon the converting, or rather perverting, the Banians etc. **and pulling downe the places of their idolitrous worship, erecting muskeets [mashid = mosque] in their roome....** [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 281-4]

(140)

(D.) L. B. Vol. 4 p. 224	COMPANY TO COUNCIL AT SURAT	Dated London, 10th March 1668

(EXTRACT)

Wee now alsoe send you soldiers and their wives, as also Artificers as per list, and for such single women or maides as shall now come unto you, wee order that if they desire it, and doe not otherwise dispose of themselves by marriage to English men that then for one year after their arrival, they shall have victualls at our charge, with one suite of wearing apparell, such as shall bee convenient, according to the fashion of the Country, during which time they are to bee imployed in our service as you shall order and thinck fitt, but not to bee imployed in planting and wee doe not consent that the said English women or Maides bee permitted to marry any other people, but those of our owne Nation, or such others as are Protestants, and upon their marriage to bee free.

Wee require that none but English or other his Majestie's Protestant subjects bee permitted to beare Armes in the Fort or Castle, yet for the better security of the Towne and Island that the Inhabitants bee put into Armes and reduced into companies and to keepe watchees, in such out parts, as shall be thought fitt for the prevention of any spoiles, that may bee attempted against the Island by the Arabians or others, and if need shall require to joyne with the English against a more powerful Enemy., Wee would have you to incorage the soldiers to enter upon the making of manufactures, Husbandry, and other arts, and to provide themselves habitations, that soe they may be in a capacitie to mainteyne their wives and children and to have but halfe pay from us, that soe wee may be encoraged to encrease the number of English soldiers without augmenting our charge.

Wee therein also desired you to invite and encourage all sorts of Merchants to inhabite in and to trade to and from th[e] place, which wee hope you will the better accomplish for that you write the Mogull is so severe in his persecution of Disscenters from the Mahomedan religion, and it being agreed betweene his Majestie and the King of Portugall that the Inhabitants should have libertie in religion and the Island conveyed to us on the same termes in his Majestie's Charter, Wee doe order that it bee extended to all English as well Ministers as others, and that none bee imposed upon, and according to the rules wee have given you, let the publique worship bee kept up and encorage all our English Nation to attend thereupon, that all may live as in the feare of God soe in peace and quietnes one with another. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 3 p. 12]

(141)

Public Record Office: C. O. 77 Vol. XI. fol. 70	H. GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON	Dated 22 March 1668

(EXTRACT)

What I advized in my former concerning the Great Moguls takeing off the customes from the Moores and laying them on the Gentues was then true ; yet hee hath made manifest that his laws are not like the lawes of the Medes and Persians, for hee hath altered and abolished that edict, laying the customes equally on both ; haveing made a decree that whatsoever was imposed in his father Shajahans time should be paid. Hee intends to prosecute Sevagee very warmely : and if hee takes him againe, he shall not so easely escape. And if hee possesses himselfe of the country

lying scituate over against us, twil make mee the more vigilant..
[E. F. India 1668–69 p. 49]

(142)

P. R. O., C. O. 77 Vol. XI. f. 75	JOSEPH HIMMERS TO–	Dated Bombay 2 April 1668

(EXTRACT)

Sabbugee [Shivaji], a rebel to Dealshaw [i. e. Ādil Shāh] King of Vigapor...entring with 6,000 men into the island Bardees, some three leagues distant from Goa, and in three dayes time fyered sixteene aldeas, and did not depart before the Vice King sent an ambassador to him and desired him to forbeare shewing more hostilitie : which Sabbagee did assent unto, but not before he had obtayned his owne conditions. [E. F. India 1665–67, p. 283 note 4]

(143)

Report on Finch MSS. Vol. 1, p. 507	CONSUL LANNOY TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA	Dated Aleppo 24 May 1668

(EXTRACT)

"Oran Zeb and Savage are said to have concluded a firm league, and tis credibly reported that the King's army is marched against Vizapore, chiefe citty of Deccan whose King will doubtlesse be assisted by his uncle and neighbour, the King of Gulcondah".

(144)

Forrest Home Vol. 1·p. 222–23	COMMISSION AND INSTRUCTIONS TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR	Dated Surat 14 August 1668

(EXTRACT)

There is our old perfidious enemy, that notorious rebell Sevage hath hitherto escaped unpunished for all the villanyes and robberyes done us, which wee had hoped to bee quitt with before this, but the warres with the Dutch prevented us untill now : and therefore if you shall bee soe happy as to meete with any vessells belonging to his porte (which are many lying upon the coast) or that have sailed thence, use your best endeavours to seize or destroy them, by which means wee may not onely hope to indemneify ourselves for the losses allready sustained, but alsoe bring him to tearmes for the future of more honest and faithfull abearance, and force him to give us some good security for free trade in the country and kingdome of Deccan, which can never bee safe untill something of this nature bee effectually done in making them sensible of the necessity of our friendshipp that they may see how unsafe they are without it ; therefore this wee account the

neerest way to bring him to a treaty, soe that wee earnestly entreate you endeavour the reprizeall of all you can meete with, and bring them to us, taking care and giving your strict orders that nothing bee purloyned but that a true and just accompt bee taken of whatever shall bee found in the vessells. There are many that will bee much about this time returning from their several voyadges of Mocha, Aden, Muscat, Persia, and Bussorah, that our hopes are strong you will encounter with some of them.

* * * *

Wee promised you see something more of Rajapore, which is that you reserve a day or two to spend in that road, and put Velge ashoare, giving him his lesson how to carry himselfe in his discourse, soe as that it may not bee suspected that wee seeke them but that hee pretend some businesse of his owne, and that by his importunity you may permitte him to land, but carry him [noe] higher then Jettapore, and thence lett him gett upp the best hee can, and search into the inclinations of those people to peace, and if soe what present satisfaction they will give us for past losses and security of better abearance for the future, and if you find the proffer anything reasonable, enter into a treaty with them and perswade them to send some person of quality to us to confirme a league, to which give them encouradgement as you shall see cause. [referred to in E. F. India 1668-69 p. 105]

(145)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 2, p. 279	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	25 Aug. 1668

(EXTRACT)

Instructions to the Capatain of the *Bantam*.

If you shall encounter any [vessels] that have not [an English pass] and can master them, bring them with you ; especially if you can learne they belong to any port betwixt this and Goa. **For there are many sea ports belonging to our implacable enemy Savaje** with whom wee would gladly quitt scores, for hee hath bin greatly in our debt these many years. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 12]

(146)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 56	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 16 September 1668

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall conclude with a word or two of news. Peace betweene Orangazeeb and this King is at length certainely con-

cluded, this King being to pay the other [blank] Lacke of Pagodas in [blank] yeares time and deliver upp Solop[o]re, a place of great strength with as much country belonging to it as yeilds 180 thousand pagodas yearely. There is a report that Orangazeeb hath given Solop[o]re and the ground beloging to it to this Kings embassador, by name Shaw Abdall Hossin Commana, but how true it is wee know not. The country all about at present is in greate tranquility. **Sevagy keepes still at Rajah Guz** [Rajgad], and though as yett there is noe peace made betweene this King and him, yet both refraine committing any acts of hostility against one the other. [E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 109–110]

(147)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105. p. 17	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 6 October 1668

(EXTRACT)

Wee are informed from Capt. Gary that he hath made a reasonable good progresse in amicable correspondence with the Governour Obdollackaan and Diwan Merzacherimbim [Mirza Karim Beg] of Cullian and Buinde, who advised him that they had written to the Prince Sultan Mazum at Orangabaad that he might have a Port on the other side of this Bay, called Penne, from whence there is an inroade both into Indostan and Decan, and the way good. Tis true it lies in Savages country, but as **Savagee is become Orangshahs vassall**, he is to doe whatsoever is commanded by the Prince. [E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 65–66]

(148)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 60	CALICUT TO SURAT	Dated 20 October 1668

(EXTRACT)

The Charles being now fully laded, shall give the Commander his dispatch, enordering him....to goe into Rajapore Road, there to endeavour the taking or destroying any vessell that belongs to the rebell Sevagy.

(149)

E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 72–73	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 21 October 1668

(EXTRACT)

Wee were yesterday petitioned by the Povo that we would procure them an English school-master or two, to teach their children English; which wee looke on as a considerable matter both in policy, for cementing us in affection, an (by Gods blessing and assistance) alsoe in piety, for uniting us in religion;

the former being noe way better assured then by a mutuall interchange of languages, and the latter being as probable, by the divine benediction, while by the principles of their owne religion they are allowed our sermons (though not our prayers); which when they shall attaine to understand, wee doubt not but by a true pious fraud wee may deceive (or rather undeceive) them into our profession,...

(150)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 65	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 28 October 1668

(EXTRACT)

Your affaires here I obeserve to bee in a very good posture, the Factory in greate assurance of the affections of these people, though the King hath bestowed this part of the country upon one of his Umbraws; but they dread Sevagee, whose force and weils [wiles] are not easily withstood, should hee rove this way, which is not now feared. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 110]

(151)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 48	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 30 October 1668

(EXTRACT)

At Upper Chaul Gerther [? Giridhar] was civilly treated by Sevagees servant, who (sitting there to receive $\frac{1}{10}$ part customes of what that Governour takes for the King) gave him encouragement for the procury of salt peter and pepper at reasonable rates, and then importun'd him to goe with him to his master Sevagē, who was then at Ustamee, a place some 12 miles off Chaul, but having not order, he refused his proffers and soe left him to returne to us. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 73-74]

(152)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 105, p. 71	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 12 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

The Vice King of Goa died the [ ] of October of a feavour. His place is supplyed by three Governours, vizt. Antonio de Mello de Castro, Luis Miranda Henriques (at present Governour of Diu), and Manuell Cortee Riall. The Vice King a little before his death, searching narrowly through all his townes, found 4 or 500 men of Sevagyes had [?hid] upp and downe in severall places; upon which hee sent for Sevagys embassadour and with his owne hand tooke him two or three cuffs in the eare, and turned him, and all the prisoners hee had tooke, out of Goa.

Immediately after which Sevagy raises a great army of 8 or 10,000 foote and 1000 horse, and gives out hee intends against Goa in person: which hath putt the Portugeze in armes, building new and mending all old forts, keeping very strickt guards in all passadges, and its generally thought that Sevagy will not bee able to doe anything against it. The truth on it is it is not absolutely knowne whether [i. e. whither] hee intends; hee as yett being with his army to the northward of Rojap[o]r. Wee have bin very inquistive, not onely with the Governour here, but with all merchants etc. hereabouts, whether there is any feare of him here or noe, and their opinion is hee will not breake the peace with this King or disgust the owner of this country, who is a greate favorite and at present embassadour with Orangzeebs sonne at Orangnovad [Aurangabad], being returned from Agra, having concluded the peace betweene Orangzeeb and his master to his masters greate satisfaction; for which his good service the King hath bestowed this country on him, and his governours have taken possession, the owner, though an Umbra, yet still a greate trader; as alsoe is this Governour, who, having seene formerly what greate respect the English had in the Persian court, doth endeavour to oblidge us on all occasions. A letter from Your Honour to Gasty Ckan, late Governour of Suratt and now resident (as wee suppose) with the Prince at Orangnovad, may (if hee can prevaile with the Prince his master to speake to the embassadour something in our favour) bee very helpfull to us. If Sevagy should fall out with this King and come this wayes, wee shall not despaire of saving our pepper and selves from his clutches. Wee neglect noe opportunity of informing ourselves where hee is and when hee intends to march, as alsoe which way; soe doe not feare a surprize. A few dayes will shew his intentions, and then wee will send Your Honour the certeinety. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 113-14]

(153)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 76	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 12 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

Wee have newly received a letter from Sevagees servant (mentioned in our last), wherein hee offers much of civility and kindnesse to us from his master; but whether it bee friendship and reality, or designe and counterfeit, wee judge not at present; onely resolve to watch his waters. Lately alsoe wee received a civill and kind letter from the Governor of Cullian, wherein the

promises are soe greate that wee shall thinke ourselves well paid with the performance of the moity; yet some semblance of reality wee may ther after promise to ourselves for that lately hee hath remitted and return'd to us 90 rupees of the customes hee tooke for the timber sold to Capt. Gary, whom wee find very shy, but have mett with some papers of concerne in Portugueze, that wee want one skild in that language to translate into English; which please to consider.

* * * *

[Capatin Smith] tells us of a rencontre hee had at Rajapore with two of Sevagees vessells, the full relation of which wee leave to his owne mouth. Wee find the Mallabarrs of late very daring here, even in ken and prospect of our port; soe that they have taken severall boats of Bandora. Which provoked some here soe much that they would faine have gone out in some of our boats to attempt them, as counting it a dishonnour and fowle disgrace to see them taking boats under our noses; yet for want of order wee could not empower them. [E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 87–88]

(154)

Factory Records Surat. Vol. 105, p. 63	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 25 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

According to your commands, wee shall at convenient time enorder such as wee employ to treate Sevagees servants civilly where ever they meete them, but not to enter into any contract with them, letting them know the greate damage the Honble. Company hath suffered and the abuses offered to our people on severall occasions, for which wee expect satisfaction and reparation before wee enter into any league with their master, all which wee suppose will come to his eares by one or more of his servante, though (with permission wee speake it) wee are not of opinion that ever hee will bee brought to a peaceable treaty till hee bee forced to it; yett wee wish otherwise. [E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 89–90]

(155)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 76	GOMBROON TO SURAT	Dated 26 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

By a trancka newly arrived from Muscatt is come advice that the Arrab fleete, consisting of 19 shipps and 5 or 6 friggots,

on whom is 4,000 men, was departed for the coast of India; some make against Bombay, others to to joyne with Sevagy, who, if the news bee true that came lately to Congo by way of Scynda [Sind], had taken Chaul from the Portugalls. [F. E. India 1668–69 p. 44]

(156)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 76	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 16 December 1668

(EXTRACT)

Your Honours feare of Sevagees being soe nigh us may bee noe hindrance to your Honours resolutions for the encreasing of trade in this factory. Sevagy having by small parcells and severall pretences got 4 or 500 men into Goa, hoping by degrees to have, double the number, did not question but such a number would bee able, upon a suddaine rising in the night, to secure him any one of the passes, whereby hee might enter his men before the Portugalls could have raised any considerable army to resist him, [and] did not doubt of carrying it; but after his arrivall at Vingurla finding his plot discovered, his men seized, and the Portugall well provided to give him a hott reception, desisted from his designe and went and viewed all his castles thereabouts, changing their men and putting in provitions and ammunition, which when hee had done, finding all places herabouts resolved to deny him passage and fitted to fight him if hee endeavoured to force it; upon which, under pretence of some extraordinary [business] that called him away for Rajahgur [Raj-Gad], hee raised his army and away hee went, and is by this time the best of his way thither, fleecing his own Governours and servants, as hee goes along, towards the payment of his army, with which hee hath soe alarmed all this country round about that, notwithstanding hee is gone soe farr off, the people are soe affraid still that they will hardly bee perswaded to believe the newes of his departure can bee true, but wee know it...They [the French] have settled at Rajap[o]r, and have mett Sevagy, who gave them some clothes and a phirmaund to trade freely in all his ports. When they were with him, hee was very inquisitive why the English did not come alsoe; saying that hee would give them all what he had rob'd of them in his customes; but the country merchants told him the English demanded ready mony. Hee shooke his head and said noe more....[E. F. India 1668–69 pp. 114–16]

(157)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 79	STREYNSHAM MASTER, &CA. ON BOARD THE *BANTAM MERCHANT* TO SURAT	Dated 31 December 1668

(EXTRACT)

The French put in at Batticola and Mangalore, but did nothing at either place. At Rajapore wee heare they put a broker ashoare, but Sevagy would not let them have the English house. Whilst they were there, tis said an English ship (which must then bee the *Charles*) came in in the night and shott them sorely. They spoke not of it at Callicutt; but the people of Rajapore say twas an English shipp, though shee did it and went out againe in the night. [E. F. India 1668–69 p. 123]

(158)

O. Correspondence Vol. 30 No. 3403, fol 3	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	23 January 1668/9

(EXTRACT)

The dead stock and desperate debts you may consider is wholly out of our hands and at present not recoverable, though we hope in short time to give you a good account of Sevagys and the Rajapores debts, their being some fair overtures on foot tending to a good accomodation between us, of which, when ripe, we shall not faile to acquaint you.

(159)

O, Correspondence Vol. 30, No. 3405	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 24 January 1668/9

(EXTRACT)

If the Mogull be in earnest, we thinke the Portugalls are in noe condition to withstand him, espetially considering the embrolles they are allready engaged in with the Arrabs and Savagee; but the grave proceedings of these Easterne princes in matters of disputes, and espetially in warlike attempts, gives us reason to thinke they will both well cosider of it. [E. F. India 1668–69 p. 209]

(160)

O. Correspodence Vol. 29 No. 3253	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 9 March 1668/9

(EXTRACT)

Our feare of Sevagy this yeare is pretty well over, hee not using to stirr soe late in the yeare; and after the raines wee

question not but wee shall have shipping time enough to take it off before hee makes his usuall vissitts downe the coast....Wee... are very glad to read that Your Honour etc. are of the same opinion with us as **to the decrease of his credit,** which wee daily heare here....The armado against Muscatt sett saile the 3d. instant. Their fleete consists of four shippes and six friggatts. Don Geronimo Mannuell is admirall. **Sevagy is at Rajahgur,** and very quiett, as alsoe is all the country round about us. [F. F. India 1668-69 p. 269]

(161)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 107	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 17 March 1668/9

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having by his servants requested a favour of noe greate import, not exceeding 300 rupees, considering wee are [not?] in soe good a condition to reckon with him as wee hope in time wee may, wee thought to meete him with the same confidence ; having likewise much occasion for a good correspondence with his people on the maine, from whence most of provitions come hither and wood in espetiall (which is not to bee had otherwhere), for which wee have now greate occasion for our chinam etc. (Sen) And not onely for these reasons are we inclined to comode him, but alsoe to invite other merchants who have formerly proffered to bring goods and merchants hither and continue a constant trade to foreigne parts, as Mocha, Persia, etc., on condition they may have two yeares customes given them, which was late made 3 per cent. for all goods intended to foreigne parts by Sir Gervas Lucas, but never registred or ratifyed, but rather exacted from some few merchants who brings their goods from ye [the] maine and out of rivers in this Bay. Where they alsoe pay custome, and this custome of 3 per cent. or any other was not formerly taken, nor is allowed in ye ffoareall of Maym [Mahim] for goods brought in boates and put into shipps riding in Maym Bombay, and Trambay, (in which jurisdiction this rice was laden but not in that port) but on the contrary expressely forbidden, soe on this consideration wee were the more ready to gratify **Sevagee Raja** (who would not willingly have paid it, as we were informed), as alsoe in hopes these vessells may returne hither with merchants ; which wee presume is aimed att by ye Hon'ble Company soe long as wee retaine our right of customes which wee shall doe and yett shew much of favour, if your Honour approve thereof and of with[?] wee have now done in presenting ye customes to

Sevagee Rajah and wee doubt not but it may prove to advantage in a small time.

The Mallabars...have taken our fishermen in our sight, and, for want of such vessells, wee could not helpe them; which would alsoe serve us against Savagee or any others, that have many small friggotts etc., and may attempt ought. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 219-21]

(162)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 110	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 20 March 1668/9

(EXTRACT)

The 18th current Essagee Raja, whose country lyes just over against us, sent a private message unto mee in particular, enjoyning secresy. The import was that Sevagee intended to fall on some aldeas on the maine in his government, yett belonging to the Portugeze, and when overcome them resolved for Salsett. Withall hee desired halfe a mand of good English powder, and at a distance endeavoured to bee satisfyed if hee might expect any assistance of a few souldiers and a small recruite of other warlike materialls, if hee had occasion; but nor urging much, requiring a positive answer. I complementally promised to serve him in what I could...Hee is a Raja that may bee made good use of on diverse occasions, his country lyeing soe very neere us, and (as hee saieth) Sevagees neighbourhood cannot consist with our convenience, especially in Salsett. This is but the beginning of our correspondence. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 222]

(163)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 117	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 17 April 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee have not, neither shall wee, lett goe our privileges by the favour extended to Sevagy Rajah for once, and to him alone, not intending to make it precedentiall; yet there thought fitt to preserve our honnour by giving that which wee could not retaine, if hee should deny payment, when wee were not in a capacity to force it, and our necessityes depended upon his courtesy, as for wood, etc, which, upon a quarrell started, would have bin denied us, as now wee have received it to our greate satisfaction; and there is plea enough to call him to an accompt hereafter, for this or other pretensions. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 223]

(164)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, pp. 121-2 } OARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 19 April 1669

(EXTRACT)

Its generally reported here that Shafty[?] Ckaun is coming against Sevagy with a greate army, as alsoe that the Sede [Siddi] of Danda Rajapore hath beseiged some of his castles, and that severall of his own cheife men about him have underhand plotted to betray him, upon suspition of which Sevagy hath clapt upp severall of them close prisoners and many others are fled for feare; if these reports bee true Sevagy cannot hold out long, when our Cossitts returne wee hope to heare the certeinety thereof confirmed.

Wee have lately had a great storme on this coast...in said storme severall of Sevagy's shipps and rice boates were lost; one shipp whereof was very richly laden. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 269]

(165)

F. R. Bomby, Vol. 1, p 70 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 April 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee disapprove not but allow of what you have done and doe concerning the duty of rice cocos, and alsoe what passed betweene you and Sevagy; for wee doe apprehend with you that hee would not have paid it had it not bin given, neither deny wee you a correspondence with Essagy, whereby you may procure those soe usefull stones, but wee would not for soe small a benefitt you shall engage soe much to him as to bee a party in his quarrells, for wee have enough to looke to our owne.

(166)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1. p. 42 } BOMBAY TO SURART { Dated 9 June 1669

(EXTRACT)

The Seedee of Danda Rajapor hath written to mee, making his case knowne that Sevagee Raja is entred his country and done him a greate mischeife, and desires that his people may have admittance, in case they should bee forced to fly hither for refuge. Hee is promised all civility in such case. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 228]

(167)

F. R. BOMBAY Vol. 1 p. 77 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 June 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke it not prudence in us to engage ourselves in other mens quarrells, having enough to doe to preserve and defend our owne; nor will the present condition of our garrison at Bombay admitt the harbouring of any strangers, especially such as have bin and are our declared enemies, who have formerly robbd our caphilas and boats, and on whom wee have a great pretence. Wherefore wee would have you bee very cautious how you act in this affair, and by noe meanes engage or promise anything; for by that meanes you will more violently exasperate Sevagy against us, with whom you well know wee are in noe condition to contrast [i. e. enter into a controversy] at present. If wee had a strength of men and ammunition to mainetaine both places, Bombay and Danda, a faire overture were now offered us to right and revenge ourselves against the Sydy and Sevagy; but wee can easier imagine then act such a designe. [E. F. India 1668–69 p. 230]

(168)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 124 } LETTER FROM PHILIP GYFFARD AT HUBELY TO SURAT { Dated 17 July 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee could not send the men to Bombay to plant the pepper as formerly promised by reason the waies have bin stopt by the armies of Sevagy and the Dande Rajapore Sidde which made daily inroades into each others country....These parts afford little [news] worth your knowledge, Sevagee at present being very quiett, not offering to molest the Kings country... [E. F. India 1668–69 p. 270]

(169)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 138 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1 September 1669

(EXTRACT)

These parts at present afford little or noe newse, Sevagy being very quiet, but what he will doe after the raines, wee must leave to time to discover. The Comanders that come down the coast, to prevent all danger, wee desire that your Honr. &ca. would enorder them, that if there should be any feare of Sevagys visiting these parts, that then one* of them should remaine here to

take in our goods and not goe downe farther. Wee shall not make use of any such licence unlesse some extraordinary occasion forceth us.

(170)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 136 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 September 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee hope in few daies to advice of some shipps arrivall from England, here being a juncke of Sevagees arrived from Aden the past day with little or nought in her. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 235]

(171)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 151 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 October 1669

(EXTRACT)

The 12 instant we writ by expresse and have since received a message from the Ceede of Danda Rojapore who is much streightened by Sevagee Raja [who] though he cannot storme the place, only thinks to starve him out, notwithstanding the Grand Mogull commands to withdraw his force, soe the Ceede resolves to hold it out to the last and then hath thoughts of delivering it up to the Mogull who hath an army about Cullian commanded by Londee Ckaun....

If two or three ships going down the coast were order'd to touch here, and we enpowered to appeare with them at Danda Rajapore, if occasion should present, some good might come, by not having a good pretense to treat with him [Shivaji], he caughting us at present for his own interesse, and the knowledge of the place may be advantagious in the future if no good should be now done. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 242-243]

(172)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 150 } HENRY YOUNG TO THE PRESIDENT OF SURAT { Dated Bombay 16 October 1669

(EXTRACT)

I have writ in [the] Generall [Letter] touching Danda Rojapor which is a place soe considerable, that if it could be purchased on any good tearmes, I think this were not to bee put in competition with it, which will cost much the fortefieing and making tenable, and if we were posest of [it, i. e. Danda Rojapor] we should not neede feare Sevagee nor the Mogull in neither and know not what the former could advantage himselfe in Bombay, more then in taking the gunns, which I would have removed to

Danda till our works were compleat,...[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 243-44 ; only a portion]

(173)

O. Correspondence Vol. 30 No. 3361 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 November 1669

(EXTRACT)

In case you have any overtures made you by the Siddy of Danda Rojapore of his desires to come to Bombay, we would have you be very cautious in what nature you treat with him, but rather keep him of with delays, in expectation of an order from us ; for in case he designes to deliver up the castle to the Mogull, we cannot understand any advantage (rather a prejudice) will accrue to the Company thereby, and we have no reason to receive him or any of his people on those tearms, for we shall certainly exasperate a potent and desperate neighbour, Sevagy, whom we are at pesent in an ill condition to oppose, in case he should designe us a mischeife. But if the Sydy may be brought to deliver up the castle to the Honourable Company, we shall then, on advice from you, resolve on something concerning it. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 244-45]

(174)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 154 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 Nov. 1669

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja hath made prize lately for some vessells belonging to the Portugees, and they have taken one of his, which by agreement was to come to the port, by the kindnesse used to another that came hither from Aden. This now taken came from the Gulph of Persia. Tis certaine Sevagees principall minister is very near us, at Penn, within a few houres saile, and reporte speakes himselfe not farr off. The Sydee is yet in distresse, but we heare not from him, nor from you touching his shipping, people, etc., as we expected. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 245]

(175)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 181 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 11 Nov. 1669

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor declared that for as much as he was called to Surrat to advise with and be of Councell there in the Honoble. Comp[illegible]s concerne, and we all being their servants, it was his [illegible] n this Councell to propound what he knew

might be for their service, and touching the trade of this Port. He declared that the Duran of Collican, would send a shippe to be laden from hence, Sevagee also another, which should be at our dispose, and he thought it would be for the honour of the place and Company, only their desire is that two or three Englishmen might be put into each vesselle for their preservation from Portugueeze and Arrabs, and therefore asked the Judgment of the Councell, whether they thought it fit we should encourage them. Who had answer that since Dutch, French and Germans may serve as well as English. it would not be amisse to spare them two or three English and of other Nations.

(176)

(D) O. C. 3373	FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 26 Nov. 1669

(EXTRACT)

You have bin formerly advised what **unsufferable tyrany** the Bannians endured in Surat by the force exercised by these Lordly Moors **on account of their religion** the sweetness of which the Cozzy and other officers, finding by the large incomes paid by the Bannians to redeeme the places of Idolatrous worship from being defaced and their persons from mallice, did prosecute their covetous avenges with that frequency and furious zeale that the Generall body of the Bannians began to groan under their affliction and to take up resolves of flying the Countrey. A nephew of your ancient Sheroff Tulcidas Parrack was among others inveighed and turned Moor which was a great heart breaking to your Bannian servants and some dishonour to your house afterwards about the 20th 7ber. [September], a Persian scrivan who formerly had relation to your family was forcibly circumcised for no other reason but that 5 years past he had eaten part of a watermelon which the Cozzy had eaten of, which argument it seems for want of better served the Cozzy's turne but the poor Bannian as tis said killed himselfe for greife *this violent action makes the Bannians sencible of theire common danger and resolved they are to leave the Towne* but before they would undertake it five of the most emiment with your chiefe Broker Bingee [Bhimji] Parrack in the behalfe of all the rest came early on the 22nd to your servant Gerald Aungier declaring with all the symptoms of an enflamed passion their miserable condition imploring his assistance and protection on your Island Bombay in case they did or could fly thither, Gerald Aungier was somewhat surprised at the mot[illegible] wherein though he saw a great advantage might accure t[illegible] [illegible] yet the

present conjucture did not appear safe to enter on such an action in regard you had above 1200 tuns of goods heere in your several Factorys all which would have been embarqued your ships loose their voyages and lye on demurrage and your Island Bombay would have become an eye sore to the King against whose vast forces, it would be impossible to defend ourselves in regard of its naked weake condition at present wherefore after many obligeing expressions of comfort and assurance of our freindship he told them that your ships not being yet arrived we were in an ill posture to engage in such great designe nor was Bombay as yet fortified sufficiently to protect them against the fury of so great a Prince wherefore he advised them to convey themselves at present towards Ahma: [dabad] and from thence make their generall humble requests to the King who would certainly ease their present burthen in some degree though they must never expect to be safe in this Countrey and hereafter as occasion offered they might with more ease and security convey their Estates and Families to Bombay by degrees where they might assure themselves of all favour freindship freedome in their religion, and encouragement in their trade as they could in reason expect from us. This Councell they approved and after their respectfull thanks and hearty prayers for the Company's prosperity they took their leaves and on the 23rd and 24th all the heads of the Bannian Families of what condition soever departed the Towne to the number of 8000 leaving their wives and children in Surat under charge of their Brothers or next of kinn, at this the Cozzy rages charging the Govenour in the King's name to stop them, who favouring the Bannians sends him word they are the King's subjects and may travel in his Countrey where they please, the Cozzy to affright them threatens to pull down all their remaining Churches and to circumcise the most principall of them if they doe not returne, but the Bannians growne hardy by often sufferings defy him telling him they goe to the King for Justice, some treatys past between them in order to an accommodation which proving unsuccessfull the Bannians increasing dayly in numbers proceed as far as Broach where they are under safe protection and much courted by the great Governor of Ahma: [dabad] (whom we may call Lt. Generall of all this province) to settle themselves there, but they rather desire to return to Surat, to their trade and families if they can enjoy any reasonable security at Present severall adresses have bin made to the King each party using all probable

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means to justifye itselfe to the prejudice of the other, the success whereof is not yet determined at Court, in the interim the people in Surat suffered great want for the Bannians having found themselves under severe penalties not to open any of their shops without order from their Mahagen, or generall Councill there was not any provisions to be gott, the Tanksall and Custom house shut, no money to be procured soe much as for house expences much lesse for trade, which was wholly at a stand and soe it will continue till their returne.

* * * *

Ever since **the flight of the Bannians,** *the trade of Surat hath suffered great obstruction* and tis the opinion of many wise men that it will prove of fatall consequence to the utter ruine of it, in case the King doth not take some effectual healing order for the making up this breach for most of the Sheroffs and moneyed men doe thinke of calling their stocks and according to the custome of this Countrey, burying the greatest part under ground, so the bulke of trade which is maintained and carried on cheifely on credit must necessarily fall, what influence this may have on your affairs your wisdoms will soon discover, if you please to reflect on the slender stock you send us and consequently the necessity of running you at interest for supply of your investments, and if no money can be procured on credit it will be impossible for us to lade home your ships but this is not the greatest evill for if this disorder should continue and trade soe much discouraged we shall find an hard task to put of such great quantities of goods as you send us, and it will be difficult and dangerous for us to sell such great parcells in a lump as we doe now, in regard wee shall not dare to trust so much as formerly and without trusting and allowance of time none will undertake such great bargains, but this we only prepare you for as the worst which we hope can come and as we must submit to the will of God in all things soe we dare with some assurance tell you that the sooner the trade of Surat declines the sooner will it rise at Bombay and indeed were Bombay in a condition to secure your estate and servants as also the estates of such merchants as should goe and settle there we should not doubt to perswade you to order your Presidency to be removed thither, but in regard soe great an alteration ill certainly amuse and startle the King and the Governou of Surat and cause some obstruction to your busines it is neces y that before we undertake it we provide for such sortments of goods as this Countrey yields us elsewhere.

Of Lead your usual quantity of 10 or 15000 mand will of very well we before promised to account with you what hath past with us touching your last parcell of Lead. Your late President and Councell had often considered and debated of a way to raise the Price of your lead but could never bring it about till this **Govr: Rustum Zemire** an antient acquaintance of Sir George Oxinden since the open Trade time came **from Agra** to take charge of Surat who after severall private overtures came to this agreement that he would use his interest to prevaile with the King to pay a rupee a mannd more than the usuall price of 5 rupees provided he might have halfe the advantage, this was (since we could not doe better) condescended to and privately resolved on between us and because the Dutch should not interpose to hinder it we were forced to engage their Commandore to join with us that so their Company might also enjoy (though against our will) the benefit of our labour, the business was carried on so farr that some of our mony was paid in and all ours and the Dutch lead was weighed of to the King's warehouse at the rate of 12 rupees the Double md : [maund] and both the Governor and we thought ourselves secure from further trouble, but it lasted not long for it seems the King's Broker not finding himself advised with by the Govr : and loosing the benefit he used to reap, discovers the plott and within a few days after Sir George's death an order comes from Court to anull the bargaine and to bring the lead to the old Price and the Governour is forced to answer publiqly that and other actions of his, whereupon he comes with the **Shawbunder Vokanavise** and other great Officers to your house and there after a great Pichar the Governour and other Officers perswaded us to relinquish the bargaine at present promising on his word (which we esteem of no great vallue) that he would procure it again confirmed from the King to us and without doubt he hath wrott very effectually concerning it and we also have used our Interest at Court to bring it about againe and had fair hopes of effecting it had not his unhappy intreague between the Bannians and the Cozzy about religion put that and all our other business in disorder and hath so distracted both the Cou[illegible] and this Towne, that untill that affair be settled we cannot [illegible] the King or his Courtiers will consider of any matters of [illegible] concerne soe that we must leave your thoughts suspended [illegible]ours are and refer you for the issue of this affair to our future [a]dvise when we hope to acquaint you with other overtures [w]orthy your notice which in regard they are not ripe we will

not [t]rouble you with. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 3. p. 129]

(177)

(D) O. C. 3385	FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT TO EAST INDIA COMPANY	Dated 23 December 1669

On the **14th July** it pleased God to take to himselfe our late worthy **President Sir Geo. Oximden** in whom you have lost a wise and faithfull servant.

This Port of Surat hath of late suffered under some accidentall revolutions which seeme fatal as to the trade thereof, *the tyranous force which the Moors have put on the Bannians in matters of religion* had long before alarmed them to provide for their safety, but it was the 25th September last before they could resolve on it when the cheifest heads of all their familyes fled the Towne and retired to Broach from whence they have sent their complaints to the King who hitherto hath not determined anything concerning their grievances **their flight hath caused an universall decay** of trade not soon recoverable *in regard of the Jealousys and distempers which such nationall breaches doe produce naturally in all common wealths* nor can you otherwise expect but that your affairs here have all suffered in so comon a calamity though blessed be God not soe much as we might well have feard, as an addition to the impoverishing of this Towne *the merchants have received vast losses by seizure of their vast jounks and goods in them by the Arrabs and Portugalls in their warrs* as also by the troubles which have hapned at Bussora between the Turks and the Bashaw of the place which have rendered that Citty almost desolate ...... [Collection of Papers...Bombay Government Vol. 4 p. 1]

(178)

P. R. Office ; C. O. 77. Vol. XI. f. 185	GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON	Dated Bombay 23 Jan. 1669/70

(EXTRACT)

The archrebel Sevagee is **againe engaged in armes against Orangsha,** who, out of a blinde zeale for reformation, ha[s] demolished many of the Gentues temples and forceth many t[o] [t]urne Musslemins. Hee hath taken severall of Sevagees castle[s a]nd intends to pursue him to extreamity. No preparations are [wa]nting on his side to regaine his castles, and Decan is like to bee [t]he seat of warre ; ...[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 256-7]

(179)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 152 } SURAT PRESIDENT TO BOMBAY { Dated in Bombay this 5th March 1669/70

(EXTRACT)

The warr broke out between Sevagy and the Mogull hath putt a check to some overtures which were made to the President of an accomodation with Sevagy touching the Company's demands on him but wee hope they will yet goe forwards and if you heare any further thereof wee desire you to advise us, but wee would not have you appear too forward least you undervallue our pretence and make him coole.

(180)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3 p. 53 } CONSULATION IN SURATT { Dated 12 March 1669/70

(EXTRACT)

This towne of Suratt is at present in a most distracted condition occasioned by the inhabitants feares of Sevagee, whose late Success and conquests, as allso his neare approaches, being sometimes within twenty leagues of this place, hath made them jealous of his having a designe against this citty, which suspition of theirs hath made all in generall provide for themselves, some by flight betraying their pusillanimity, others demonstrating a resolution to defend themselfes and estates by fortifying their houses and keeping souldiers to guard them, the Dutch and French following the example of the latter by entertayning into their service severall Peons besides their owne menn which they have taken out of their Shipps, with which force they promise the Governour &cta. officers to assist them on occasion against Sevagee. Wherefore not to seeme remiss and negligent of the Honble. Companies concernes under our mannagement and custody (being likewise very sensible of the so near appearance of so dangerous and pollitick an enemy) have thought requisite to entertaine some peons and laskarrs (which were sometime since received into service by Mr. Master in the Presidents absence of which we approve) and likewise to send up for 20 of the *Georges* seamen to our assistance, which men shall be discharged so soone as prudence will admitt of it.

(181)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3 p. 54 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 16 March 1669/70

(EXTRACT)

The distraction and disturbance which this towne lyes under by reason of the sometimes very neare approaches of Sevagy

occassioned this Consultation to consider of a meanes to putt our selfes in a cappacity to defend the Honble. Companys interest and estate here and preserve the honour of the nation. To which end wee did formerly call 20 of the *Georges* seamen to our assistance, which men cannott be kept on shoare without the hazarding the losse of her voyage to Atcheen and Quedah, which consideration being duely weighed, it was resolved not to detaine them to the Honble. Companys prejudice and the endangering the losse of soe hopefull a voyage. These menn being thus necessarily taken from us, the house will be left very bare of deffendants and in a badd case to make resistance against any enemy. Wherefore it was propounded, debated and concluded to send order to the Deputy Governour, &ca. at Bombay that they spare us inca : [*sic*] 35 or 40 white Portugall souldjers who have been trayned up and are actually in service, so that the charge will be but little, and that onely for dyett the time they are in Surratt, which Portugalls being intermixed with 6 or 7 English file leaders (whome wee shall write for allso) may, if occassion be, doe good service.

(182)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 pp. 5, 7 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 21 March 1669/70

[EXTRACT]

Wee are in very great want of timber of the largest sorte as well for the making of carriages as other uses, for those carriages which they send with the gunns from England are impropper to mount the guns on the bastions. This sort of timber wee must procure from **Cullian or Buinde, now in** Sevajee's **possession** ; wee have sent a man to see what is there to be procured and upon his returne, if wee finde encouragement, shall send a person skilled therein to buy it ; and then wee must alsoe make our addresses to the Captain of Basseen, and see how farr his favour will extend as to the passing of it at Tanna, for wee finde not those articles of agreement made between the late Dept. Governor and the farmer of the customes of Basceene to import anything to the Company's advantage.

* * * *

Wee connot hear where **Sevajee is gone,** but the generall report is he is gone **up in the country**; his men have received a repulse at Mouley [Mahuli] where he lost (if report be true) 1000 of them; part of his army are now beseigeing Cornalla, a castle on the top of a hill in our sight, they are approached near the

wall by throwing up breast workes of earth and boards, which for ther defence they carry on before them ; it is thought they will carry it ere long.

(183)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6. p. 8	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 29 March 1670

(EXTRACT)

The turbulent state of affaires being soe at present in Surratt that for denfence of the Company's estate and house you have been forced to enterteine divers persons and taken 20 English men out of the *George* without which men she cannot proceed on her voyage to the southward, and it being resolved by you in Councell to send for 40 souldiers hence to secure your estate and to support the creddit and honour of our nation, as well as other Europeans both French and Dutch have done, wee may not dispute your orders though wee can ill spare soe many men having Sevagee (a friend to none) soe near a neighbour to us, who proceeds without any lett in his conquests, and wee hear this day hath taken another castle from the Mogull called Ponader [Purandhar] and surely wee thinke Carnalla cannot hold out long. Two dayes past two of his men came to us from his Governor of Cullian to buy some gunnes ; wee received them courteously and gave them answer that at this time wee had none to spare, what wee had was for our owne occasions, that wee suddenly expected ships from England and when they arrived wee might have wherewith to furnish them. Wee told them moreover that not long since some of his servants were here to buy a few gunns and then wee proffered them more, but seeing them refused and not expecting their sale here, wee had sent them to Surat and to this import wee wrote to said Governor, withall inviteing a fair correspondence, for wee shall and at present have great occasion for timber and other necessaryes for the garrison from Cullian, and can have no fireing wood but what is brought out of his lately regained territories. Wee cannot have any certainty where Sevagee is, yet believe he is not gone toward Surratt, but that rather he makes use of his time in recovering his castles upon the hills, yet shall wee be vigilant and not trust him, for his motions have ever been so quick that his designes were rarely yet anticipated.

(184)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 p. 11 } BOMBAY TO PERSIA { Dated 30 March 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is againe become our near neighour, and recovered from the Mogull many of his castles on the Maine opposite to us; tis credibly believed that the Prince of Orangbaud hath called him in and assists him with mony; his progresse is such that the inhabitants of Surrat are strongly allarrum'd, running out of the towne and hideing their treasure, both Dutch and French keeping armed men for defence of their houses in case of his approach to assault the towne; and wee have sent from hence 40 souldiers to secure the Company's estate there, yet wee doe not thinke he will adventure soe farr from home but rather make use of his time in regaineing as many castles as he can before any strength shall come from the Mogull to oppose him, which cannot be expected untill the raines are past. This his progresse hath caused great disturbances in the neighbouring territories and deprives us at present from commerce with the Maine, and is alsoe a great impediment to carrying on of the Company's investments in Surrat and other places, and a hindrance to the sale of their goods. No moneys are to be procured, the Sherroffs and merchants having hid their treasure.

(185)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3415 } SURAT TO COMPANY { Dated 30 March 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee before hinted the allarums that Sevagees late victories and near approaches had putt this Towne in, which hath for the present much disjoynted the frame of our trade; tis affirmed that the Prince at Orungabaud hath sett him on, and intends to joyne with him in warr against his Father, who it seemes hath made choyce of his younger brother to be heir to the Crowne. The proceedings of Sevagee give some weight to this opinion, for he marches now not before as a theife, but in gross with an army of 30,000 menn, conquering as he goes, and is not disturbed though the Prince lyes near him. He is become your neighbour at Bombay, having taken Culian and Bunday and wee hope he will keepe it, for he will be a more usefull neighbour then the Moores. Gerald Aungier hath received some freindly messages from him, and had not this great enterprise intervened, he hoped to have

given you a good account of your Debt, which yet he despaires not in time. These troubles much impede your affaires at Surratt where goodes are cheape but wee can gett no money to buy them. Your Currall wee had sould but the noyse of Sevagy broke the bargaine, so that it lyes againe on hand, to your great losse and our trouble, for tis a great parcell, and the proceed thereof would be now seasonably usefull to you.

(186)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p 55	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	Dated 31 March 1670

(EXTRACT)

Tho many troubles which at this time the whole kingdome groans under hath rendered the wayes and passages up into the countrey very unsafe and dangerous, the thieves and inland Rajahs taking this opportunity of plundering caphilas and robbing merchants, and **all under the name of Sevagy,...**

(187)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 4–5, 6	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 2 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

The supply of timber is so absolutely necessary for the Island that wee would not only have you enter into a correspondence with Sevagees Governour of Cullian for large timber for carriages but for building of shipps and friggatts also...

Sevajees allarrumes keeps the towne under continuall feares Tis said **he is marched towards Orangabaud,** but his motions are so suddaine and unexpected, wee are in just apprehensions of surprize; wherefore the men wee sent for will be necessary for our security in this conjuncture...This is all at present wee call to minde worthy your notice.

(188)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 57	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	Dated 8 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sometime before the Presidents going downe to Bombay there was an overture made by a Banaian merchant to buy the whole parcell of currall that came out this yeare, but afterwards flew from his bargaine, occassioned by the troubles at Agra (at which place this commodity vends) and allso the rumour of Sevagys neare approaches to this towne; but now that Agra is in greater quiett, the Kings army having had good success against

the Jentues, and the feare of Sevagy being somewhat abated, there is an offer made to buy the Companys Grezio currall at 10 rupees per seare of 18 pice weight.

(189)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 14, 15 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee have had soe many occasions to accommodate our neighbours with Caire [coir ?] that wee have not soe great a quantity by us as you may expect. The Captain of Basseen had 101 Candy, and Sevagees Governor of Cullian and the adjacent countryes hath been befriended with as much. The Captain of Caranja and Tromboy with smaller quantities; and the Captain of Choul hath desired 14 Candy, which wee have promised to furnish him with in August next, besides the tradeing vessells that come to Mahim have all been furnished with soe much as they wanted for rigging.

* * * *

Sevagee's salt fleet is now in this road, having for convoy a ship of 250 tunns and some friggatts. When they were last here the Deputy Governor treated them civilly upon the request of the Nockedah, and abated the anchorage of the ship and friggatts that were Sevagee's owne, and for convoy ; and likewise invited them to goe to Trombay for salt, whereas they all hetherto have gone to Caranjah ; at their returne to Sevajee's Admirall they acquainted him with our desire, who hath wrote a civill letter desireing a mutuall correspondence, and hath ordered his vessells to lade salt at Trombay. There is a quantity of salt of the Companies that hath layen long at Seroore and not a Chapman to be found that would buy it, that wee should have been at charges to secure it from the raines ; this wee now hope to dispose off, but its amount will be inconsiderable, for within these three dayes (by reason of noe vessells coming to Trombay from Cullian as formerly) was sold 400 Candyes for 46 Rupees, which before Sevajee was repossest of Cullian was sold for a 100.

(190)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 p. 13 } MATTHEW GRAY TO SERJEANT ADDERTON { Dated Bombay 14 April 1670

I have received yours of this dayes date, which mentions 30 or 40 men to come (from what place I know not) with armes on the Island ; I commend you for your early advice, and desire you to advise me upon all occasions of the like nature, for it is

not consistent with our present weaknesse, nor was it permitted by former Governors, that any persons should come armed and upon the Island, especially with fire armes; wherefore if any such bodies shall come, take your armes into your command and deliver them upon your returne. Wee are now to looke about us; **Sevajee is our near neighbour,** whose designes I will never trust, though I keep a fair correspondence with his Ministers, who are now **repossessed of the opposite Maine,** for from thence this Island is furnished with its greatest supplyes; wherefore I will add only this injunction, that your care may be the greater to prevent any surprise.

(191)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 7, 9	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 14 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

Report hath not yet brought Sevajees army nearer than 40 miles of Surratt, yet soe severe a terrour he strikes into the people, that every three or four dayes his very name brings an anguish fitt on them. Wee pray God divert him from this place, as also from you, though wee thinke **he hath noe desparate designe against us [the English] at present in particuler;** yet the desolation he will make here will be utterly destructive to the Companys trade and intrest. Wee approve your holding a fair correspondence with his Governour at Cullian Bunde, which pray confirme and make use of the advantages offered you, without feareing anyafter demands of the Moores, for wee are unconcerned in their quarrells and as merchants drive on our just trade without interfering with either, **and as formerly wee were freinds to the Moores,** soe wee will be againe when they recover possession....

Wee are now to advise that an eminent merchant in towne hath made an agreement with us to take off all our Grezia Currall, which amounts to near 10,000 *li.* at 40 Rs. per sere of 18 pice weight. The price is lesse than wee had hoped to finde nay and had agreed for before these troubles with Sevagee, for then wee had brought the price to Rs. 11, but the warre intervening wholly drove the merchants off, and now wee cannot bring them as yet higher than 10 Rs.

(192)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 18, 19	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 21 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

Although it hath constantly been our opinion and now is, that **Sevajee intends nothing lesse then to attempt Surratt** nor is

with any of his forces within a hundred miles of it, nor himselfe so near, yet the condition of Surrat as it is at present represented by those affrighted people, and not only your expectations but that of the people and of the representatives of other European nations that wee should send hence some forces to preserve the Honble. Company's estate and your repute alsoe in Surratt; wee doe still perseveer in the same resolution and the third time wish her a more propitious voyage.

* * * *

Wee sent the Moodyes brother to Cullian to give us an account what timber was there to be bought; he returned thence 4 dayes past and found good timber to be bought, but it belonging to severall Moores that are fled thence to Tanna, and other parts among the Portugueze, and a sudden alteration of affaires expected, for the newes he brought downe from Cullian was that the Mogull had great forces at Juneer upon the hill, and that in a few dayes it was expected they would fall downe upon Sevajees in Cullian, Buinde, and the Low Lands, and might be possessed of them againe, wherefore he returned without contracting for any, and wee are preswaded to forbear a few dayes to see how the scale will turne, but necessity will soone put us upon it againe for wee have none left for any occasion, and this wee are assured of, that without the Captain of Basseene's permission and paying extravagant impositions it cannot passe Tannah; but let the cost be what it will, wee cannot be without it, for should the *Charles* come here wee have none to repair her, and our gunns lye unmounted for want of carriages.

(193)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 11	STEPHEN ADDERNTON TO BOMBAY	Dated Ma[h]im 21 April 1670

This morning came 4 of Essagees kinsmen ashoar, and Balcinie [Bal Shenvi] along with them. The Capt. of Basceene would not let Essagee come, being Sevagee lyes the other side the hill, where Essagee is; they brought no fire armes with them.

(194)

F. R. Bomay Vol. 6. p. 21	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 21 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke you will finde the troubles in Surat soon blowne over, and a current trade goeing now the Mogulls army is drawne this way and near Cullian if not already there, and

Sevajees forces must needs retire, which are nothing so formidable as report hath made them. Wee say that when the towne and country is againe resetled and trade hath its current course (which will be when they are out of their feares of Sevajee), wee thinke that the same merchant, or some other, will be brought to better tearmes.

(195)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 63 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 25 April 1670

(EXTRACT)

The souldiers which were sent for from Bombay for the guard of the Honble Companies estate and house being at length arrived and having continued here some time, the President did this day convene the Councell, and among other things did demand their advice what was now to be done with them, in regard the feare of Sevagys coming to this place was over, the Kings army being come downe against him, and Bhader Caun's arriving here with 5000 horse who is enordered to secure this towne, so that there is little probability of Sevagys troubling these partes or of any other emminent danger, which arguments brought the Councell to resolve they should be remanded to Bombay per the Shibbars that are now bound downe thither.

(196)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 14,16 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 May 1670

Having taken care to furnish you with timber, wee see noe such absolute necessity of the Tanna Passe at present; and as to the conveniency of merchants passing from Cullian Bunde to Bombay, wee shall have time hereafter to consider thereof: for when wee are able to let our neighbours know that wee can live without them, they will judge it needlesse to stand on hard tearmes with us; besides, if Sevagee becomes Master of Cullian Bunde, there will happen a greater alteration of affaires, till when it will not be prudence to concerne ourselves much untill wee can worke on surer grounds then now can be offered us.

* * * *

Your friendly complyance in sending us the guard of souldiers for our security in these times of danger wee kindely acknowledge, but God be thanked these parts of Surratt doe now appear more safe then they were, for Bhadur Caun, Governour of Ahmadevad, is come downe by the King's order with 5000 horse,

the greatest part whereof he is now sending. for the releife of Mauly and Joine, [?]with some other of the Mogulls forces, and fall into Sevagees country. Bhadur Caun himself will continue here for some time.

(197)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 23 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 May 1670

Timber is more wanting to us at present than any thing. The Moody hath been lately at Basseene and enquired into the price there, which is very high and none to be spared, they are building so many friggatts. Wee had thought before now to send againe to Cullian, but that place is not yet setled. The Cozy tooke his leave to returne thether 15 dayes past and is not yet on the Island understanding that the **Mogulls army is not yet come downe,** but remaines upon the hill at Juneer....

Wee highly approve what you have enordered Mr. Grigbie to furnish us with timber from Billiapatam and Callecutt, where it may be had good [and] cheape. If wee are well supplyed from those parts, our obligations to our lordly neighbours will not be great, for as you observe while **the port of Cullian and Buinde hangs in suspence,** sometimes in possession of the Mogull and other in the possession of Sevajee, according to the variety of fortune and the motion of their armyes, that port cannot be a staple for merchants, and soe at present wee shall have not occasion to pay any customes at Tanna, but only for the timber wee bring by that passe, and therefore shall not proceed in any treaty about the customes of Tanna, the farmer having a yeare and a halfe to come before his time is out.

(198)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 27 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 11 June 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is not so slothfull as the Mogulls forces, for he not only makes hay whilest the sun shines, but then when its obscured by violent raines also, for since they have withdrawne forces up the hill for a quiet wintering, his have not been idle, but have recovered for him Logar [Lohagad], Cooz [Kohj], and about 8 dayes since Kerridrew, and very lately made an assault againe upon Mauly and had about 200 men knockt on the head by stones throwne downe from the walles. He now encourages his men to make another attempt upon Mauly and then he will expose them

to no further service these raines. He hath 5000 men that he keepes in Buinde and at the foot of Mauly for a second assault.

(199)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 28	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 28 June 1670

(EXTRACT)

By a bazar pattamar the Deputy Governor wrote a few lines to the President the 25th current, giving the newes that Sevagee had taken Mouly from the Mogull and that he had recovered all his castles and strongholds upon the hills, excepting one named Carnalla, which, upon the report of his takeing Mouly, tis thought will be surrendred and some of his forces have been all that time against Danda Rajapore, which will be in danger to be lost if he joines his forces together against it in person. Tis probable, so soone as boates may venture to sea, the Siddy of Danda may send to us (as he did the last yeare to Captain Young) for protection and security of his family and estate or for provissions which will be one of his greatest wants, or should he make overtures of another nature, wee desire to have your orders timely that wee may be provided with an answer.

Here lyes an Embassadour of the Prince of Orangabaud Cojah Alladin, he that is a debtor to the Company for horses sould him ; he declares his Embassy to be to Danda Rajapore and Goa, only spends the raines here.

(200)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 31	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 5 July 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee have seriously considered of your sale of the whole parcell of broadcloth, cloth rashes and fine cloth that wee expect in our shipping from England, and doe approve thereof, and that it is done seasonably, for now that Sevagee hath taken Mouly and regained all his other castles from the Mogull wee doe thinke that the trade in Surrat will not be so current this year as the last, for if the people were then so affrighted by Sevagee their expectations of him will now be greater and mony very scarce in Surrat.

(201)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 74 | CONSULTATION AT SURAT | Dated 5 July 1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissettled and discomposed posture of affaires and the just feares that a fierce warr will breake out betwixt Orang Zeab and the Prince of Orungabaud doth allarumme us to secure what wee are able.

(202)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 27-28 | SURAT TO BOMBAY | Dated 10 July 1670

The Bandarines you have before complained off for insolent, disorderly and dangerous fellowes, and now their refuseing to pay their duties to the Renders of the Arrack renders them more culpable; wherefore wee leave them to your justice and care; and in case they are but a burthen to the Island, it is safer to discharge them, for they are of Sevagees country, and if he should have any designe against us, they would be snakes in our bosome.

* * * *

The notable progresse of Sevegy in his conquest of Mauly, &ca., castles, now in the blustering time of the raines, makes his name yet more terrible to Surrat. Insomuch that the Governor is allarrummed from Brampore, Orangabaud, Mooler and other places, to expect and prepare for an assault, so that this town is under no small feare. There is no doubt but he will follow his attempt against Danda Rajapore very vigorously, for his heart hath been set upon it [Danda] many yeares, and he will not fail to master it at last. Your proposall touching such overtures as may be probably made you by the Sydy, of what nature soever, wee have considered of, and declare to you our constant and unaltered oppinion, that, as the posture of affaires doe stand at present between the potent parties engaged in this warr, it cannot be prudence in us to engage ourselfes on either side or to countenance or assist either partie, but professing neutrality and indifferent friendship to all, to stand upon our own guard and improve such advantages as the successe of the warr on either side shall offer us for the Company's interrest. As to Danda Rajapore itselfe, though the Siddy should offer it to us, as tis said he did formerly in President Blackmans time, wee say it would not be safe for us to accept it, neither in respect of Sevagy nor the Mogull, for

neither the one nor the other would suffer us to enjoy it, but wee should infallibly involve the Company in a chargeable and destructive warr, for which you are sensible how ill wee are provided either with men, money, or amunition, and though wee doe esteem the place considerable for strength yet doe wee not soe overvalue it as to hazard the losse of the Company's trade to procure it; nor doe wee see how it would quitt the charge of maintaining itt (for it will require at least 4 or 500 men), unlesse wee had the adjacent country under contribution, which is now all under Sevagees power and never to be recovered but by a potent army that can be alwaies master of the feild. Besides, should the Siddy make such an overture of delivery, you may be sure he will demand such tearmes that wee shall not be able to comply withall without apparent prejudice and hazard of the shippes returne for England, which wee are sure the Company cannot well approve off. Wherefore our opinions are that, if the Siddy sends to you on any such score, you put him off with some delatory answere, pretending want of order from Surratt or England in a matter of such consequence. Now as to matter of protection for his wives and family, in case they flye to you, you may not forceably turne them away, but advise them in a friendly manner, for their greater security, to repaire to Surat or Cambaya, for that Bombay cannot be safe for them, in regard of Sevagees so near neighbourhood, who will always have his eyes upon them.

(203)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 33	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 11 July 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, Since the takeing of Mouly, hath withdrawne his army, leaving 1000 men for defence of Mouly.

(204)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 34	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 22 July 1670

(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this is Meir Zahad, who was Vocanavist and Buxe of Cullean, &ca., whom Sevagee tooke prisoner, and hath now released upon payment of 1500 rupees. He is now at Golbunder, from thence intends to take his passage for Surrat, and haveing desired our passe to the Portugall ministers, through whose countrye he intends to travell, wee have gratyfyed him in his request.

(205)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 35,36 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 July 1670

(EXTRACT)

Off the 110 peeces timber, for which we procured the Captain of Basseene his favour to let it pass, by giveing him one equivalent, we have hitherto received but 88, the moody went 8 daies past to bring the remainder; and this minds us to let you know some passages between the Captain of Busseene and the Prince of Orangabauds Eddy here, Cojah Alladin, who charges the said Captain with buying that tymber of Sevagees ministers which belonged to the Mogulls subjects, which the said Captain denyeth although he hath engrossed almost all the tymber that was in Cullian and Buinde, and to clear himselfe laid it upon us. But Cojah Alladin knowes what we have bought and to clear ourselves can produce the Moores writeings, of whome its bought; though if we had that quantity of tymber which the Captain of Basseene bought we should not much concerne ourselves though we bought it of Sevagee himselfe.

* * *

As to the instructions you have given us in case the Siddy of Danda Rajapore should make any proposall to us we should soe near as may be observe them, for our directions and orders; these Cossetts comeing that way say that it [Danda Rajapor] is not now beseidged [by Sevajee].

(206)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 31, No. 3457 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 2, August 1670

(EXTRACT)

We have little news here, all being in great expectation what the Mogulls army will doe after the raines. There is an Embassador come from him to this King [Ādilshāh] to demand the assistance of 12000 horse against Sevagy; elce threatned to turne all his forces upon him, so that this King is at present in a great stress, on the one side being loath to break with Sevagy on the other, if he doe not, how to satisfy the Mogull; but its thought he will [be] forced to send an army against him in shew, though not with an intention to hurt him, only for the satisfaction of the Mogull.

(207)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 6–7 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 3 August 1670

Haveinge received the 30 past a Neshan or letter from Sultan Mazum, the Prince of Orangabaud, from the hands of Cojah

Alladin, his Eddy or Envoy, with another from Sihed Mahmud, one of his ministers late Dewan for the said Prince in Cullian, the contents whereof beinge to give assistance and aide to a castle of his that was lately besiedged by Savagees forces, to furnish them with powder and amunition and att all times to assist his forces, on the contrarie forbiddinge us to accommodate the people of Savagee with any manner of warlike provissions, we considringe the nature and manner of his stile to be of the imparative mood and unwillinge to retorne an answer to a matter soe weighty without first adviseinge with the President and Councell at Suratt, knowinge how necessarie it is to keepe the both of said parties our friends who are soe neare bordringe upon us, and that Savagee att this time possesseth the opposite maine, from whence this Islande is accomodated with the most of its provissions and other necessaries, espeatially with firewood, alsoe it appeareinge unto us that the said neshan is directed unto the President and that an answer thereunto could not be sent to soe greate a Prince as the son of the Mogull without a suitable present, which his Envoy much presseth for, and we have not anythinge on this Islande fittinge for such a matter ; for these reasons we concluded to send an express to Surratt with copies of the said letters, desireinge the President to send an answer to the Prince and furnish a present from Suratt or else to advise us therein.

(208)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 6. pp. 40–42	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 5 August 1670

(EXTRACT)

The 30th of the passed month we received from Cojah Alladin a Neshan from Sultan Mazlim, the Prince of Orangabaud and alsoe a letter from Sihed Mohmud, his under Buxe, which, accordinge to the ceremonies in such cases, we received at our Custome House, marchinge thither with a compleate companie of soldiers, but by the translation of the said letter into the Portugall language (if it be exactly done) we apprehand that the Neshan was intended to be sent to the President. The substance of the letters are that we should assit the Captain of the castle of Kerridrug [Kurdu Gad or Kuwari Durga] with powder, shott and warlike provissions, whereas, as wee advised you, the said castle was taken by Sevagee some months since ; we are alsoe forbidden to furnish Sevagee with any artillary, powder, shott, &ca. To these we should give an answer such as might best suite with our present condition, as haveinge soe powerfull a nighbour as the

Princes or Kings army are like to be in a few months, and as the Companys intrest in all parts of his dominions and this theire Islande, which receives the greatest parte of its nourishment from the opposite Maine, doth require, but in case Allauadin, the Princes Envoy, is soe pressinge for a present to the Prince, without which an answer cannot be sent him, and we haveinge not anythinge of that nature fittinge for soe greate a Prince, nor without inconsideration dareinge to doe anythinge in such a nature without adviseinge with you, as well in returneinge an answer as sendinge a present, we conclude in Councell to send the copies of the Neshans, &ca., unto you that his Honour would be pleased to give an answer thereunto, and provide such a present as yee shall thinke esteemiable and sent either to us to be deliverd here to Cojah Alladin, or directly from Surrat to Orangabaud, there to be delivered to Sihed Mahmud. Cojah Alladin is goeinge from hence to Danda Rajpoar; he hath desired us to accomodate him with 200 Coolies for his voyage, which we have graunted him; his stay there will not be longe. At his retorne he expects an answer to the letters, wherefore we have sent this expresse to attend untill yee shall have determined thereon, and to bring us your letters either to the Prince or of advice.

There hath fallen so little raine this yeare here and the adjacent partes that the people begin to feare a greate want of graine ......the aforesaid considerations and the reasons wee have to foresee that the seate of warr between the Mogull and Sevagees forces beinge soe neare us on the opposite Maine, that we shall have no graine thence, gives us caution prudently to provide, that noe graine be carried off the Islande, which hitherto we have caused to be observed....

(209)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 79	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	Dated 16 August 1670

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay in their last letter of the 5th instant advised us of their receipt of a Neshan from the Prince of Orungabaud, as allso a letter from Sied Mahmud his under Buxe, which import and signifie their desires that they would furnish [them] with all sorts [of] ammunition [for] the Fort and Castle of Kendria; and the Kings forces forbidding them, on the contrary, to furnish Sevagy with any manner of artillery or warrlike provission. An answer to which they would have returned,

had they not, by the translate of sayd Neshan apprehended it was intended to the President, And likewise being acquainted by Cojah Allavadijn the Princes Envoy, that it could not be done without being accompanyed with a present fitting for so great a Prince, of which being totally disprovided, they presumed not to act herein without first advising with us, and thereupon concluded to send up transcripts of said Neshan and letter that we might consider on the matter and either returne the answers and present from hence or send them downe to be dispeeded that way. Of which having duely considered and debated, wee thinke good to advise the Deputy Governor and Councell that wee esteeme it not convenient for us to respond to them from hence and therefore that they take a fitting opportunity to answer Scied Mahmuds letter and likewise the Princes Neshan, if necessity inforces thereunto, which wee would have them endeavour by all meanes to avoyd, in regard it must be attended with so great a present, which wee are unwilling to putt the Company to the charge of, except some equivalent advantages could be obtayned thereby. And in regard the meanes to excuse this charge and trouble is by keeping a faire correspondence with Cojah Allavadijn, wee thinke good that he be gratifyed with a small present which its very probable will make him use his endeavours to divert this expense or at least to putt it off till our ships arrivall, when if wee be forced to send a Piscash, wee shall be furnished with tophas (*sic*) or raritys sutable to the quallity and greatness of the Prince and be further able to give direction in this case by the observations wee shall in the meane time make of the success of affaires between the Prince, Orung Zeb and Sevagy, for wee esteeme it not prudence in us, as affaires and times now represent them selfes, to interesse or engage our selfes on either side or party; and therefore if an indispensable necessity requires and answer to sayd Neshan, wee advise that there be great care taken in the penning of it, that no possitive promise be made to assist his Castles or people with ammunition, but that in generall tearmes the expressions therein be as obliging as possible.

Wee having notice likewise that the Prince intends an army hither to take possession of this place, doe conclude it necessary that the President, having formerly had acquaintance with Sied Mahmud do write to him, desiring him he would procure the Prince his favour in engaging his people to use us civilly and not disturbe our negotiations.

(210)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 44–45 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 16 August 1670

(EXTRACT)

Copie of the Princes, Neshan and Sied Maumuds letter we have perused, and though wo thinke it probable they were intended for the President yet he esteemes it not convenient to take notice of them as wrote to him ; but it is our advice that the Deputy Governor doe take some fittinge oppertunity to answer Sihed Mamuds letter and alsoe the Princes Neshsan, if there be a necessitie for itt ; we therefore add the .word necessitie because, if your answer must be attended with a present fit to be sent soe greate a prince, it will cost the Company more mony then we are willing to lay out unless we could secure some equivalent advantage thereby. The importe of the Princess Neshan lies in his desire that you would furnish castle of R[?K]erradrug with amunition and not supply Sevagee with any warlike stoares, which admits of noe other construction then that you would joyne with him in the warr against Savagee. Now how it can be safer or prudent for us to engage on either side we leave you to judge, wherefore in case you shall judge it necessrie to write an answer to the Prince, we desire you would be cautious how you word it, that you doe not engage yourselves, by any possitive promise, to assist his castles with amunition, for thereby you will ensnare youselves in greater trouble then at present you may foresee. Let you[r] answer be as oblidgeinge as cann be, but in generall termes. As to the present, if we were enclined to send one to the Prince, we are wholely disfurnished of all things necessarie ; wherefore you have a faire excuse to put of Cojah Alladin till the ships arrivall, when probable we may be better furnished with suitable tophaes. In the interim we shall gaine time, and accordinge to the series and success of affaires betweene Oranzeeb and the Prince, or betweene the Prince and Savagee, we shall be better able to governe ourselves, either wither to send a present att all or, if that be concluded necessarie, then to what vallu itt shall amounte. However, we thinke it fittinge that you gratifie Cojah Alladin at his retorne with some present, such as you shall thinke good, for our opinion is that he covetts more some advantage to himselfe then to the Prince, as usually all of his cast doe, and tis probable that a smale pishcash to him may be not onely an excuse but as effectuall as one of a farr greater vallue to his master. This we desire you to consider well of and let the

Deputy Governors experience of our proceedinge in Suratt weigh with [you] in cases of the like nature at Bombay, for he knows well *that for these 9 or 10 yeares we have not made any present to the Kinge or Prince, yett have not been wantinge by secondarie meanes to procure larger previledges then any before the late President, who best understood the genious of this people and the way of dealinge with them.* Wherefore, when that Cojah Alladin retorns, would have you discourse with him and propose to yourselves whatt previlidge he is able to procure at the Princes courte, either as to the customes of Cullian Bundy, freedome of Rhadarees openinge a passage of trade up the country, that is for bringinge of all goods from Orangabad to Cullian and Bundy, or other such like matters. Whereby the porte of Bombay may receive benifitt, and in case you finde the advantage, we may reasonably beare the charge of a present to the Prince, we then should not be spare handed, but otherwise we looke upon it as mony throwne away. This we refferr to your consideration, haveinge been therefore more large because the matter requires it.

(211)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 pp. 47–48, 4[illegible]	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 20 August 1670

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ball, Mr. Simons and Mr. Hill and other Freemen were intended to furnish Danda Rajapoore with rice they have bought for that purpose, and some of them to have gone in person, which we haveinge little notice off, forwarned there soe doeinge, in regarde it did not consist with our safety and the intrest of this Islande to aide or assist any of those our nighbours, who were engaged in warrs one against another, which they might well understand, knowinge how much this Islande must be beholdinge to the opposite **Maine, which Savagee possesseth** at this tyme, who hath his spies heare in all places and can tell from what place his enimies are supplied. They promised to forbeare sendinge it to that place, and we assured them that if they did and the Company received any dammage therefrom, there estates should be liable to make satisfaction; what they determine since we know not. **The Carwar Cossetts told us that Sevagee did not besiege it**, but wee understand from the Siddeys men that Sevagee hath 5000 men against it [Danda Rajapore], and that he sent him word that he had now taken Mouly and all the castles on the Hill from the Mogull, and did he now thinke to withstand him, and promised that if he would deliver him the castle he

would make him Generall of his army; but he scornes him and knows Savagee cannot take it soe longe as he can be relieved with provissions by sea and land, his men usually in the night skirmishinge with the enimie and diverse of late have been slaine.

* * * *

Here is a chest of Grezio currall brought hither from Suratt for an encouragement to merchants that should enquire for such commodities, but here are noe merchants will frequent this porte for trade dureing the warr betweene Sevagee and the Mogull on the adjacent Maine, and therefore attend your orders how yee will have it disposed off.

(212)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 57 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 September 1670

(EXTRACT)

We desire to be better satisfied with affairs at Orungaband which are rumourd here at present so confused that we cannot write them for credible. Cojah Alladin is now on the Island and we hear upon some late news deferrs his Embassy to Goa. We expect to be troubled with him ere long and detaine the letter wrott him by the President purposely to keep him off. We cannot propose to our selves any advantages or privilidges he is able to procure the Honble. Company in the Princes court by opening a passage from Orangaband for the drawing downe of goods to Cullian and Buinde whilst Sevajee is flourshing and hath in his keeping all those passes and Cullian and Buinde; besides the alteration of affairs that may happen between Orangzeeb and the Prince is suffitient for us to demurr the proposalls of such a busines at this time. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3470]

(213)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 6, p. 60 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 September 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee may move it as a question, if the Siddy of Danda Rajapore or Sevajee should send any person hither to buy that Commodity, whether wee may not sell it as a merchandize which is current all the world over, notwithstanding the Princes Neshan of Orangabaud, who is a freind to Danda Rajapore and knitt together in warr (against his father) with Sevagee. Soe farr as wee

can hitherto understand wee doe not perceive the contrary, and this wee know that Sevajee may furnish himselfe with lead or **gunns from the French Factory at Rajapore,** but wee will not bring ourselves into any intrigue, but keepe to such orders as you have and shall appointe. [Original Correspondence, Vol. 31 No. 3471]

(214)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 88 } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 12 September 1670

(EXTRACT)

...and coming to heare the bruit [the Governor] there is in towne that the Mogull hath enordered wee should pay our former customes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, may cause a dispute to arrise between us to the Honble. Companys detriment in the losse of time, &ca. As allso being advised from Bombay that **Sevagy is raysing a great army** at Cullian and the adjacent country **to fall on this province of Guzzeratt,** when this towne will be the first place he will take. Wee have resolved (prompted by such prevayling arguments) to send downe all the goodes with all possible speed both by the hoigh and sloope and likewise by country boates, by which meanes wee shall prevent any unhappy dispute as allso the danger they will runn if Sevagy (as tis reported he intends) should take the towne. And this wee thinke necessary and convenient though somewhat chargeable.

(215)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 89 } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 16 Sept. 1670

(EXTRACT)

The continuall feares the merchants of this towne are subjected unto caused by the frequent, and now fresh, allarum of Sevagys great preparations (who, tis credibly reported, is intended against this Province), hath wrought on them a willingness to parte with their grosse goodes at easier rates then otherwise they would have done, being desirous to convert all into money, which is easier to be conveighed away on occasion.

(216)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 94 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE { Dated 2 Oct. 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sudden and certaine newse **of Sevagys approach within 20 miles of Suratt** being brought the President, he convened his Councell to consider what was to be effected in this juncture of

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time and affaires for the preservation of the honour and repute of the English Nation and security of the Honble. Companies house and estate at Suratt............and after further debate it was unanimously resolved that a party of about 30 English seamen (taken out of the severall shipps) should repaire to Suratt under the command of the Councell to defend the Honble. Companies house and intrest there and maintaine the honour of the Nation.

(217)

O. Correspondece Vol. 31, No. 3489 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Oct. 1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissetled condition of affairs in these parts hath almost put a stop to all trade. Sultan Maazum the Mogulls son who resides at Orungabaud being assisted with Sevagy and other Princes, hath raised a vast army and is intended against his Father. What the event will be of this war is yet uncertaine, neither can we gather any true news. Some say he is already set out against his Father and is now near Agra. Others say that he took the feild but is returnd againe, the Mogull for peace sake having granted him the Kingdom of Decan and Province of Guzzerat, which he hath accepted of.

(218)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 94 } SWALLY MARINE { Diary of 3 Oct. 1670

This day came advice from Suratt that Sevagy having entred the Towne, plundred and burnt without any resistance made, and that he intended to send 500 horse on this side the river to robb the circumjacent villages and lay hold on the people of quallity which were retired thither to abscond themselfes. Whereupon the President and Conucell resolved to send the Honble. Companys Treasure which is on shoare, some on board the *Berkely Castle* and the rest on board the *Loyall Oxinden.*

(219)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 3, p. 94 } SWALLY MARINE { Diary of 4 Oct. 1670

This day enordred that all the Honble. Companies Broadcloth, Quicksilver, Currall, &ca. should be shipped on board the *Loyall Oxinden* and Bantam shipp and that the Indico &ca. five Indian commoditys should be laden on the *Berkeley Castle*, to secure them against any attempts of Sevagy who tis reported hath sent a parte of his army on this side the river.

(220)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 94 | CONSULTATION AT SURAT | Dated 5 Oct. 1670

(EXTRACT)

And after deliberate debate, the Councell resolved that in regard the time of the yeare was yet early, the Companys estate on shoare very considerable and the danger of the enemy great, the aforesaid shipps should not be dispeeded untill the 10th October, by which time it's probable Sevagy may withdraw his forces.

(221)

Master Papers, No. 10 | ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES DONE FOR THE EAST INDIA COMPANY BY STREYNSHAM MASTER | The beginning of October, 1670

(EXTRACT)

Defended the house against Sevagee. Sevagee came a second time to plunder the Towne of Surratt. The President and Councill being then at Swally Marine sent me up to Suratt with only 30 Men out of the Shipps to defend the house, which (praised be God), I did, whereby the Nation gained honour, the Company saved a year's Customes, and they presented me with a gold Medall after my returne into England. [Printed in The Diaries of Streynsham Master, ed. Temple, I. 192]

(222)

(S) F. R. Surat. Vol. 3, p. 117 | CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE | Dated 12 Oct. 1670

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe to Surratt caused the Tanksall or mint to stopp and putt the town of Surratt into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bought the last percell of gould brought it us back againe and so the bargaine made with him was null but since the same person being desirous to accomplish and goe on with his former contract, wee thinke good not to deny him in respect he is a responsible person, and therefore conclude that he goe with his former bargaine allowing him 15 days time from the 9th instant.

(223)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 42 | BOMBAY TO SURAT | Dated 14 October 1670

(EXTRACT).

A few dayes since wee (as usually) sent our boates to the maine for wood to burne our chynam with, but contrary to expect-

" ation our boates returned empty, being forbid by Sevagees people to cutt any more wood in those parts, declaring it was their masters absolute order to forbid it....Wee desire your Honrs. to advise what wee shall doe in this affaire, whether to cutt downe wood of our owne Island or take it by force of those adjacent Islands belonging to Sevagee, which is a thing very fecible, in case wee break with [him], for the Islands have noe inhabitants and lie scattered up and downe a pretty distance from the maine.

(224)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 31, No. 3496 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated Swally Marine 14 October 1670

(EXTRACT)

The times doe grow soe dangerous and uncertaine here in these parts by reason of the Prince of Orungabauds joyning with Sevagee against the Mogull and the miserable ruin which Sevagees army hath made in all these adjacent townes by fire, sword and plunder that wee feare the trade will not be recovered againe in some yeares, most of the eminent merchants publiquely declaring their resolutions to leave the towne and convey their estates to other places more secure. They talke of Bombay expressing their firme intentions to settle there, which wee much encourage them to. Had the Company bin pleased to send any considerable strength of men with these ships, it would have bin a greate encouragement to merchants to transport their familys thither, but soe long as they see us soe weakly maund, they cannot reasonably thinke themselves more secure there then in other places.

(225)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 96 } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE { Dated 17 October 1670

Mr. Streinsham Master having formerly advised us of some irregular actions committed by the seamen that were sent up for the defence of the Company's house at Surratt, they being very prompt to offerr violence to the estates of the natives, wee then to remedy and stopp their proceedings in such an unlawfull manner and keep up our wonted creditt and reputation thought good to enorder Mr. Master to promise the seamen a gratuity for their encouragement in case they behaved themselves decently and soberly, which Mr. Master accordingly did; and now that Sevagy is departed and the troubles over the men expect the performance of our promise; wherefore wee mett this day to consider what is necessary to allow them that were at Surratt,

and allso to gratify those that were actually in service at the Marine to defend the warehouses. And after due deliberation we have thought good to give the officers 20 rupees each man and the seamen 10 rupees each, which wee thinke sufficient for the present, hoping that the Honble. Company will further gratify them on our recommendation of them.

Wee doe further conclude that Mr. Stre. Master and Bimgee Parrack repaire to Surratt and take notice in what posture the towne is in, which if they find to be secure and advise thereof wee doe resolve to send up the Honble. Company's treasure in the hoigh by sea, that it may be qoyned to pay off the honble. Company's engagements and ease them of the great charge of intrest.

(226)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 105 Part II Fols. 54 and 55 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 26 October 1670

The prince is expected with his army every day in Callian and its beleived the Prince and Sevagee hath broken of there corrispondence wee hear Moobutt Ckaun is made Generall against Sevagee.

(227)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 98 — CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE — Dated 28 October 1670

(EXTRACT)

Letters being received yesterday from Bombay and read in Councell....Touching the prohibition which Sevagy hath enorder'd for the cutting of fire wood in the Islands by the maine that the Deputy Governour and Councell be ordered not to offerr any thing of force to Sevagys people for the procury of sayd wood, but that they write a civill letter to the Governour of Cull[i]an Bundy to complaine of said prohibition, letting him know that hitherto wee have held a faire correspondence with him, and that nothing hath been acted on our partes but what hath tended to freindship, that some overtures hath past of late between Sevagy and the President and Councell of Surratt touching the settling of Factorys at Rojapore and other places, which weo shall have little inclynation to, if he offerrs the least injury unto us or any of our people at Bombay, that wee have thoughts of settling a great trade at Cullian Bundy if he doth not force us to alter our resolutions by breach of amity between us. That a possitive answer

be desired from the Governor of Cullianbundy that we may governe ourselves accordingly.

(228)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31. No. 3505 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated S. M. 29 October 1670

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was of the 11 current, send by Auge Moodys express, whose copy goes herewith, since which on the 24th we received yours of the 14 ditto, with copy of another of the 6th, both which offering us matter of serious consideration, we have in Councell debated the severall particulars wherein you desire our advice, and resolved what we judge necessary to be done touching your proceedings with Sevagees people on the maine, Cojah Alladin with the rest of the insolent Moors on the Island, setling the millitia for your further security, with other matters needfull for your future direction, for all which we referr you to the copy of our Consultation here enclosed, in regard it is full and satisfactory, and our present stress of busines will not admitt unnecessary enlargement on the same subject. We shall only advice that in these weighty affairs you act with prudence and moderation. As to Sevagees people prohibiting the cutting of wood, we ressonably beleive that prohibition will be soon taken of[f], in order to which we desire that your letter to the Governor of Cullean Bundy be very civill, and desire him to let Sevagee his master know that we are enclined to settle our Factorys in his Ports, provided he will order Antagee Pundit (who was at Surat) or some other eminent person to treat with us concerning the satisfaction we expect for our loss sustained at Rajapore............

At present all people of Surat are in a great hurry, for scarce a house in Surat, small or great, scaped the fire or plunder.

(229)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 38 } [GOMBROON] TO SURAT { Dated [October] 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to heare that Sevagee is a foote againe, and that he hath throwne the towne of Surrat into soe violent distractions by his soe neare approaches, but certainly he is to [o] crafety to attempt it when soe great a noise runns before him, but deferrs his mischeife untill he hath fled and hardned the towne with falce alarms, that he may the more securely surprize it as formerly. Our prayers are that God would preserve you and our Masters

estates under your charge from coming under his power, and soe direct your Councells as to draw much good to the Island Bombay out of these threatning dangers.

(230)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3509 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 Nov. 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees Governors refusing us wood to burne our chinam stone, we have not bin able to make what quantity of chunam we designed............

We are sorry to hear that Sevagee hath bin so valliant as to venter once more to plunder Surat, but glad to read our Masters are like to be so little sufferers. We have bin alarmed here by 60 or 70 of his vessells some whereof came in and others kept the mouth of our Port two or three days. They declared they came for salt but some old acquaintance of the Deputy Governors told him they were hurried aboard from severall ports with order to follow their Generall wheresoever he should lead them and to bring him of[f] or die with him. We shall not trust them, admitting none to stay on shore after six at night, nor come on shore till that time in the morning. We have also doubled our guard and raised our militia, which we shall doe so long as they ride in this road.

(231)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 108 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE { Dated 5 Nov. 1670

The Koshgur King being now on departing to the Mogulls Court by whome he is invited up and with whome he hath a great intrest, by reason he is neare of kin to him, wee thinke good to send to vissitt him and present him to the vallue of 200 Rups. which money wee thinke well expended, in regard wee are in hopes thereby to precure him to represent our greivances and losses to the King as allso he will be very usefull to us in the getting our privilledges augmented, his word being of great force with the Mogul.

Mr. Streynsham Master still disswading us from sending up any goodes or treasure to Suratt, wee thinke it not convenient, and doe resolve, not to send up any as yet, untill the towne is better seatled, which is now in so great a confusion that there is neither Governor nor Government.

(232)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 3, p. 108 — CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE — Dated 10 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Having received advice from Mr. Streynsham Master at Surratt that the towne is now pretty quiett and the Allarum of Sevagys second coming blowne over at present...wee thinke fitt that musters of the severall parcells gould be sent up...

(233)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3489 — SURAT TO PERSIA — Dated Swally Marine 12 November, 1670

(EXTRACT)

The primo October, when we were dispatching the Honble. Company ships *Hanniball* and *Experiment* downe the coast Mallabar, we were continually surprised with hott and fresh alarums of Sevagys neer approaches to surat with an army of 15000 horse and foot, wherefore (being well assured from experience of the pusilanimity of the inhabitants) to preserve the honour and credit of our nation and also for the security of what estate our honnorable masters had then in Surat, we thought good to take some men out of the ships and send them up to defend the house against the attempts of the enemy; they were commanded by Mr. Stre. Master, whome we concluded a fitting person for that employment, it being concluded in councell that the President should remayne on the Marine for to make provision for the security of the Honnble. Company estate there, which was very great, occasioned by conjunction of the Europe goods from on board the ships with those provided at Surat, &ca., which by a happy foresight of the ensuing troubles we had sent downe to Swally; Mr. Master was no sooner arrived at Surat and gott into the Company's house but Sevagees army environed the walls, and after a slight assault the same day possest themselves of all the bulwarks (the cowardly defendants falling under the shelter of the castle guns), entered the towne and fell a burning and plundering of it without any resistance; at their first entry [into] the towne they made a sharpe attempt on our house, and continued firing almost a whole day, but they found such hott service there, having lost severall men, that they left it and fell on the old Seroy. wherein was the Casckar or Tartar King. The Tartars at first made a stout resistance but the French whose house is next to it, suffering the enemy without interuption to play

their game, and as tis said furnishing them with powder and shot (for which the Tartars vow revenge and will prosecute them), the Tartars could no longer keep the Seroy, but in the night, having conveighed away their King to the castle, left it a prey to Sevagees people, who, entring it and killing those that remained therein, found a vast treasure in gold, silver and rich plate; the new Seroy was defended by Turks and Persians and although feircely assaulted, yet resolutely stood it out to the last and killed many of the enemy. Sevagys people, having taken the old Seroy, could from thence more safely ply their shott at our house, for which they prepared, but finding our people resolute in its defence, they held up their hands and desired a parly; the captain of that brigade calling to speake with Mr. Master from the wall; he appeared to them and many expostulations past touching our good correspondence at Bombay and enmity at Surat; the captain told him that the Rajah was very much enraged that we had killed so many of his men, nevertheless, if we would keep our men quiet, he would enorder his men not to meddle or shoot at us, and desired that we would send some understanding person to treat with Sevagy, which was agreed on, and accordingly one was sent who was civilly entreated by him, he giving him **his hand or cole for our security**, so that Sevagy's people never attempted our house any more, but at leasure ransackt and plunderd all the great houses round about, wherein tis said they found vast treasure and rich goods, and when they had got sufficient booty together and burnt downe almost halfe the towne they marched away, thinking it prudence to secure what they had gott, no army of the Mogulls being heard of all this time, nor is there to this day more then 300 horse come downe. The Company in this distraction lost the hull of a new hoigh which was then on the stocks halfe finished, burnt by the townes people who defended the bulwarks by our bunder, of whome we shall demand the loss when time presents and some small parcells of cloth which were at the washers. God be praised who hath preserved their servants persons and their estates so well, for we lost but one man in this conflict who was not the Company's servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship which came from Mocha last September.

The French before Sevagys entrance into the towne **made peace with him**, for which they are much blamed by all and threatned by the Tartar King, who lays all his losses to their charge, pretending that had they done their devoir the Seroy had not bin taken, nor he lost so much wealth, for which he is

resolved to call them to account, having, as tis reported, already made his applications to the King for its recovery, and tis thought his great interest with Orangzeeb, being of kinn to him, will do the French much prejudice. The event of this affair we are in expectation of, which when comes to a period shall advise you. The Dutch house standing out of the way and among poor Banians houses was never assaulted, so that they had not any dispute with the enemy and escaped better then any of the European nations; for although the French made a peace with Sevagy, yet some of their men appearing in arms on the tarrases, which Sevagys people taking as an affront, shott three of them dead, the French in revenge not daring to fire at them againe, for which they are branded as cowards.

Wee need not use arguments to create a beleife in you that the towne of Surat after this great loss is in a sad distraction, none of the eminent merchants being as yet come into it and declare they will never except the King takes some course to defend them from future outrages of this nature, which we hope he will doe, if not wee beleive it will be ruined by the inhabitants disserting it.

These troubles did occasion our detention of the Company's ships, which were bound downe the Coast Mallabar, untill the 9th October, when the *Hanniball* and *Experiment* had their dispatches but could not get over the bar by reason of contrary winds untill the 11th detto when they sayled hence; God send them a timely returne to us.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 6	STREYNSHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated Surat 17 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Your two letters of yesterday are both before mee. Your Honours &ca. directions therein shall be observed in case of the enemy coming, of whose approach within sight of the towne, wee had even now a very hott alarum, when I had wrote the first two lines of this letter, all the people runing out of the towne with bag and baggage, over one anothers backes, and I sent up men to the top of our Flagstafe to looke out, who saw the dust flying very much to the south part of the towne, and soe concluded it was his army, upon which wee quartered our men, fitted our house, loaded our great gunns and put all things in the best posture wee could, and now the feare is somewhat over and the people say tis

Anaight Cawne come to conduct the Kashcar King to Court which caused it ; others say a company of Benjaras fell togather by the eares without the towne which might cause the alarum....

All the boates are stopt from goeing over the river with the towns people and a drum beaten in the towne that the people should not run away, but they will not much regard it.

Your Honours &ca. prudent orders in case of the enemys approach either by land or sea, or both , I shall observe to the utmost of my power and stand on our defensive posture, without requiring any termes of parly untill they first move it and desire it, though wee are very sensible our force here is very small, not being above 30 men and boyes, when all the strangers and out of the house, and if you could spare us about 20 men more, wee should esteeme our selves very strong, if our Portuguese and Topasses doe play their parts, as wee hope to compell them to it, if their hearts faile them....

The Kashker King went over the water upon yesterdays alarum to Raneale. Wee have got an Ardash wrote to him and intend to send Aga Dowd to him to procure what the President desires leave that he may write to him when he is at Court, but this hurry must be a little over that he may be somewhat settled, and then wee will send him.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 72	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 17 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee are certainly informed that Sevagee with a çonsiderable fleet is at Nagaom, about 17 leagues off of us, where he had made provission of all things for a seige or storme, having victualled the fleet and army for 40 days at least, and besides he has made extraordinary provission of utensell &c. for mining, as pickaxes, shovells and crows of iron, &c., fitting for such an action, having about 3000 men ready to put on board and depart with the fleet at a miniuts warning. Where he aimes wee cannot tell or imagine, but tis good in such case to be jealous, knowing who he is, for yesterday was on this place a Bramon (who came as wee since understand from him directly) and meeting some freinds falls into discourse, and they enquiring what news, he told them his Master was bound upon some desperate designe and nominated 7 or 8 places which he thought his Master must aime at, amongst [them] Bombay one, but his business here, as he said

was to gett some pilots. He stayed not above 2 hours on the Island, for had he made any longer stay, wee would assuredly have knowne more or have secured his person. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3513]

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(D) O. C. 3515	FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	Dated 20 November 1670

During your shipp Georges stay in Port wee made use of most of her menn to guard our house such was the generall feare of **Sevagy's** surprising the Towne of Surratt, but after her departure, wee thought good by Consultation to send for fourty souldiers from Bombay for the security of your house and severall ware houses, which were full of goods provided for England, but wee did not keepe them at your charge more than ten days but returned them back to Bombay for the King being sensible of the great danger his cheife Port was in, ordered downe **Bhadur Cann** the Viceroy of Ahmadabad with three thousand horse to protect Suratt whose arrivall eased us of the present feare, but cost us, the French and Dutch and all the Merchants deare for our protection in **Presents to him** which is *a civill kinde of Plunder* demanded by these great Umbrawes as a Tribute due to them, wee at first intended him a small acknowledgment of 2 or 300 rupees worth in some Europe rarities, but the Merchants of the Towne having presented his high and the Dutch Commandors contrary to his private promise to Gerald Aungier made him a Piscash of 4000 rupees wee were forced for peace sake to please him with a present to the value of rupees 1700 in imitation of the Indians that worship the Devill that he might not doe them hurt for indeed we expect little good from him, but the French gallantry exceeded all compare for their Chief Directeur the Here Caron made him a present to the Vallue of Rs. 10000 in horses, rich tapestry, brasse guns, &c., which made no small noyse in Towne, and caused different censures, some commending his generosity, others with reason taxing his ill husbandry, but at last the designe was knowne. It seemes the Director being in extreme want of Money would have borrowed two lack of rupees of Bhadur Cann for which he was to pay 1½ per cent interest, which the Cann at first promised to lend but afterwards enquiring into their condition and Credit, finding them already so deeply engaged to Virgee Vorah's family, he putt the here[?] off with a French complement to his great trouble and to the divertisement of those that wish not well

to their settlement here, but that he might not totally disoblige him he presents him a Dagger whose hande is of an Helitropian Stone inlayed with threads of gould and small sparks of Dymonds and rubies together with a faire Buckler and nine Sirpaws or vests which Bhadur Cann desired him in his name to send the French King altogether vallued at rupees 2000. The Directeur accepts them in all humble manner and prides himselfe to have acquired soe great honour to his King but when he comes to understand the Custome of this Country that *Sirpaws are never given but by Princes or great Umrawes to their inferiors* he will not have reason to thanke his Directeur for this addition of honour. The French Padres here have already been concerned at this action as rendering their King hereby equall or rather inferior to Bahadur Cann. The reason that wee trouble you with this story is not that wee thinke such impertinencys are pleasing to your grave wisdome but that you may understand the inexcusable necessity that is putt upon us of encreasing your charge of presents by the profuse open handedness of our neighbours which putts us to a continuall trouble of keeping a faire understanding with these great officers, who take it ill that they doe not reape as great profitt from us as they doe from them, and wee beseech you to believe that wee doe not parte with a pice on this uncomfortable account of charge, but with a sensible regret, more then if our owne small interest were concerned therein.

The due consideration of the generall decay of Trade caused by the jealousys of warr designed by the Prince of Orungabad against the Mogull.... [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt.]

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O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3515	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 20 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Soe soone as your shipps arrived, it was our first worke before Mr. Gray came to us to dispeed the shipps designed to sayle to your lowest Factorys of Callicutt and Billiapatam, to which service wee had appointed your shipp *Experiment* and the *Haniball*, as well for greater security as allso that wee might be sure no goodes should be left behind for want of roome; and wee had gott them ready to sayle the first or second October, when wee were surprised with continued hott allarums of Sevagys neare approaches to Surratt with an army of 15,000 horse and foote, against whome there were not 300 men ready to defend the towne. Your

Councell were all at Swally Marine when the newes came, where lay not onely the stresse of our bussiness, but the greatest parte of your goodes bought for Europe ; for by an happy Providence, as wee may well call it, foreseeing the ensuing danger that the towne of Surratt would certainely become a prey either to the Princes Army (who is rebelled against the Mogull) or to Sevagy, wee tooke a convenient time to empty all your warehouses at Surratt of what goodes were ready embaled and sent them downe to Swally, soe that in your house were onely left some tapseiles and cotton yarnes not embaled...However, notwithstanding you were thus in a great measure secured, wee thought it necessary to provide for the remayning goodes in Surat as allso to maintaine your honour and that of the Nation (which wee had hitherto reputably preserved) from any Scandall that might be cast upon us of diserting the towne and your house in time of danger, when the Dutch and French kept theirs. Wherefore your servant Gerald Aungier resolved the same day the newse arrived to goe up to Surratt with a guard of men taken out of the shipps, intending to leave Mr. Matthew Gray and the rest of your Councell at the Marine to take care of your intrest there ; but as he was preparing to take horse, the rest of your Councell thought good to declare their judgements against his going, advising that it would not consist with the safety of your affaires to hazard the person of your President at such a time when all the merchants of the towne and the officers them selfes had dissèrted it; that it was impossible, though wee tooke all the men out of the shipps, to defend an open house against such an army ; that if your President were in the house, the enemy might probably assault it on purpose to seize his person, in hopes of his ransome. Whereas if he were not there, it might be less taken notice of. That the greatest parte of your estate lay at Swally, whither twas not improbable but the enemy might send some partys either to seize or burne your goodes, in case they had not their demands, against whome it was necessary to make the best provission wee could. These, with ohter arguments, they presst soe earnestly that Gerald Aungier thought it would not become him to oppose the body of your Councell. Wherefere desissting from his journey after debate, wee resolved to send up 40 seamen taken out of your shipps with Mr. Streinsham Master who chearfully undertook the charge, our advice to him was that he should keep his men close to your house and not discharge a gunn or fight with the enemy unless they were first assaulted. So the 2d October at night Mr.

Master with parte of the menn marched up to Surratt. The rest wee sent up on the hoigh, which was to lye there to secure their retreat in case they were forced to leave the house. It will be some divertisement to you to read what passt at Surratt and Swally which was thus.

The 3d October Sevagys army approached the walls and after a slight assault the defendants fled under the shelter of the Castle gunns, and they possesst themselfes of the whole towne, some few houses excepted which stood on their defence, to witt the English house, the Dutch and French and the two Serays or Seraglias, one whereof was maintayned by Persian and Turkish merchants, the other by a Tartar King called the King of Cascar (who being of kin to the Mogull and beaten out of his countrey by his owne sonne, desired leave last yeare to goe on pillgrimage to Mecha, from whence he returned two months since). Part of the army the same day assaulted the Tartars quarter and the English house, but the French made a private peace for themselfes on what tearmes wee cannott learne, and so never shott off a gunn, though at first, being strong in menn, they vapoured as if they would have fought the whole army themselfes. The enemy found such hott service from our house, having lost severall menn that they left us and fell on the Tartar quarter feircely, which lay between the French house and ours. At first they made a stout resistance, but the French, suffering the enemy to possess some avenues next their house, and, as tis affirmed, furnishing them with pouder and shott, the Tartars could keep their house noe longer, but in the night, having conveighed away their King to the castle, left their house a prey to Sevagy, where he found a vast treasure in gould, silver, rich plate, a gould bedd, and other rich furniture. The new Seray, allso defended by the Turkes, they assaulted, but were beaten off with losse; but the Dutch house lying out of the way was never attempted by them. The enemy having taken the Tartar Seray could from thence more safely ply their shott at our house, for which they prepared themselfes, but finding our menn resolute on their defence they held up their hands desiring a parley, and the captain of that brigade calling to speake with Mr Master from the wall he appeared to them; many expostulations passt touching our good correspondence at Bombay and our enmity at Surratt. The captain tould Mr. Master the Rajah or Sevagy was much enraged that wee had killed soe many of his menn and was resolved on revenge. Mr. Master answered they assaulted and wounded

severall of our menn before they shott a gunn, and that if his menn did not assault the English they would not offend him, but if they offerred violence they were resolved to defend the house to the last mann and would sell their lives deare. The Captain answered that he would keep his menn in and desired allso that he would send some understanding person to discourse with him. This being agreed on on both sides our house was quiett for two dayes. In the interim the enemy ransacks the great houses at leasure and found therein vast treasure and rich goodes, setts fire in severall places, destroying neare halfe the towne to the ground. They approached the Castle, threatening to storme it, but they were not, it seemes, prepared for it, for they did not venture very neare. The third day they appeared againe before our house, notwithstanding the overtures of treaty before, casting out threatning speeches that they would take or burne it to the ground, but Mr Master stood in soe resolute a posture that the Captain, not willing to hazard his mens [lives], with much adoe kept them back and sent a man into the house to advise Mr Master what was fitt to be done. This person told him the Rajah was much offended for the losse of his menn and therefore advised he would send some person to him, but he must not goe empty handed but with a present, though to no great vallue. Mr. Master thought it not imprudence to secure your goodes, together with soe many mens lives at soe reasonable a rate, and therefore, by advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and send a present to Sevagy to the amount of rupees [blank] in scarlett, sword blades, knives, &ca., which, while he was getting ready, the person that was sent to him, being a merchant of Rajapore, fell into discourse with him touching our leaving that Factory, asking the reason why wee did not send our people to trade there as formerly. Mr Master answered that it was Sevagys fault and not ours, for he had plundered the Companys house [and] imprisoned their servants; and whereas, since that time he had given satisfaction to severall persons whome he had robbed, yet he had not taken care to satisfy the English the losse they had sustayned. To which he answered that Sevagy did much desire our returne to Rajapore and would doe very much to give us satisfaction. Mr Master told him that in regard the President was at Swally, he could say little, but he would acquaint him therewith, and there was no doubt but he would trade againe in his port if Sevagy would restore what he had taken from us and secure us from m[s?]uch violence in the furute [future]. This gratefull discourse being over

the present was sent by two of your servants, who were conveighed to Sevagys tent without the towne. He sent for them and received them with the Piscash in a very kind manner telling them that the English and he were good freinds and putting his hand into their hands he told them that he would doe the English no wrong, and that this giving his hand was better than any cole to oblige him thereunto. Before your servants were returned to your house Sevagy had called his army out of the towne to the wonder of all men; in regard no enemy was neare, nor the noyse of any army to oppose him, but he had gott plunder enough, and thought it prudence to secure himself and that when he marched away he sent a letter to the officers and cheife merchants, the substance whereof was that if they did not pay him twelve lack of rupees yearely tribute he would returne the next yeare and burne downe the remayning parte of the towne. Noe sooner Sevagy was gone but the poore people of Surratt fell on plundering what was left, insomuch that there was not a house great or small excepting those which stood on their guard which was not ransacked. In the first dayes fight one Englishman was shott through the body and is since dead of his wound; he was not your servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship called the *Blessing* newly arrived from Mocha, of whome wee advised you last yeare, whose commander Capt. Anderson hath been very assistant to us and was himselfe in person with 20 of his menn English and Jávas to defend your house; he has losst about 8000 rupees in pepper and other goodes consumed in the great fire. What losse you have sustayned wee shall hereafter acquaint you. While things passt thus at Surratt wee at Swally were not free from danger being kept in continuall allarums of the enemys coming downe, and there was great reason to expect him in regard the Shawbunder Cozzy with most of the eminent merchants, Moores, Armenians, Cuttarees and Banians, were fledd hither under our protection, and there is no doubt but Sevagy would have sent parte of this army downe if it had not been Spring tides, that he could not foard over the river and the boates were all taken up with merchants goodes, for which they payd excessive deare. Wee prepared the best wee could to defend your estate, which was very great, having by the helpe of the ships carpenters built a small platforme at one end of the marine yard and mounted thereon 8 gunns, which, tis sayd, some of Sevagys spyes that were at Swally advised him off, and wee doubted not by Gods assistance to preserve your goodes from plunder; but wee feared fire more then

the enemy, against which wee kept a constant watch, and for greater security sent your treasure, which wee had taken a shoare, together with your corrall &ca. Europe goodes on board the *Oxinden* and *Blessing* and your indico, &ca., goodes provided for England, wee were lading as fast as wee could on board the *Berkely Castle*, whome wee had appointed the first shipp for England. The goodes allso, which wee had stowed in two great warehouses at Umbra and Rancale, wee thought good to send for, though at great charge, in regard wee much feared either the enemy or else the countrey peoples plundering or firing the warehouses. When wee had taken this needfull care of your estate wee were advised from Surratt that Sevagys army was marched away, which wee could not give creditt to for severall dayes, because wee had no certainty of any Mogull army coming from any parte to oppose him and therefore stood upon our guard, but the newes being confirmed wee fell againe to our bussiness, though within few dayes after wee were againe disturbed with the noyse of another army coming to Surratt, concerning which there were various reports; some affirmed it to be Sevagys army returned, others that it was sent by the Prince to defend the towne against him, but it marched away and since that the towne hath been quiett.

(D) The damage you have sustayned by this soe universall an affliction will amount unto but rupees...in[c]luding the gratuity to the seamen and the other extraordinary charges of Peons, boat hire for watching and transport of your goodes for which wee were forced to pay excessive deare, yet not soe much as other Merchants payd, the greatest part of this losse was in the burning of a new hoigh which wee were building for the use of your Island Bombay, it was about 1/3 finished when this unhappy accident surprised us and *was sett on fire* as 'tis affirmed by the souldiers that guarded that parte of the towne next the waterside *that it might not be a shelter for Sevagy's menn*, when allso severall other boates and bunders were burnt and your owne bunder then halfe full with Cairo very hardly escaped, the other parte of your losse was in several Cargos of Cloath delivered out to the Washers whose houses in that great distraction were plundered and wee believe rather by the Townes people then Sevagys soe that wee have a just right to demand the whole losse from the King and have taken such an effectual course by sending our remonstrances to the court and improving our interest with the Shawbunder, Cozzy and Merchants whom we have protected in this danger that

wee trust in God you will be no losers by it in the end. A yet greater advantage have wee made and are in hopes to perfect for you by this overture in referrence to your Island Bombay for the care which wee tooke of the Banians, Cuttarees and Armenians and allsoe Moore Merchants which fled to us for protection hath for ever obliged them, the misery and danger they suffer in Surratt doth make them consider of changing their aboad and Bombay is the onely place whither they think of retiring.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 105. p. 78 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

The Generall and Admirall of the fleete, which consists of 160 small vessells, counted by my owne servant (who I sent as a spie) is one Ventgee Sarungee, commonly called Durrea Sarungee with whom I having had a correspondence these 7 or 8 yeares, and alwayes found him reall and oblidgeing, I was resolved to try if I could gett out any thing of his designe, soe wrote him a civill letter, wishing him good success in his voyage and promising what assistance lay in my power in ladeing 3 of his owne shipps that are here to take in salt, desiring him, if he could without prejudice to himselfe advise me where he was bound, to which he answered that though his designe was carried very privately, yett if I would send a trusty person, he would by word of mouth give me notice ; soe I sent the Moodys son to him, who arrived the next [day] with orders from Sevagee at the place of his rendevouzes. He took him aside and swore him to secresie and then told him his master was marching to Surat with 10000 horse and 20000 foote, and that he with 3000 souldiers and a great number of Pioners was to meete him there. The Bramanys have told him that the 29th day of this month Surat Castle should be delevered him, which if he carried, he would then to Broach. He likewise bid me keepe good watch and trust noebody and that I should doe well to lett noe vessell enter unsearched. How farr his words are to be taken, I referr to your better judgements. Wee shall not trust him and till his fleet sayle wee all lie upon the work....The Sarungee likewise told him that if the Christians did not attempt to hinder his designe his Master would not medle with them.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 110	CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated 22 November 1670

The Cheife Broker, Bimgee Parrack, acquainting us that in the inland factorys there were. severall goodes in a readyess to be sent downe and desiring to know whether wee would ensure the halfe of them as formerly or all. Wee seariously debated thereon, and in regard of the present great divission and dissension which is in the countrey among the nobles, and the frequent robberys committed by the Rashbootes, wee have thought good and conclude it most secure to ensure the totall amount of such goodes as shall come downe.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 112	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE (EXTRACT)	Dated 24 Nov. 1670

Yesterday by a Letter from the Deputy Governour and Councell at Bombay wee are advised that Sevagy **is making great preparations both by sea and land,** having, as tis credibly reported, a fleet of 160 sayle of vessells, small and great, and an army of Inca: [*sic*] 30000 men by land, but his intended designe is unknowne. Nevertheless, our **friends at Bombay are prudently jealous least he make an attempt on them,** and therefore desire to have a recrute of powder sent, as allso the 25 menn which came up with the Cairo, of which having duly considered wee...do resolve to send downe the hoigh *Dispatch* with 200 Mds. of Powder...And in consideration that wee cannot returne them their 25 souldiers, of whome in these perilous times there is a necessity to guard the Companies treasure that is a coyning at Surratt, wee conclude it necessary to enorder the Deputie Governour and Councell to list so many menn for the present juncture of affaires as they shall think fitt, provided they disband them againe when the danger is over.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 105 pp. 80-81	SURAT TO SWALLY MARINE (EXTRACT)	28 November 1670

In regard Sevagee comes with such an army by sea I thinke it would be convenient **if all the 3 Christian nations made a compact,** defensive and offensive, to gather to preserve them-

selves and deny him an entrance or aboad, neare Swally, by land or sea, so farr as they can reach, for Swally is accounted wholly the Christians, and twill redound much to their dishonour to lett him attempt anything there, and if wee who are here should be surprized it will concerne you there to revenge the damage upon his fleete, which may easily be done to his noe small loss.

* * *

This news of Sevagee approaches by sea and land and [?] is very rife in the towne, all people secureing their familes and they are sending them abroad, some to one place, some to another, and I heare not of what preparation the Governour makes, but he hath sent for Cullean Parrack and the Dutch broker this morning, and wee suppose tis to bid us gett our shipps before the rivers mouth to preserve the port and distroy the enemy as once before he did.

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F R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 86 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees fleet was to the northward a Thursday morning from Nagaum, a towne hard by Tull, and Friday past by here and Saturday past by Mahim, soe wee concluded them bound, according to the Generalls information to the Deputie Governor, for Surat; but a Satturday morning at 8 a clocke, by Sevagees order there was 2 frigatts well mand with oars sent out after them, with 2 Malldars who have order to bring the fleete back againe, Sevagee himselfe being returned back againe after he had gone 3 days march. Whats the reason wee cannot guesse, but if they overtake them and bring them back, the Deputie Governor doth not question but to advise you by the next, intending to send a person to the Generall as soone as he arrives in port.

(243)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 111 } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE { Dated 29 Nov. 1670

(EXTRACT)

Being againe allarummed from Bombay of Sevagys great preparations both by sea and land and not knowing whither he may bend his forces, his designe being kept very private, wee thinke it prudence in us to provide for the safeguard of the Honble. Company's island Bombay so well as possible wee cann in this exigency of affaires, and in respect the road of Bombay is at

present destitute of any shipp or vessell to countenance it or on occasion to defend it from attempts, wee resolve to send downe the *Little Charles* to ride there till the present danger is over, she being intended by the Honble. Company for the service of that port, where she may be repaired as s[?c]heap or cheaper then here, carrying materialls downe in her, and by her shall allso be sent downe the powder and other provisions intended for Bombay; and wee are the rather prompted to this conclusion in regard that **Sevagy hath already enorderd some of his vessells to ride in Bombay roads**, and the Mallabarrs are allso very insolent and so bould that they have taken severall fisher boates from the stakes.

(**244**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 113	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE	Dated 29 Nov. 1670

The certaine newse of Sevagys great preparations so well by sea as land, (as tis credibly reported) to assault and surprise the city of **Surratt the second time hath** occasion'd this our meeting to consider a meanes for the security of the Honble. Companies estate now in Swally hole and on the Marine, which is so great that our greatest industry as well as persons must be employed for it's safeguard. And to that purpose, as allso for the upholding the creditt and reputation of our nation, wee conclude that, **being invited thereto by the French and Dutch**, who are alike concerned for their respective intrests, wee doe send a ship to the Barrs Foot to guard the entrance into the hole....Order'd likewise that for the defence of the Marine from any **attempts by land**, there be another breast work made on the north side of the Choultrey.

Ditto Die. Upon advice from Mr. Streynsham Master that Sevagy was reported to have advanced very neare Surratt with a puissant army, and also that he had putt on board the hoigh the Honble. Companies treasure that was a coyning, the Councill resolved to send up Henry Oxinden with a guard of Englishmen to bring it downe to the Marine by land, in regard the hoigh is to remaine at Surratt for the greater security of the Englishmens persons that are there, in case they are forced to a retreat.

(**245**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 81	SURAT TO SWALLY MARINE	Dated 29 Nov. 1670

Here is **certaine intelligence** come by owne [one] of Futty Ckauns men that ***Sevagees army is approaching***; he says they

were coming from Pent and by this time tis beleived they are at Chickly and tomorrow may be here; wherefore, I have putt and am a putting up the Company's treasure, and intend this afternoone to send it on board the hoigh, from whence you may please to send a guard and coaches to carry it away early tomorrow morning. The hoigh rides at the Custome House with all the treasure and copper in her which she brought up last, and the water is not high enough to carry her up to Runeale, wherefore you may please to take such order therein as you shall deem best.

(246)

F. Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 81 (2d set)	STREYNSHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated 30 Nov. 1670

(EXTRACT)

I have both your letters of yesterday before me to reply to, one by the returne of a peon, the other by Mr. Henry Oxinden received this morning. After receceipt [*sic*] of that by the peon yesterday evening I went to the Dutch Commandore and acquainted him with what you ordered about the keeping Sevagees fleete out and denying them enterance into Swally Hole; whereto he then replyed that he would consider of it and send me a finall answere this morning and the reason why I have not sooner wrott you this day is because I stayed for this answere, which he sent by Signr. Peeke, that he had but one shipp in the road, which is still full laden as she came from Batavia; wherefore he hath deemed it not convenient for her to goe out of the Hole, but within the Hole he would doe as much to annoy the enemy, if he should enter in, as one shipp could doe and doth dayly expect a shipp from Vingurla and another from Bussora, which, when they arrive, shall be imployed as shall be found agreeable to the good of the 3 nations; for he doth in all things consent to the league and confideracy as tending to the common good and preservation of all interests in these perilous times. I learne by Signr. Peeke that they are not yett resolved whether they shall defend their house or leave it; wherein I perceive they incline to observe to doe as wee doe. I have sent downe the Presidents two screwed gunns and one pistoll and the Turkes of arrows by Mr. Oxinden; the 3 bowes were all wanting strings, which I have sent to be fitted therewith, and shall follow; and have also sent out to looke for more bows and arrows. I have taken 15 peons to serve in the house on this occasion and have

sent for 10 Lascarrs to manage our small ordinance, which our souldiers understand not, and soe will be unserviceable if we have not men to ploy them.

(247)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 92 (2d set) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 December 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke your honours &c., for your jealous care of us in fearing that generall enemy to trade, Sevagee, attempt anything against this island, for whose coming, though wee carefully provided for the same reasons that your honours &c., conclude might deterr him from an attempt, induced us to believe that his fleet was bound to some other place which might be easier carryed and more profitt to him, for here he could expect little lesse then a passuage of his men into another world. The continued absence of his fleet, which, notwithstanding he enordered to returne, are not yett come back, give us a just cause to feare that the Generall's advice of his intentions to Surat is too true, but if soe, wee doubt not but he will finde your honours, &c., in a readiness for his entertainment. Wee having by express advised your honours, &c., of his intentions, to simpathize with your honours, &c., frugality, wee have increased our rolls to 300 men, but have made up our said number by the including our staff officers.

(248)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 117 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE { 12 December 1670

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe to Surratt caused the Tanksall or Mint to stopp and putt the towne of Surratt into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bought the last parcell of gould brought it us back againe, so the bargaine made with him for it was null.

(249)

Factory Records Surat. Vol. 105, p. 96 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 December 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare not what is become of Sevagee or Oramzeeb who thus letts him run on one [*sic*, ? in] his roguery, soe would willingly heare something from you ; neither can wee heare what is become of his fleet, but the Portugall armada mett with 12 of his vessells and tooke them, haveing left them at Basseen, and is gone in persuite of the rest. Sevagees fleets passing Deman tooke

a great shipp of that place, built in that port and bound for Surat, being there sold for 12000 Rups. This caused the quarrell....Since writing the above wee have certaine intellingence that the remaining part of Sevages fleete is returned to Debull [Dabhol].

(250)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 90	STREYNSHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated Surat 19 December 1670

(EXTRACT)

The news of the towne is that Sevagee hath passed by Brampore upon Rajah Jeswunsings forbiding him to come there, for which said Rajah hath received two or 3 lack of Rups. out of the kings treasure there; and Sevagee marched to Corringa [Karanja], a rich towne farther in the country, which he hath very severely plundered and carried away all the men of note in it, but one of the most eminent men of all, who escaped in womans apparrell. From the other townes and villages in the country thereabouts and neer Nundrabaud [Nandurbar] he hath taken writings that they will pay [him] quarter part of the revenues [Chauth] thereof. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3525]

(251)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 150	JOHN TROTTER, GUNNER AT THE MUGHAL COURT, TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT	Dated Orangabaud 20 December 1670

(EXTRACT)

Intelligence of affaires here are uncertaine, and indeed such is the Government of these countrys as omitts noe privy Concell, whereby noe certainty is knowne to any except king, prince and Sevagee; but as to appearance and apprehension of the best off the princes and Umbraws here, that the king is certainly determined to put this prince upon the throwne, having indeed noe other capable of government. Upon our princes marching against Dillile Ckaune, wee arrived neere Brampore. Our prince gave order for a months pay to be paid to his whole Lascar. The same day arrived a Perusance [*sic*] from the King to returne back for Orangabaud. Our prince in present obedience to his fathers order gave noe small content to his father, the king being in noe small feare of the princes coming being unprovided with a lascar to encounter ours, and certaine it is, if the prince had marched foreward, he had before this bin king of Hendustan.

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Sir, in short, the buisiness and concurrence betwixt king and prince, as thus is the king is determined the prince shall succeed, the prince being impatient, yet loath publikely to rebell against his father, hath, as it appears, continued the warr with Sevagee to draw downe the greater force into Deccan, whereby the younger brother will not be capable to withstand him. The Consamon sent downe by the king to examine how affaires stood betwixt the prince and Sevagee (about 6 months past), as also severall false reports raised upon the prince, he plays Jack on both sides, and told the prince Deele Ckaun was his enemy, and went to Deleele Ckaun and told him the prince would seize on him if he came to Orangabaud, which caused the difference betwene the prince and Deleele Ckaune. The king after the Consamons arrivall to Agra, finding by the princes letters and Deleele Ckaunes letters the great treachery of the aforesaid Consamon, determined to cut his head off, but the great Beaggume begged his life, soe the king hath sent him to Cabull for doggs. Further, as to the relation of Sevagees last robbery in these parts here, about some 10 days past here arrived an English merchant, one Benjamin Little, who being robbed 26 months past of a considerable and great quantity of goods of Mr. Cholimbys and his owne by one of the kings Umbraws, and by my assistance gott order to have the losses repaired upon the Umbraws Jaggers who robbed them, being the country of Barrar, where Sevage came within a days journey of the fore mentioned Mr. Little and robbed the cheife townes of that country, the cheife towne being Corengee, where he carried away 4000 oxen and asses laden with fine cloth and silver and gold to the valew of a crow [crore] of money, and from severall other townes vast and great summs of money. Most of all the townes he robbed was our princes jaggers. Mahal[?b]et Ckaune is here expected in 20 days, and it is supposed that in small time after his arrivall all things will shew it selfe true or falce and then I shall not faile to give you the full account of Accurrences here.

(252)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 100	STREYNSHAM MASTER AT SURAT TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated 3 January 1670/1

(EXTRACT)

The news of greatest talke in towne and Court now is whether the 3 Christian nations made a league with Sevagee when he was here, and which of them did, which the Court is very

inquisitive after, and the King hath wrote the Governor to know the truth of the report.

(**253**)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 31. No. 3538	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	D. S. M. 9 January 1670/1.

(EXTRACT)

The fortification [of Bombay] goes on in an hopefull manner; when it is finished wee doubt not to become more considerable to our neighbours then wee are at present. In the interim wee have not thought it convenient to undertake those other workes of dockes, cranes, wharfes, &ca., nor lining out the grounds for the citty, nor draining the overflowen lands, for they are workes of time and charge and not of such absolute necessity at presnt as the fortification is for our neighbours on the Maine, **the Mogull and Sevagy being in arms; and the latter having a great army near us,** reason perswades us to stand upon our guard and to hasten the fortification what wee cann possible, that it may be as well a security to our owne people as allso to such strangers who, flying the dangers of warr on the Maine, may come and shrowd themselves with us.

(D) **Bimgee Parrack** makes his humble request to you that you would please to **send out an able Printer to Bombay,** for that he hath a curiosity and earnest Inclynation to have some of the Ancient Braminy Writings in Print and for the said Printer's encouragement he is willing to allow him £50 sterling a year for three years, and allso to be at the charges of tooles and Instruments necessary for him, and in case that will not be sufficient he humbly referrs it to your Prudence to agree with the sayd Printer according as you shall see good, and promises to allow what you shall enorder, 'tis not improbable that this curiosity of his may tend to a common good, and by the industry of some searching spirrits produce discoverys out of those or other ancient manuscripts of these partes which may be usefull or at least gratefull to posterity, wee recommend his request to you and intreat your pardon for his and our boldness therein.

This is the needful account of your affairs in Surat to the 7th of this month when your servant Gerald Aungier was in a readiness to embark himselfe with the assistance of some of his Councell for the Island Bombay, the shipps being all laden but the Governour and Shawbunder of the Towne having notice of his intention sent a message to him by the cheife Broker that if he vallued the honour of the nation or the Company's interest he

would desist from his voyadge at present, for that the King would take it very ill should he forsake the Port in this conjuncture and proabbly recall all our priviledges, besides that some enemies of ours and particularly the Vocknovise (to whome we gave noe Present last yeare by reason of severall abuses he had offered us) had informed the King that Wee had made a League with Sevagy and assisted him in burning the Towne which false suggestion would be beleeved at Court if the President went to Bombay; Sevagy's Country being so neare it, and 'twas to be feared the King would very much resent it, wherefore they advised that he would neither goe or speake of going downe at present, for that it might prove of great prejudice to us, other arguments they used touching the distrubance and obstruction which our business would suffer in his absence, in consideration whereof it is the Counceils advise that wee ought not to give any occasion of jealousy to this King by the Presidents departure, wherefore his journey is suspended at present and the shipps ordered to be dispeeded for Bombay from whence we have desired the Deputy Governor and Councell to give you full relation of your concernes there as well to the trade as Fortification &c., ordering them to dispeed the shipps in 48 hours at furthest.

Here is also come newse of Sevagy's army forraging within forty miles of Surat, the Towne is againe in great feare, but wee trust in God to preserve your Estate safe from danger, to his good Providance wee commend your three shipps now sent you, wishing them a safe and seasonable arrivall and prosperity to your generall trade,...

(254)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3542	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 14 January 1670-1

(EXTRACT)

Our last was by the *Berkley Castle*, coppie of which we now send, wherein we promised at the arrivall of the President and Councell to give your honours, ettas., a fuller account of the affaires of this islande, but it hath unfortunately hapned that, by the troubles lately made att Surratt by Sevagee, the President, etta., hath been forced to alter theire intentions, and we likewise have had soe sickly an islande that we cannot possibly comply with what promised.

(D) Here inclosed goes a copie of our last muster role whereby your Honrs: etc. will see how weake the Garison is manned

with English, and as for the others though wee doe not doubt but they would prove stout y[?e]nough, against an Indian enemie, yett we should be loth to trust them against Europeans, and when the Fort is fitted we cannot well be without 250 or 300 English, the place beinge more sickly then our Europian Countrys are, we hope by next ships to have a good supply of men............

(255)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3547 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 28 January 1670-1

(EXTRACT)

Trade continues still under a great obstruction and the towne Surat trembles at the name of Sevagee whose flying armys passe undisturbed through the heart of Decan (where he hath made a miserable ruine), and gives often allarums to Surat, which forceth us all to keep in a defensive posture, and puts you to the necessity of an uncomfortable charge for securing your great estate, for all your last and this years currall, quicksilver, alloin, perpetuanoes remaine unsold ; also the greatest part of your cloth and rashes are at Swally Maryne, the merchant not daring to adventure it up to Surat, and we also not daring to trust him too much at a time ; but the King's General, called Mohobett Ckaan, is come downe with a great army so far as Brampore, advancing towards Sevagy, whome we hope he will keep employed in defence of his own countrys or force him to a submission, that so your laudable traffique may againe run its course with the same life as formerly, whose prosperous successes in these and all other parts we commend to Gods good providence. [Similar complaints are made against Shivaji in O. C. Vol. 32 No. 3566, dated 7 April and F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 173, dated as late as 15 July 1671]

(256)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 February 1670/1

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour hath received certaine news from Orangabaud that Mobut Ckaune is arrived here with 40 thousand horse and that he hath brought Rajah Jessonings back from Brampoare with him, who was gone thither to raise money or sack the towne, and demanded 5 hundred thousand rupees of Doud Ckaunes sonne, the then Governor, who told him if he could procure Oranzeebs order he would pay 20 lack, elce not a pice, and immediately went [? wrote] to his father, who was hard by

the Castle Salleer, who upon the news went to his sonn's assistance, in which intervall Sevagee tooke Salleer, but is not returned to Rajagur, and Doude Ckaune is come to I[?Ju]nneer with 12000 horse. Coreambeeg hath wrote his servant there that he in a short time will come Governour to Cullian. Diller Ckaune and Mahmud Ammein, Mear Jumlees son, are likewise on their way. As yett the Prince hath not mett Mobutt Ckaune, being very jealous of trusting him, but in a few days more wee shall heare how they agree.

(257)

Letter Book, Vol. 4 p. 426	THE COMPANY TO SURAT	Dated 22 February 1670/1

(EXTRACT)

Now wee are mentioning of **Sevagee** wee thinck it very adviceable that you keep a faire correspondency as with all Princes in India, so with him being now in power*, but we would not have you correspond with him from Surratt, least it may be accompted to hold intelligence with an enemy, and so may redound to our prejudice. We hope God hath preserved you and our estate there, and that if there hath beene any greater danger then you advised, which you were not able to avoid upon the place, that you have remooved yourselves and our goods to **Bombay**, and what may be nee[d]full for securing our estates in that place in case the troubles should continue, wee leave it to you

(258)

(D) O. C. 3566	FROM SURAT COUNCIL TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	Dated 7 April 1671

(EXTRACT)

Your quicksilver sold by 51, and 52½ rupees per md : a very low price but such as the present market yields, your Currall lyes all or the greatest parte on our hands as allso your Broad cloath and Rashes should so long since, such a fatall disturbance hath these intestine warrs cast on all trade in generall the end whereof wee cannot yet foresee *Sevagy being countenanced in his rebellion by the* **Mogulls owne sonn** *and most of the eminent umbraws of the Kingdome.*

...............Even at the close hereof the Towne is allarummed with fresh newes of Sevagy's army...........

* And this you may lawfully doe from Bombay.

(259)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 105 fol. 164 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 April 1671

(EXTRACT)

The two gunns formerly mentioned, the Deputy Governor hath sold to a ffrenchman, who sold them to a fidalgo at Tannah and he sent them as wee since heare to *Sevagy*, they had them for 5 Rupees a Surrat maund and though they are very bad within yet with their powder and stone shott they may last a good while. [This letter though origninally filed with 1673 letters is incorporated here in conformity with Dr. Sen's view]

(260)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 166 (2d set) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 April 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read that soe great an army is comeing **against Sevagee.** Mobutt Ckaune is come as farr **as Nassick Trimmuck** and hath taken 4 castles : Huturnt [? Hat Gad] and Salleere are the names of two of them.

(261)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 180 (2d set) } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 May 1671

(EXTRACT)

The merchants of Brampore and those parts haveing agreed **with Savagee to pay a rupee** upon on[e] ox for the free passage, there came such a number of them to Hubely for it that it imediately rose to 12¼ per barkley, at which price it still continues.

(262)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 168 (2d set) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 May 1671

(EXTRACT)

These parts affords little newse ; only **Mobut Ckaune is arrived as farr as Trymbuck Nassur** [Nasik]. Just a top of the great hill he hath taken 5 castles; they say he hath left the Prince with but 700 horse at Orangabaud, and that he brought the Rajah along with him. This was told the Deputie Governor by a messenger of note that returned from Mobut Ckaune with letters to the Sedie of Danda, his master.

Wee returne your honours, &c., many thanks for your Surat occurrences ; wee cannot as yet learne how far Deele Ckaune and Bader Ckaune are advanced.

(263)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32 No. 3567 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 1 June 1671

(EXTRACT)

Their proceedings with Badder Cawn and Dileer Cawn.

Here [**at Surat**] hath **lately arrived** two great Umbraws ordered by the King to march towards Sevagee's country, the one **Badder Cawn** (of whom we wrott you last year), the other **Dileer Cawn** (to whom the King hath given the goverment of all this country, only Surat excepted). Their coming hath bin chargeable to the towne in presents to them as usuall ; the Dutch have bin as liberall as formerly, but the French have againe farr outvied them in their affected gallantry ; we, not judging yours or the nation's honour to consist in that vanity, resolved to make no present to either of them, only gave them a civill visitt, carrying each of them 25 rupees in gold and silver (for these great men receive no visits from a totally empty hand) ; but it seems they both resolved to be better acquainted with us ; it hapned that just before their departure you had 3 horses brought from Persia. Bader Caun in a civill way sends for them, employing the friendship of the Governour of Surat to procure them, whom it being not your interest to disoblige, we sent the 3 horses to Bader Caun who without asking our leave sent them away to his stable and withall sent 1500 Rupees (the prime cost of said horses in Persia) to the Governour of Surat to be paid us, expecting your President to come to take his leave of him and receive his sirpaw, but we were so sensible of his incivility that we resolved not to visit him or receive his sirpaw, which we knew would engage you in a greater charge, which in regard **he was turned out of his place of Ahmadabad** he could no ways recompence. The other Umbra Dilcer Caun being also in want of horses, sent for all you had in our stable and out of them chooses 4 (which were all old horses vallued in your books at 800 Rupees altogether) and much importunes your President to visit him againe; we esteemd it prudence to keep him our freind in regard many of the townes where your cloth is made ly[e] under his power, wherefore we gave him a visit, and finding that he was very desirous to have all the horses, and that he used us with great respect, and was in capacity to doe you many kindnesses, we presented him with all the four horses, which he took so kindly that at parting he gave your President a dagger sett with small rubys and emeralds, a pair of bracelett sett with rubys and another small jewell, and in lieu of

some English greyhounds, which your President presented him, he gave us a beast of game (called here a siagosh, esteemed a great rarity among the noblemen), which we keep to be sent you for his Majesty. He also gave us a writing effectually commanding all his officers in his government to preserve and protect your goods and servants, and forgave 5 per cent which he had ordered to be charged on all other goods at Nunsary Gundavee, &ca. and soe we parted with him, well satisfied, judging your present well bestowed. The dagger and other jewells your President caused to be sold for Rupees 600, which is brought to your credit unless you shall please to order it otherwise, so that we judge we are come off cheaper and with greater honour then any of our neighbours.

(264)

Letter Book. Vol. 4, pp. 460-61, 462 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 23 June 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice what you write concerning Sevagees plundring and firing Surratt, and of your actings in that time and Gods preserving you and our estates (as wee have said before), of your gratifying the seamen there and referring the Comanders to us. Wee approve of what you have done as to the seamen, and when, please God, the Comanders arive wee entend to consider what you write concerning them, and wee shall not be unmindfull of your great care and prudence in the manadgment of that affaire in order to the preservation of our estate.

Wee also take notice not only of the feare of future troubles by Sevagee but from some persons within that government, which wee doubt may ocasion your being insecure where you are, as well as to interupt comerce and trade, wherefore we recomend it to you (as wee question not but you will) to be the more carefull timely to avoid any such danger, and the more to consider how Bombay in such case may bee of use, both as to security and the better carrying of our comerce. Not that wee would have you thinck of any sudaine remoove, but in case of necessity ; and that Bombay may be the better refuge wee would have you finish the fortifications and put it in the best posture you can, which wee hope the last yeares suply will much enable you to doe, and that you may be the better enabled thereto wee intend, by our next shipping, to send you about the licke number of soldiers as wee did the last, or so many as our ships can conveniently carry, with powder guns and other ammunition as we shall judg needful.

And wee intend to send a quantity of guns to lye constantly at Bombay, to be disposed of to the natives as you shall see occasion; for wee think it noe prejudice to us that the natives jounks are furnished with guns to defend themselves agains ttheir piraticall or other enemies, wee trading in peace with them. Therefore advise us what sorte of guns will be most suiteable.

*   *   *

Wee observe what you write concerning your discourses with Sevagie or his instruments, about sattisfaction **for our losses at Rajapore,** and resetling of a trade there. Wee hope you have proceeded in a further treaty with him in order to the accomplishment thereof. If not done before the receipt hereof wee desire that in such a way as you shall thinck most convenient you further treate with him, in order to sattisfaction and resetling of a factory there; for a setlement there would be convenient for us in some other respects as well as for trade in the comoditie it affords, and being he doth so earnestly invite wee hope it may bee with security, espetially if you can obteyne sattisfaction for what hath bin formerly taken from us.

(265)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, pp. 184–6 (2d set)	BOMBAY TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 12 July 1671

[Rajapore Reparations]

Wee shall not answere anything to what mentioned about Sevagee till wee heare what answere he returned to a former letter sent him by the Deputie Governor, which when received wee shall send a copy of both the letters, and then shall proceed according to your instructions, only wee desire to know whither it be expected that Sevagee should make good the kings of Decans, Rustum Jemahs and Timjees debts, they being entered in the accountt sent us; as for what the **Rajapore merchants** owes, without doubt Sevagee will force them pay it.

*   *   *

Wee have of late had severall robberies committed on this island, notwithstanding when convicted they are not only severly punished but alsoe loose one and both their ears in the pillory, yet they take noe warning, whereas if one or two of the notoriests were hanged for example sake without doubt it would be a great terifying to the rest; they have of late so farr presumed that a few days since 8 of them hired a Coolys boate of Bombay and

went over to the main to a towne of Sevagees, w[h]ere they plundered a Bramans house, and cut of a gurle ['s ears] for her jewells sake; 4 of the said theives are in prison, the rest are fled; we shall thinke of some severe punishment to inflict on them, our power not extending to death, and the Companys laws being very remiss as to any notorious robbery.

(266)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 173 (2d set)	CHAS. JAMES TO THE PRESIDENT OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	Dated 15 July 1671

(EXTRACT)

The newse of Sevagees forces repairing some 50 miles hitherwards, whereof they say Dillil Ckaune Duan [Diwan ?] and the new Captain of the castle hath had advice, which hath put the towne these two days in great feare, whereupon Bimjee brought me to receive 4 or 5 single parcells of broad cloth back againe, pretending its through feare of said news.

(267)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105. p. 194 (2d set)	BOMBAY TO SURART	Dated 12 August 1671

(EXTRACT)

[Rajapore Reparations]

The Deputie Governour received an answere from Sevajee, a coppie of which, alsoe the Deputie Governours letter herewith sent you translated into Portuguese, by which your honour &ca. will see how he [Shivaji] slights our freindshipp. The Deputie Governour hopes that the contents of the letter he wrote Sevajee will be very satisfactory, he having taken the advise of Symon Seron [? Shyamsharan] and Ramsynna [Rama Shenvi] to the stile thereof. It was more significant [in] it's originall in Gentu then Raymsynnai (as he declares himselfe) could put it into Portuguese. Wee have nothing elce to add concerning this affaire untill wee heare further from your honour &ca.

(268)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 9	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 9 September 1671

(EXTRACT)

Since the departure of three of the ships, which was on Munday last, there is little or not[hing] happned worth your Honours &ca. knowledge, only send this express, being pressed thereunto

per Sevagees Embassador who hath bin here ever since the last [?ships] arrivall. I have ordered Ramsunay and Girder to write the contents of [our dis]course in Portuguese and Bannian, they better understanding what he s[ays]. I shall here alsoe declare the cheife subject he insists on.

[Rajapore Reparations]

He first des[ired] to know whatt wee demanded, and was answered 32,000 Pagodas, which though, as h[e said], a great summe, his Master was able to disburst it, when any thing of future benifitt might ensue. He mentioned alsoe the building of a Fort in his Country in any place bordring on us to secure a trade to the Island from the m[ain], and promised all assistance towards it; but his cheife designe is to pocure an aide against Danada Rajapore, which he confesses (to be sensible) is not to be effected of [? off hand-torn away], but if granted, his Master will contrive how it must be soe privately manadged that the Mogull will never have any occation of resenting it, and all the overtures he hath hitherto made, per whatt I can gather, were on that account.

The Embassadour haveing bin of late in disgrace with his Master for takeing a bribe for a parcell of goods bought per Mr. Ball of Sevagee, hath pitched upon the Treaty to regaine his Masters favour, which makes him very willing to farther the buisness on our side as much as he can. He is very pressing to have Ramsunay along with him, least when Sevagee should here our demands and have noe hopes of our assistance the Treaty should be broke off. He will stay till the returne of the cossid, till when allsoe I shall expect your Honour &ca. order how farther to proceed in this buisness, and desire if Ramsunay be sent, you will send him instructions from thence. An engineer, morter peece, granados and a great gun of [*sic*, or] two are the assistance he expects, which he thinks may be privately conveyed to him; what is done he expects should be quickly resolved on, for when the Mogull comes downe he shall have other irons in the fire. This was the subject of our discourse and noe more, which I promised him to write, and soe have done it.

(269)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32 No. 3578	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 20 September 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to hear of your Honours, &ca. just discontents, occasioned by the insolencys of the Moors there; the ill

and unsettled government of this country we think will never want ministring occasion of keeping our cares and fears active here, for there hath broke out a rebellion some few days since never thought of before; Rustum Jemmah, who formerly was Lord of these townes hereabout, being dispossessed of them by the King for his trayterous complyance with Sevagy in delivering up one of the Kings castles unto him, presuming upon his favour and the great alliance he hath among the nobillity of this country, hath taken up arms, hoping to effect that by force, which hitherto he could not doe by the intercession of all his freinds, that is, to be restored to his former estate; he hath so well plyed his time that being assisted underhand by Sevagees forces, he hath already seized on as much country as amounts to upwards of three hundred thousand Pagodas yearly rent; he hath likewise plundered Raybagg and burnt part of it, so that its thought, what with that it hath suffered formerly by Sevagee and this now, it is utterly ruined and will not for long time be able to hold up its head againe. The merchants of Hottanee [Athanee] and other townes are all fled to remoter places, and they of Hubely conveigh away their goods as fast as they can, fearing the contageon will spread as farr as them, so that in those parts all things are in great confusion. The King hath sent an army against him, but his freinds are so powerfull that it advances but slowly; in the meane time they are making his peace with the King, and its thought will at length frighten him to a complyance and restoration of what country he formerly enjoyed or its vallew; and the poor merchants that have bin robbed and undone by this Court cheat must expect no manner of satisfaction but endure it patiently, anything of that nature being contrary either to their religion or at least their practice.

(270)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32 No. 3579	CAESAR CHAMBERLAIN'S ANSWERS TO THE AUDITOR'S OBJECTIONS	Dated Carwar 20 September 1671

(EXTRACT)

It is required that a coppy of the grant made by Rusfum Jemmah at Mr. Master and Mr. Gyffards visiting him be sent home by the first shiping, but I find noe such paper among those I have concerning this factory and therefore suppose there was

none such given, only orders to his Governors acquainting them what he had granted and requireing their obedience in conformity thereto; the 108 Pagodas he enordered the Company out of the Customes in consideration of what forced from the factory by Sevagy had undoubtedly been allowed had any customes been due (whilst the country was his) after the making said grant, for notwithstanding in said journall it appeares as if the amount of the customes had been paid Abdoll Rassocke after the time of said grant (there being no account interest kept in this factory and therefore not soe great regard had in entering the very time of receipt or payment of moneys), yet I question not (though it being soe long since that I cannot, positively affirme it) but that the money was made good to Abdoll Rassocke long before that grant was made by Rustum Jemmah, for the customes being due at sending the goods up the country, and the raines here begining about the 20th of May, soe that at farthest they must all have been sent away before that time, it seemes to me (according to the experience I have since had here) very improbable the Governor Abdell Rassock should stay for his money till the October following, they being ever soe needy, that it is seldom or never that they have not received their money before the customes are due, which makes me conclude Abdoll Rassock had noe money paid him on account customes after the grant made by Rustum Jemmah except the Pagodas 4 : 38 : ½ jetts brought to account in next yeares bookes for custome of 16 : Candy lead that remained here in Carwarr and was not sent up the other yeare with the rest, and why that was not allowed. Mr. Gyffard can better satisfy your Honour &ca. than I, though I suppose the Governor might be indebted for some small matters which was repayed with that, and therefore not deducted out of the 108 Pagodas. After this wee had noe custome due, the factory being withdrawne to Surat, and at our settleing here againe the Government was quite altered, Rustum Jemmah being both dispossessed of this country and his other estate haveing fallen under the displeasure of the King for his trayterous complyance with Sevagy, soe that Mr. Taylor saw it was in vaine to motion anything of the payment of that money, yet agreed with the Governor then in being for the customes in conformity to what Rustum Jemmah had granted, that is 1½ per cent, we formerly paying 2 per cent till Mr. Masters and Mr. Gyffard procured the abatement of a ¼ part of it at their visiting him, but he being now quite undone the money ha[ve] gave upon the customes is past recovery.

(271)

O. Correspondence Vol. 22, No. 3585

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY MR. Stephen Ustick IN HIS Treaty WITH SEVAGEE

Dated Surat 25 Sept. 1671

(EXTRACT)

[Rajapore Reparations]

The confidence wee have of your prudence encourageth us to recommend this affaire to your maunagement wherein you must employ your best care and caution, for you are to treat with Sevagee, one of the most polliticke princes of these easterne parts, and for your better direction wee thinke good to give you these following rules.

At your first address there is noe doubt but he will receive you with all demonstrations of an outward friendship, when you must give him to understand that you are sent by the Governor and Councell of Bombay to treat with him and declare the just demands of the Honble. Company, which, if he shall thinke good to grant, he may assure himselfe of all such offices of a friendly correspondence from us as he can in reason expect. If he asks what our demands are you may say wee aske but two things, to witt, an honourable satisfaction for the losses and injuries wee have formerly suffered, and security for the future that such violence and illegall attempts shall never be put upon us.

As to the former, in case he asks what satisfaction wee require, you must tell him that the amount of our losse is 32000 Pagothaes, of which you may shew him the particulers if he desire it giveing him an account as to the resonableness of every one of them ; wee beleive he will scruple against many of them and will be hardly perswaded to pay soe great a summe, but you must urge that he hath already given full satisfaction to all others who suffered at the same time with us, and if he should deny it to us it would argue the little esteeme he beares of us or the small desire he hath of our friendship ; for encourageing him the more to tearmes of a resonable accomodation, you must intance to him the great advantages which the Port of Suratt and many inland cytys of Hindustan, the ports of Carwar, Biliapatan and Callecut and others have received by the English Companys trade, and consequently the vast loss which his ports of Rajapore, &ca. have suffered for want thereof. You must alsoe urge the riches and power of the Honble. Company as alsoe

the exact justice and integrety of their dealing, esteem'd and honoured by all nations with whom they commerce. To these you may add their remarckable wisdome and moderation, manifest in this to all the world that notwithstanding they had many oppertunities and sufficient power to revenge themselves of the injuries received, by seising of the shipps and subjects belonging to the said Sevagee whereby they might have paid themselves to the full with advantage whatsoever damage they have received, yet they have hitherto forborne repaireing themselves in this nature, out of hopes that Sevagee would at length consider his owne advantage, and of himselfe without force propose tearmes of peace, which seeing he hath thought good at last to resolve on, the Governor and Councell are willing to deferr those orders which they have received for endeavouring restitution of their injuries susteyned, till they understand what course Sevagee will take to give them satisfaction : for the effecting whereof the more speedily you must order Ramsinay to certifie him in plaine tearmes that untill restitution be made the English will never settle at Rajapore, and that you have positive order to end and determine that affaire before you can heare or treat of any other particuler with him.

After these and such like arguments have been deliberately and calmely debated 'tis probable you may come to some issue ; if you find him to scruple the paiment of soe great a summe, you may order Ramsinay privately to demand how much he is willing to allow, and which way he intends to pay it, whether all in money, or part in money and part in the customes (which soe soone as you understand, you must send advise thereof with all speed possible to the Deputy Governor and Councell of Bombay to be transmitted to us). But that the expectation of farther order from us might not put a demur to the Treaty with him wee thinke good to let you know that if you can bring him to allow [blank] Pagothaes, wee should be content, provided it be paid in ready money or in some other effectuall manner, wherein wee cannot give any positive direction since wee know not what he will propound.

As to the second part, to wit, security for our future trade in case wee seise at Rajapore, you must demand what course he will take ; wee herewith send you certaine articles, which after you are agreed as to the matter of satisfaction you may propose, but not till that be concluded on.

'Tis probable that Sevagee will demand of you that wee should assist him against Danda Rajapore, with men, gunns, morterpeeces and amunition.

To this you must answer that as to matter of engageing with or assisting him in his warrs, he cannot with reason expect it from us, who are merchants and have a great estate of the Honble. Company's and a vast trade in all his dominions; but you may give him this assurance in generall that when a firme peace is concluded with him he need not want anything that England affords, and in this you must be carefull that you doe not positively promise nor positively deney him any thing, but onely in generall tearmes you may promise him the same advantages with the Mogull and other Princes with whome wee traffique enjoy from us

(272)

(8) F. R Surat Vol 106, Fol 11	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 26 Sept. 1671

(EXTRACT)

Haveing yours conveyance per Mr. Symons wee shall answer to the two last of yours one of the 6th and 11th instant. Wee take notice what your Honour &a write as to our demands on Sevagee all which hath bin discoursed to his embassador in the manner that wee have neither given him hopes that wee are easily satisfied nor given him cause to think that wee may not be brought to hear of any reasonable treatys the same of 32000 Pagoths principle with the intrest of 1 p c. per month for soe many years as that hath bin due at first startle[d] his embassador, but he tooke it downe in writing and promised to acquaint [his] master therewith and referred us to his [?own] returne back againe which he hoped woul[d] be in 15 or 20 dayes, he being gone to his master upon a late order [iss]ued from him contrary to his former intentions or expectations.

(273)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p 1	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 30 September 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee conclude it reasonable in regard you advise us that Sevagy hath sent over an Eddy to treat with you, that he be used with the same respect, and to that purpose, as also for the more speedy concluding the accomodation between him and us, wee think good that Mr. Stephen Ustick and Ram Suny be sent over

to him to make knowne our demands and urge the justness thereof, endeavouring by all meanes possible to bring him to some result as to what satisfaction he will give for the losses susteined by his plundering Rajapore, and the manner how it shall be paid, letting him know if he gives us such encouragement that wee againe setle in his Port he may obtaine from us those advantages that other nations doe in whose ports we trade; but we would not positively have them promise him those Granadoes, Morter pieces and ammunition he desires, nor absolutely deny him, in regard wee doe not think itt convenient to help him against Danda Rajapore, which place, if it were in his possession, would proove a great annoyance to the port of Bombay; and on the other side, our denyall is not consistent at present with our interest, in respect wee beleive the keeping in suspence will bring him to a speedier conclusion of the treaty, hopeing thereby to be furnished with thos things he desires; therefore they must use such arguments as may perswade him to come to a speedy accomodation with us, which [is] the cheife intent of our sending them over....

Wee had almost forgott to advise that a convenient present be sent to Sevagy by Mr. Ustick and also that he sett out in a handsome equepage befitting the Companies Honour, which wee leave you to performe as you shall see fitting.

(274)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 22	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 13 October 1671

(EXTRACT)

One thing is necessary to incert here as to Leiut. Ustick's going to Sevagee, whose journey wee conclude necessary to detard till hear once againe from Sevagee, his Embassador haveing wrote Remsinai that he will be here in 5 or 6 dayes and then they may both goe together, by which time also wee may be furnished with a present from Surratt befitting a person of Sevagees quallity, there being nothing procurable here for such designe, and the Honble. Company have nothing but course cloth and sword blades in theire warehouse.

(275)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, pp. 25-27	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 23. October 1671

(EXTRACT)

There are 4 reasons that as yet wee have not dispeeded Capt. Ustick. The first is his owne indisposition; the second, wee

cannot at present learne where Sevagee is; the third, wee are informed his Embassador is come as farr as Chawle towards us; and the 4th is, wee have not anything fitting to present him withall here, therefore desire wee may be furnished with a befitting present from you, by which time wee hope all the other obstacles will be remooved.

* * * *

Wee cannot learne at present that Sevagee is makeing any great preparations at sea, only a small fleet against Danda, neither his army yet in field, soe that those alarmes (wee presume) arise from the old proverb, a burnt child dreads the fire. Wee shall be very inquisitive after him, and advise from time to time what wee hear.

x * * *

Rustum Jemmah hath per Sevagees assistance rob'd Raybag and is in open rebellion as wee suppose our friends at Carwarr have advised you.

The Sedy of Danda hath burnt Pull and other great townes of Sevagees in sight of us....Sevagees last fleet arrived here two dayes since from Debull There Commander in Cheife assures us of noe other great preparations at sea, and that his Master was at present in his great castle Rayaree.

(276)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 55	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 26 October 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee desire your honour, &c., would oblidge the Captains to change some men with us, wee having severall not fitting to carry a muskett yett are able to hall a roape. The Prince is expected with his army every day in Cullian, and its beleived the Prince and Sevagee hath broken of there corrispondence. Wee heare Moobutt Ckaune is made Generall against Sevagee.

(277)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 30	THE FACTORS AT KARWAR TO THE COUNCIL AT SURAT	Dated 31 Oct. 1671

(EXTRACT)

The troubles that wee advised of per the *Charles* are, thanks be to God, blowne over againe, the Kings forces comeing to a battalia with the rebells, utterly routed and dispersed them soe

that they have never made head since, but our fears of them made us hasten our goods downe soe soone, and the rains this year falling very late wee fear hath dam[a]iged some of our cloth, but wee have put all as wee suspect out to washing, soe that as yet wee know not what the damage will be. The castle at Mirjee still holds out in little better then rebellion, the Governour being not able as yet to bring them under.

(278)

F. R. Miscel. Vol. 2, p. 118	CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE	1 November 1671

(EXTRACT)

Piscash for Savagee.

The following piscash was concluded necessary to be presented Sevagee when a conclusion of the Treaty should be made with him, vizt.,

2	Pieces scarlett.		Tweezers.
5	Long swords.	6	Rich pamarins.
2	Looking glasses.	6	Ditto ordinary.

(279)

F. R Miscel. Vol. 2, pp. 158–159	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 7 Nov. 1671

[EXTRACT]

Sevagee hath made devastation in the cheifest place of its [coral] vent, &c.

* * *

Mr. Ustick deserves your recommendation and our best respects, hath hitherto acted as Secretary at Bombay, but now (according to your order) Lieutenant to Captain Shaxton's Company at 4s. per day. Have now employed him to mannage the Treaty with Sevagee, and deserves encouragement, which will not be ill bestowed.

(280)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32, No. 3594	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 7 Nov. 1671

(EXTRACT)

The greatest discouragement to the merchants is the evill condition of the times and the lamentable devastation which Sevagys armys have made in the places where its cheifest vent lye , inso-

much that the dealers therein are cautious of adventuring on too large a parcell [of coral], so that there will be a necessity of retayling it as well as wee cann.

Wee are entred on a treaty with Sevagy who invites us to seatle at Rajapore. By these shipps wee hope to render you a good account of your debt and our transactions with him.

(281)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 87, p. 4	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine, 7 November 1671

(EXTRACT)

According to your desires we have by the *London* sent you a present for Sevagy of considerable vallue, perticulers whereof are expressed in invoyce. So much as you thinke good thereof you may send with Mr Ustick ; the rest reserve with you But our opinions are that it is not fitting to give any present to him untill a finall determination of the bussiness with him be made, least after he hath received it it should not be concluded, which would be a dead loss to the Company and dishonour also.

Being sensible that Lieut. Ustick cannot well supply and performe both offices of Lieutenant and Secretary we have thought good to ease him of his Secretarys place, by enordering Mr. George Willcox to repaire to you on the *London* to succeed him in that charge ; he is a person well qualified for it, and one whome we doubt not will deserve your respect and kindness.

(282)

O Correspondence Vol. 32, No 3589	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 8 November 1671

(EXTRACT)

This goes by our scrivan Ram Sinay whome we have sent by the pressing oppertunity of Sevagees Embassador, who is returned with orders from his master to treate with the President and Councell and was very earnest to goe to Surat in compliance with said order, proffering to goe as a private man or Fuickeer rather then not goe att all; but wee have at last perswaded him to stay the returne of Ram Sinay, who is made acquainted by him with what his master expects, whereby your Honr. &ca. will find the cheifest designe of makeing peace with us, is in hopes of an underhand assistance against Danda Rajapoar, and till something as to that is graunted, he will not pay a peniy ;

we doubt not but Ram Sinay will give your Honr. &ca. soe much satisfaction as to gaine an approvall of his coming, for he hath severall dayes discourse with the Embassador by our order, we not being able to doe it oursolves, wanting a linguisht, and the Deputy Governor is sick; if your Honr. &ca. approve of spareing Sevagee 3 or 4 great guns he sayes he will find Portugues that shall buy them of us as if for their owne use, and soe our name not brought in question.

Girder informes us that the place on the maine (he proffers us over against this porte) would be of great proffit for the Company, for they may have all sorts of Decan goods that way, paying easie customes; and if we did buy for one yeare all sorts of commodities that were for our turne, though we paid something dearer than in other factories, it would be a meanes of drawing downe a greate trade to those parts in a small time. We need not add anything more as to this business but reffer you to Ram Sinay, who wee desire you to returne with speede that soe Lieut. Ustick and he may returne with Sevagees Embassador for Raire.

Sevagee is soe sencible of our want of wood that he feares not the seizure of salte vessells or breakinge with him as some of his offecers have hinted by way of discourse to the Deputy Governor. This Embassador hath brought with him 20 bales of severall sorts of cloth whose musters we herewith send, as alsoe their prices. We want more rattans and are alsoe much out of cash.

(283)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, pp. 7-9	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Surat 30 Nov. 1671

(EXTRACT)

Ram Sinay brought us your letter of the 8th currant, and hath in private discoursed with us what Sevagee, by the messenger last sent, proposes to us by way of accommodation and what he demands from us in order to the supply of his warrs against Danda Rajapore, in both which wee find soe great subtillity, selfe [? Selfish] pollicy and unsecure inconstancy on his part, and soe great difficultys and apparent hazard on the Companies to deale with him on these tearmes, that wee begin to dispare of bringing the business to any isue in the way it is now carried, and it was put to the Question whether wee should proceed on a further treaty with him or no. But for that it might not be laid to our charge that wee have fayled on our side wee thinke good to continue our

order for Mr. Ustick to proceed with Ram Sinay, and doe confirme our former resolution, that till the matter of satisfaction for the Company and nations former losses be first determined, wee cannot with Honour or safety consede to any thing which he proposeth, for that is the ground worke on which wee must build our future correspondence with him, which if he will not yeild unto, all treatys with him, are in vaine, and from this judgement wee may not recede without apparent prejudice to our Masters interest and our owne reputation.

Wee observe you are under a mistake in two things, first in overweening and putting too great a vallue on the proffer which he makes of a place on the maine where he flatters you with a permission to build a castle for the security of our trade. Itt appeares to us a polliticke cheat, to defeat us totally of all hopes of further satisfaction for our past losses. You seeme to us (building on Girders opinion) to be fond of this place as what may tend to the Companies future profitt. Wee, soe farr as wee yett can apprehend thereof are of a contrary opinion, judgeing that it may rather eclipse then advantage the growth of the Island Bombay for us to settle on any place on the Maine soe neare itt, for the trade will certainely be all carried thither, whereas otherwise it will be brought to the Island Besides wee can noe way admitt of putting the Company to the charge of building a Fort or house there, for the constant expence thereof will be insupportable and render all goods that shall be very deare. However, though the advantages thereof may appeare in tyme, yett it is not prudence in us at this Conjuncture to lett him know wee have occasion of any of his ports, but rather, as wee have done hitherto soe many yeares, that wee shall, by Gods good providence, continue still to live without him.

The second mistake that you are in appeares in your undervallueing our owne conditions as to wood. Sevagees officers have, it seems, in notable pollicy, given the Deputy Governour to understand our great want thereof, but the Deputy Governour might have answered that wood growes in other places adjacent as well as in his Countrey, from whence the Island may be supplyed, though with a little more charge, and that Sevagees vessells would serve very well to bring it to us. In fine, as wee before mentioned you have to deale with the most pollitique people of all these parts who make a notable observation of the least things which may accidentally passe from you in discourse which may turne to their advantage and therefore you must be very wary of what passes

in talke from you that may tend to the weakning of our cause or lessening our reputation; and this caution wee doe more especially recommend to Mr. Ustick, who will be often engaged in discourse with Sevagee and his people touching these and other matters, and therefore wee advise him to apply such answers as may most preserve our Creditt and not give Sevagee occasions to undervallue us.

In our formers wee advised that the present should not be given till after you had agreed upon satisfaction for dammage, but having considered that Sevagee being a prince of an high spirrit and puft upp with his late success may understand it as an affront to him, therefore wee order that the present bee delivered him at Mr. Ustick's first appearance, which wee hope will convince him of the candour of our dealing and cause him to put a greater vallue on our Freindship. Our Instructions to Mr. Ustick are soe large that wee shall not add thereunto, but expect a good issue from his carefull performance, advising that if he finds Sevagee inclining to comply to our reasonable demands, that he endeavour to end the dispute touching satisfaction of past damages before he leave him: as alsoe to procure his generall Cole or Phirmand for us to trade with freedome and security in all the ports of his Country and inland cittyes whatsoever, paying 2 per cent custome, and further, wee would have him labour to gett certaine Articles to be signed by him which wee herewith send you, which are confirmed to us by all the princes in whose ports wee trade. But if he finds that he aimes at his owne peculier supplys without intention either to make us satifaction or to graunt a liberty of trade, then wee desire he would take his leave civilly of him and so returne to Bombay and give us an account of his proceedings; notwithstanding what passes, wee desire you to continue a faire understanding outwardly with him....

Wee have seen the musters which Ram Sunay hath brought upp belonging to Sevagees Envoy, which are prize goods of Surrat, to witt Cuttanees, Romalls, &ca. no ways proper for the Company to deale in, but in regard wee presume Sevagy hath no ready money to spare, if he will pay us in those goods what shall be agreed on to be due for satisfaction of our former losses, wee thinke good that Mr. Ustick accept thereof, taking care that they be not overratted, but cheap and good in their kind, wherein it is necessary that he have some Banjan [Bania] to assist him.
[O. Correspondence vol. 32 No. 3688]

(284)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, p. 56 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15 Dece. 1671

(EXTRACT)

Yours per the Hoy per Ramsenweo wee have received, and take notice what your Honours, &ca., resolutions are as to the Treaty with Sevagee, and shall proceed according to the orders therein; but Sevagees Embassador haveing brought 600 Rupees worth of cloth of severall sorts, which he pretended he did only doe to continew the Treaty, his Master haveing, as he saith, then resolved to send him noe more if he had not found out this contrivance, and that wee will not take them off his hands at his owne price doth very much anger him, and he deneys to goe with Leiut. Ustick; moreover, he tells us that his Master was gone his progress and now not easily to be found or treated with, and wee, though wee have enquired, cannot as yet learne his present residency, which hath forced us to detard the dispatching of the Leiut. till wee can receive an answer from him, haveing wrot to him our intentions of sending an Embassador to treat with him according to his former desire. It may probably be that per this accident Leiut. Ustick may not set out till an answer may be returned to this; if soe, then wee desire to know wheather your Hour, &ca., would have us deteyne the Leiut. till the Embassadors departure or noe. When Sevagees Embassador hinted our want of wood he had his answer how and were it might be fetched; as to the place profferred on the maine wee shall neither argue for or against it. but referr it to your better judgment.

Leiut. Ustick, when he goes, shall be furnished with a handsome present for the Rajay out of those particulers sent downe per the *London*; wee have accequainted him with what farther advice in your letter.

(285)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 14 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 January 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 15th passed month wee received the 27th Ditto and therein take notice that Sevagys Embassador seemes to be much concernd that you will not take of his hands those 6000 rupees worth of goods that he brought allong with him to dispose of; they being not commoditys proper for the Honble. Companies use wee cannot answer the buying of them, and therefore you did well, notwithstanding his anger, to refuse them. If the Em-

bassador absolutely denys to proceed allong with Mr. **Ustick, lett him goe without him** when you shall be certainly assured that **Sevagy is returnd from his progress and has took up his residence in some one of his castles.**

(**286**)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 87, p. 16 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine 13 January 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

This King having sent downe some force with this new Governor Ghasty Khann for the guard of the port, and there being att present no noise of Sevagees armyes comeing neare us, we have thought good to send downe on these ships Serjeant Thorpe together with souldiers, keeping only one file of musketeers, which also we shall send downe when we judge our selves tottally secure from all danger.

(**287**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 62 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 Jan. 1672

(EXTRACT)

Lieut. Ustick proceeds **on Monday morning** and the Ambassador is at length satisfied, we having lent him 1500 Rups. upon his goods payable at 40 months time; we the rather did this by reason Ramsonwee told us the President approved of it, upon his mentioning it. Sevagee is at Marr[Mahad], a place not above 2 [50?] miles off of Chout[?]], **agathering together his Army** from all parts, even as far as from Coddall Vinguza [Vengurla ?] &c., the reason whereof, as its reported is that Dillur Cka, with a flying army, has taken Punа [Poona] Chauckne, a place, the Deputy Govr. saith, of great concern and in a very large plain, in the heart of all Sevagees upper country. He spared none above 9 years of age. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 9]

(**288**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 64 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Jan. 1672

(EXTRACT)

We wrote your Hon. &c. in our last that Lieut. Ustick should set forth on the Monday following but the day before we received advice from Sevagee he should not set out till he wrote for him, **he being now otherwise employed**, having drained all his castles to raise a powerful army to try if he can remove Diller Cka, Bädur Cka, and Mobut Cka **out of Prima** ["Puna" in Factory Records Surat, Vol. 106] [Poona] Chaukna which they have taken,

having killed one Curtage Goodier [**Kadtoji Gujar**] his Lieut. General, and put all to fire and sword, is also credibly reported that Fazell Abdall Cka and Cowis Cka are coming against him at ['from' in Factory Records Surat Vol. 106] Deccan, if so, it will go hard with him, **Fazell Cka**, being not only a good soldier, but his inveterate enemy, Sevagee and [?as] your Honr. &c know, having killed his father several years since. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 12]

(289)

F. R. Miscellaneous Vol. 2. p. 121 } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 25 Jan. 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

A hott allarme of Savagees neer approach to this citty occasions the Councells meeting this day, when it was resolved for the defence of the Honorable Company's House to entertayne 20 Peons and 10 Laskarrs, and also to enorder Mr. Grigby, if hee see occasion, to keep 10 Peons at the Marine.

(290)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 19 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Jan. 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13th present came to hand the 23d ditto, and therein take notice of what you write concerning Sevagys gathering together all his forces. Wee have been for these 4 dayes very **hottly allarumd** by the arrivall of some **forces of his att B[R?]amnagur** which continue there still and are not removed, and tis not knowne whither they are designed, but this Governor and the whole towne are very apprehensive of danger. Allthough wee thinke he intends no harme to us, yett in prudence wee have thought good to prepare for him in the best manner wee cann, and allthough we be not over well manned, yett we doubt not but to come off as well as our neighbours.

One thing we much want, which is a drumm and a man that knowes how to beat, which wee would have you send us up per first Shibar or other good conveighance ; lett the man that comes up know how to mend a drumm likewise on occasion ; a drumm wee find is a great disheartning to these people, and therefore wee desire itt may bee sent us up as afforesaid per first opportunity that presents.

(291)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32, No. 3624 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 3 Feb. 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Your President had prepared himselfe to take his passage on the *Advance* frigatt for Bombay, and had in a manner taken his leave of the Governor of Surratt, who was well consenting thereunto, when on a sudden newse came that **Sevagy was neare us with an army of 15000 men,** which putt the citty in a great fright and made us prepare for our defense. This new Governour allso hath bestirred himselfe more prudently then any of his predicissors, beating downe all houses without the wall which before was a shelter for the enemy, ordering strict watch at the gates to keepe in the inhabitants who were running out of the citty. He allso sent a civill messadge to your President desiring that he would lay aside the thought of going to Bombay at present, for that he could not answer his departure as things now stand, nor would it be well taken by the King. His argument being reasonable your President thought good to condiscend thereunto, and the rather for that you have a considerable estate under our charge which he cannott leave in danger...(D) and for that it hath unfortunately happened that for two years together your **President hath been hindered from going** to Bombay to his owne trouble, and no small detriment to your Island, wee have thought it our dutyes upon serious consideration of your affaires, to offerr you our humble advice that it seems now consistent with your interest, to settle your Chief Governement on your owne Island Bombay. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5 p. 1]

(292)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 69 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Feb. 1672

The other is only to deliver [*sic*, desire] a drum and drummer may be sent up, which may be done by first conveyance tho' hope you will have but little or no occasion of it, **Sevagee having his hands full here.**

We are in daily expectation here of his Honr. and hope that neither the Governors unwillingness nor the fear of Sevagees armys approaching Suratt will detain him. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 14]

(293)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, pp. 21–22 } MATTHEW GRAY TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine 15 February 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

The President being called home early this morning by a strong alarme from Surratt for the guard of the Honble. Companies house and estate, hee left with me the copie of your generall letter of the 5th currant...Although you have newes of Sevagy having his hands full att home, yet he stretcheth forth his armes abroad, and as great a force in this Kings teritorys as he hath aboute him. He hath beaten off the forces Delleell Ckawne left to beseldg Salleer, and hath reinforct it with men and provisions. He hath fought a battaile, slaine Bulloll Ckawne, and hath now prisoners in Saleer about 30 Principall Officers of the Army, and hath of a certaine taken Mooleer, and having that pass, he may be att Surratt when he please; and the newes we received att midnight assures his army was [with] in 25 miles of the citty, which we have reason to give creditt to when the Governour hath licensed the Marchants to provide for their families and secure their estates, which before he would not permitt to goe out of the gates.

These continuall alarms have still prevented his Honour visiting you, for while affaires are in this posture we have concluded in Councill he cannott leave the place without great prejudice to the Companies affaires and dishonour to the nation; and yet it is resolved, and God willing he will be with you before the raines, to settle the affaires of the Island.

(294)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 70 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 February 1672

(EXTRACT)

We must refer your Honr. &c., (as to a large account of the Hoighs taking) till we speak with Mr. Spary [sic? Geary], who (with those that were in her) was kept prisoner by Sevagees Governors, till their masters orders came for their delivery, who are since all come up but Spary, who being desperately ill, could not come over land, but is daily expected. Since our last (just before we dispatched the 2 sloops) we had news that Sevagees Governors of Ragapore had redeemed the Hoigh for about 250 Pags. which caused us to alter our former result and to order Ensign Adderton lower than Rajapore, we having advice also

that those Mallabars that took her, (and the French new hoigh since), lay flying off and on to the Northward of the port; on the boats we sent down Ramsonwees brother to treat with the Governor and redeem the Hoigh and lading, agreeing for each by itself to prevent after disputes; in 7 or 8 days more we expect them back; when they return we shall give your Hon. &c. an account of their success. (Wee shall follow your orders as to the mallabarrs and thanke your Hon. &c. for)* The encouragement you promise any that shall take any of them.

This place affords no news at present, only Sevagee having put fresh provisions, amunition and men into Saleer Moleer is returned with his Army, which I suppose was the same that alarum'd Suratt. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sec. 1 pp. 15-16]

(295)

F. R. Miscellaneous Vol. 2, p. 138 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { 22 February 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee by an Envoy desired that an Ambassadour might be sent from hence to **treat with him about the losses at Rajapore.** The President, upon application formerly to him, ordered about 700 Rupees to be provided for a present for him and Mr. Stephen Ustick to proceed as Ambassadour, and that the value of 600 rupees should be sent to him as a present and 150 rupees amongst his officers and servants, according to the discression of Mr. Ustick, and that 10 Bandarins should wait on him as his guard, with 2 Englishmen and a couple of horses and cooleys for his Pallanqueen, and 200 rupees in money.

(296)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 23 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 March 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Weo wish Leiutenant Ustick good success in his journy and **treaty with Sevagy**, and would have his going kept **as private as possible**, and give it out that he is to treat about nothing but the recovery of our losses received att Rajapore and the redemption of the hoigh, that no jealousy may possess this Kings ministers to our prejudice.

* Note—Insertion from Vol. 106.

(297)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1 p. 17 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 March 1672

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ustick sets forward with Sevagees Ambassadors tomorrow ; the charges of the present and his expences we compute will amount to 1000 Rups. ; by our next we shall send you a list of our presents.

Our two boats are not returned, but we have received letters from Adderston wherein he gives us an account that he hath fought and beaten several and killed them, many men which dropped overboard after shot, and that to escape him they flung their goods overboard, 7 large prows of 120 or 100 men apiece did not dare to stand him ; off of Coapes Bay he took one about 70 tuns laden, which the **Rajapores Governor** demanded as taken in his port, but being divided at last came to an agreement to deliver Hoigh and goods in lieu thereof, which Adderton acquainted us with, and we consented to, but he has since informed us that the said Governor had taken the Hoigh down to alter her and that she was quite spoiled, and the goods by him embezzled so we have ordered him to bring the prize up; when they arrived [*Sic?* are arrived] we shall give your honour an account of her and lading. Savagee we hear is at Recir [?Rairee] , Diller Cka. has, as Savagees Embassador informs us at least 60000 horse and that his master durst not meddle with, him ; we cannot hear the **news of Moolier** confirmed, tho' said Embassador came from Culleen the other day.

(298)

(S)F. R. Surat Vol. 106, Fols. 73-74 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 March 1672

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that still your honour &a are earnest for to build some houses for accomodacion of the Companys servants, as also strangers; but **Sevagee being abuilding** and giveing great wages, hath tempted severall of our workmen to run away soe that wee cannot spare any worke-men; espetially because if wee build not up the two walls of what part of the Ditch is already digged it will in the raines all fall in, to now small trouble and cha[r]ges ; Ramsenwee hath 11 or 12 very handsome shops in the Bazar and the Moody a very large tyled house with severall roomes ; which on occation are procurable and are alsoe commodious and in the raines wee may gett all things ready to build in

7 ber : [September] besides Sevagee haveing generally a great army up and downe Callian, it would be necessary to finish our ffront curtaine speedily which at present is very low ; and there is now doubt but as success may make him presumptious ; soe our ffort is a great eyesore to him ; and Lieut Ustick went the 10 instant ; here inclosed goes copy of his preasent ; the person that came from Sevagee declared himselfe alwayes an embassador ; but none wee suppose can thinke that Lieut. Ustick goes for any thing elce than to demand satisfaction ;...

P. S. The paper before menconed wherein is exprest perticulers of the present sent to Sevagee being mislaid cannot goe per this conveyance. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 pp. 18–19]

(299)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 75	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 26 March 1672

(EXTRACT)

Ensign Adderston is at last arrived with our 2 sloops and his prize, all of our men being in good health. The vessel is new and about 70 tons and 80 men, but of them only 29 came ashore, some being killed and the rest being gone went ashore with their Norrado [Noquedah] before the fight. She had in her about 70 candy of cokernutts [coconuts] meat, and 100 candy of beettle nutts, 1 candy of caire, 3½ candy of rice and 125 pounds weight of Cassia Lignum, her men, arms, and shape shows her to be a Man of War, but being laded they pretend her a merchant man, and it is very [blank] with them to carry goods into any of the Deccan ports, which when sold to turn pirates. She was in company of a great pirate and fought our two sloops near Dunda Rajapore about a week before she was taken, which we found out by a Muskett bullet taken out of an old wound by our Surgeon and afterwards confest by her men ; she belongs to Ballasore but cannot find her owners that set her out, the prisoners being all in several stories, but suppose she may belong to the great pirate old Bagrants grandchild he dweling thereabouts, having 3 towns there given him by Snepnaick the Canard Rajah who has a share in all prizes ; we desire to know what we shall do with her lading and men, the vessell sails admirable well, and will be a brave decoy next year being an excellent frigate. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1 p. 19]

(300)

O. Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3633 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 6 April 1672

Since the date of our last letter this towne hath been in often allarumms of Sevagys army which by their frequency become now less formidable, but give a destructive check to all trade; Sevagy hath had great success having gayned a notable victory over one of the Mogulls armys, which beseiged one of his Castles, and forced two Genneralls who with their armys had entred into his Countrey to retreat with shame and loss; Since which he hath wrott letters to us, the French and Dutch, as allso to all the eminent Moore and Banian merchants and to the Kings Officers, demanding great contribution from us all, which if wee refuse to pay he threatens destruction to the whole towne, and tis certaine that being now as it were master of the Field he may come when he will and doe what he please; for here is no force to resisst him.

(301)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 86 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 April 1672

(EXTRACT)

We cannot but conclude this Mallabar vessel a pirate being built in that form and so well manned, though doubt not but they will find merchants to own her; we shall keep her goods till further orders, but the Cocoa nut meat will certainly be spoiled; we cannot get a frigate at Baccein and it is dangerous building one at Cullean whils the country is in this unstable condition neither is there at present any timber to be got there, but would your Hon. enorder the building a large Shebar with a deck, and lay a deck to this Mallabar vessell, these two with the frigate building at Suratt would fight all the Mallabars that should come between this and God.

Lieut. Ustick is still at upper Choule. We expect daily to hear once more of his departure towards Sevagee; we would fain have him procure an admition, what ever came of it, for if he will not comply and the Lieut. comes back, in any time you may finde his May fleet laden with salt, which will be a vast loss to him. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, p. 21]

(302)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 30 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 April 1672

(EXTRACT)

There is a report here that Sevagee intends to build a Castle on Henry Kenry, which the Governor makes one of his argu-

ments for his not letting the President goe, pretending he will help Sevagee, which iff true, itt concerns more then the portt [of] Surratt to hinder itt, and therefore advise us if you heare of any such thing.

(303)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106 No. 94 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 May 1672

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry to read [heare] of the Governors insolence in stopping the Pr. yet are still in hopes that the ketch will bring him down; she is manned with 24 soldiers, drum, and Lieut. We cannot hear that Sevagee does intend to build a fort on Henery Kenery; if he makes any attempt so to do we shall quickly put a stop to it. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. I, p. 24]

(304)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 105 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May 1672

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday arrived Lieut. Ustick from Sevagee, who, after long and tedious attendance, had half an hours discourse with him and his Braminees to little effect, but at last proferred 5000 Pags., towards our losses and promised, if your Honr. &c. will please to settle a factory at Rajapore, to show all kindness and civility immaginable towards the factory; and this is all that could be got from him, he immediately setting forth with 10000 men one way, and Moro Pondit with as many another way, but is thought may both meet at Suratt. This we thought fitting to advise though we are very sensible it is very late in the year for him to go to that port, yet the Governor of Suratt, having so far disgusted the merchants as to cause them to make a generall complaint, tis probable, not daring to appear at Court, may by the consent of the Prince deliver the town to Sevagee. [Orme Mss. Vol, 114, Sect. 1, p. 25]

(305)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1 p. 36 } BOMBAY TO COMPANY { Dated 14 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

As to the treaty with Sevagee, we have made a fair progress in it, having sent Mr. Ustick lately to treat with him in person, by whom he was received with extraordinary respect and outward expressions of much friendship, but as to satisfaction for

further ['former' in O. C. 3649] damages, the disproportion betwixt our demands and what he pretends to have taken from us is so great, that we shall hardly come to a right understanding therein. We hope to prevail with him for some allowance, but how much we cannot assure ourselves of, his great successes having made him as high in his own thoughts as he is reputed in the eye of the world ; we are not wanting to let him know how considerable your power is and how advantageous your commerse will be to his ports, nor doth Savagee want a moment ["need a monitor" in O. C. 3649] to tell him the want we have of his wood with which your Island is supplied, and the other emoluments you will reap by having his country open to you, so that, the benefits of a ["fair" in ditto] correspondence being reciprocal, there is no doubt but we shall close in the end, and there is nothing sticks between us but ascertaining the same ['sum' in Ditts] to be agreed upon for satisfaction and the manner how it is to be paid, concorning which we hope to give your Hon. a more full account in our next.

(306)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol 106, Fol. 113 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { 19 June 1672

I have certaine intelligence now that Sevagyees army under the command of more [Moro] Pundit hath made some disturbance in the Portugall country soe much as to cause a fear in Bacaun [Basseine] Chaul and the rest of their territories possitively demanding the 1/3 [¼th] pte parte of the encomes of the whole country otherwise threatening destruction to them if he continews warr upon them Bombay is like to thrive the better for it.

(307)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 4 (2d Set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 21 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

This towne of Surat having for some days been allarumd by the late success of Sevagees forces under Mono [Moro] Punditt by his taking of Joar [Jawhar] from the Rajah of the Coolys, and thereby having made his approaches within 40 Cours , and none of this Kings Forces to impeed his march hither, are much more affrighted this day by his yet neerer approach to Ramnagur,

the Rajah of which place is fled to Chickley, within 4 course of Gundavee, with all his family, and all the people fled out of Gundavee, the Banians endeavouring to doe the like here, but that the towne gates were shutt to keep them in. But what adds to their fear is, some letters brought to this Governor, and to Mirza Mosum the principall merchant, from Sevagee or his General Mono Punditt, once more demanding the Chouty [chouth] or ¼ part of the Kings Revenues under this Government, which amounts to 400000 Rups., threatning if they did not speedily send him the money he would sett downe here ere long with his army, which caused the people of better quallity to goe to petition the Governour to grant them liberty to send their wifes and familys to Broach, or some other place to secure them. This allarum and generall feare of the people gave suffitient caution to the Councell to use their endeavors to secure the Honble. Companies estate here in the house, consisting chiefly in currall, cowrees, and other kintlage goods for the shipping, and therefore twas concluded to keep the hoigh afloat, and that if the enemy did approach, all the Gregio Currall, which is of the greatest vallue, should be laden on board her, where twas concluded more safe then in the house, should they sett the towne on fire, as tis generally beleived they will, and make a totall devastation.

(308)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 45 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

On the 11 current this towne was strongly allarmd by the neerer approach of Sevagees forces, under the conduct of Mono Punditt, who hath taken Joar from the Coolys, which is within 57 Course of this place, but since, having left a garrison there, is retired back. In the heat of the newes the Governor calls all the eminent merchants, both Moors and Banians, and propounds to them the collecting of 45000 Rupees to raise 500 horse and 3000 foot to defend the towne for two months. The Moors readily subscribed to it, knowing that the burthen of the tax would fall on the Banians. They stood off a little to pause on the buisness but have all subscribed. We heare of no souldiers raising, but there are officers employed in taking an account of every Banaians house in towne, of which the Governour will no doubt make good improvement to his particular benefitt.

(309)

F. R. Miscellaneous Vol. 2, p. 139 | CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY | Dated 22 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

Ordered that Mayhim, Siam and Moehum be forthwith fortified the present necessity requireing the same by reason of Sevagees takeing the Cooley country and attempting Gorbunder soe neer Bombay, and that Colonel Herman Bake be appointed Overseer of the work.

(310)

F, R. Surat Vol. 87, pp. 47–49 | SURAT TO BOMBAY | Dated 25 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

After the closure of the Generall letter of the 21th the Deputy President in his particular advised his Honor of fresh allarums the same day by reason of Sevagees forces, after their taking of Joar, and a great treasure there, amounting to. by their report here, 1700000 Rupees, it was said they had taken Ramnagar and so apprroched nearer this towne, the Rajha of Ramnagar flying with his family to Chickly, 4 Course beyond Gundavee. The same day also were brought letters from Sevagee to the Governour and Mirsa Mosum demanding the third time (which he wrott should be the last) the Couty[chouth] or ¼ part of the Kings revenues under this Government, declaring that, as their King had forced him to keep an army for defence of his people and countrey, so that army must be payed and if they sent him not the money speedily, he bid them make ready a large house for him, for hee would come and sitt downe here, and receive the rents and customes, for there was none now to stop his passage. This his letter and the apprehension they had of his armys so neer approach, and none of the Kings forces to impeed them, struck a panick fear into all those who are men of estates who went to the Governour the same night to desire to send their wifes and familys to Broach or other parts to secure them. After they had attended after midnight, he gave them leave, and in the morning contradicted it againe, and summoned the next day all the merchants of quallity, Moors and Banians to apear at Sied Mahmuds house and there to conclude of some way or other to raise the money

Sevagee demanded, which they were not in a capasity to doe. Hee propounded the merchants should raise 100000 Rupees and the Desys should raise 200000 from the poor people that till and sow the ground in the severall Pergannys, which the Desys declared was impossible, they having payed into the Kings treasure all their last years rents, and were not in a capacity to pay any money before hand, nor could the merchants be brought to raise their 100000. At length, after many hours, sitting the whole day and night, the Governour would have had them raised 60000 Rups. sent at present to stop the enemy, with promises of the rest' and alloted 2000 Rups. to the merchants and 40000 to the country people, but they apprehending this as a piece of his craft, rather to enrich himself than to be a meanes to divert the enemy, sent him word it could not be, and so broke up.

In this distraction we knew it our duty to provide the best we could for our Honble. Masters estate, which being considerable we ordered the hoigh to be kept afloat, and a months provi-sion to be but [*sic*] put into her, and also laid in a months provisions into our house, concluded to secure all the Gregio currafl on board the hoigh, as being more secure there then here, in case the enemy (as we might well expect) should fire the towne ; we ordered it therefore to be got to hand, new roped and gumed, to secure it from breaking the Cowrees, also, and other Kintlage goods which before we thought to keep in the house to save the charge of carrying them downe to Swally by land ; upon the apprehension of the danger we concluded rather to be at the charge then hazard them here, if the raines which then were ready to fall did not hinder their passage, in such case to house them at Raneale. The Cowrees were sent all, and housed them, for fear of the raines, without the tanks all under the shed, rather then lett them lye on the Castle greene until the Governor signed the invoice. This was the worke of the 22 day, being Saturday. The next morning came news that Mono Punditt had not taken Ramnagur but was returned upon news that Dileel Kaun was gathering his forces to stop his future progress. This, with the raines that fell the night before and still continues, hath brought great comfort to the towne, and eased us from present trouble... These allarms will be renowed if we should have a fortnights faire weather, for Sevagees flying forces will abroad againe so soone as the other are retired to their winter quarters, and if not sooner, they may reasonably be expected in September.

(311)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 51 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 26 June 1672

(EXTRACT)

Our new Governour haith made peace with the Naikewherries of the castle Seamiseer [Shiveshwar] and Cudera, but it is thought it will not last long, they being still discontented. Ancola and Mirja still hold out and will not be reduced without some considerable forces, they being places of strength. We have had great rumor of late of Sevagees intention to vissitt these parts. Wee desire to know, if in case he should, how we should behave our selves towards him, and wheither or no we may rely on his word.

(312)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 115 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 July 1672

(EXTRACT)

We take notice of the notable alarm you had of Sevagees Army and the fine preparation made by the Government of Suratt to oppose him, the news with us is that Moro Punditt, having reinforced his army to 15000 strong, is returned again and we fear will give you a more hot alarm, for most certainly he has a great eye upon that town and will not leave, untill he has either reduced it under his obedience or destroyed it, for he has notice of that design that was motioned, arming a fleet of small frigates against him from Suratt, to prevent which design and to destroy which frigates tis said here that Moro Pundit is sent on this expedition, on which score we have great and soliticious apprehensions for the safety of the Hon. Company's Estate, and your persons, but the overtures of good correspondence which have passed between Seavagee and us here give us some hopes that he intends no ill or disturbance to the Hon. Company's interest and we have yet greater confidence in your prudent conduct to apply suitable remedies for the prevention of danger in case it should please God to call you thereunto. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 1, p. 42]

(313)

(D) Original Correspondence, 3649 } FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { Dated 12 July 1672.

May it please your Honrs.

Our humble dutyes recommended &c. the reason that persuades us to give you the second trouble via: Fort St. George is cheifly

to send copy of our last of the 14th June, whose original doe justly feare may have miscarried by reason that the way hath bin stoped by Sevagee's Army on one side and the Moguls on the other ever since the Cosset was dispeeded, and there is so narrow a search now that a letter can hardly excape, but the Armeyes being now retired, we adventure this Transcript and shall also add thereto somewhat that hathe passed of moment since your President's arrivall to your Island of Bombay.

Our next great worke was the establishing and proclaiming our English Lawes and annulling all Portugall rites and customes of Law proceedings, in order whereunto a method of course in Law being drawne out according to the powers given us in your Honrs: Instructions of 1669 we erected a court of Judicature which is appointed to sit the 1st August next wherin your servant Mr. George Wilcox assists as Judge.

We have also ordered a large Warehouse to be built by your Custome House for the receiving and stowing the greatest part of your Europe Goods expected by the ships, for Surratt and all the Countrey adjacent is in so perplexed a condition by means of Sevagee's incursions even to this very hour that we fear we shall be forced to discontinue our Trade there for sometime.

Sevagee suffers not his neighbours to rest even in this dead time of the raines, having surprized the Countryes belonging to two Radjahs, called the Radjahs of Guar [Jawhar], and Rammigar [Ramnagar] both bordering on the Portugalls of whom also he demands tribute, threatening to make war upon them if they doe not pay it him, in so much that the Portuguesse estate, though it was very low before, yet now is much more in danger, by this meanes he hath also opened a nearer way to Surratt, and it is credibly believed here, that he hath now sent his victorious Army thither, if so (which God divert) he will doubtless doe great mischiefe but at the worst we have reason to hope through the overtures of friendshipp which of late have passed [be]twixt us, that he will not attempt any evill to your estate, how ever we dare not assure ourselves of it, in respect he doth so little regard his word, therefore have given Mr. Gray and friends there timely notice to prepare for the worst, and not to trust him too much.

What success and advantage your Island Bombay will receive lying free and out of danger in the midst of these disturbances your Honrs: will understand in a year or two more, and if there was no other reason than this for to perswade us to strengthen

your Island both by Land and Sea, and in a time of such common danger for the security as well of those who are your present subjects as those strangers who shall be persuaded to come, through the care which they perceive we take of their protection, we assure ourselves that in your wisdomes, you will conclude such charge well bestowed, and also hold us justified and to be commended in our proceedings, whereby the fame of your Island is allready so much increased that it is esteemed the only Asylum of all these parts, even at the writing hereof a Radjah our neighbour on the Maine offering himselfe to become your subject and to desire your protection with whom we are cautious how far we engage least we provoke too much our more potent neigh-bour Sevagee. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, pp. 38-40]

(314)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 53 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 20 July 1672

(EXTRACT)

It is not one but many allarums we have had from Sevagees forces, and now the army that came hither for the money is returning, we may expect them indeed, and that every day ; for there is a great army abroad and **Mono Punditt hath taken Narseek Trumbuck** which was kept by Jaddara [**Jadhav Rao**] a Raspoot, and 400 men under his command, kill'd many of the army and taken Jaddaca prisoner. This Jaddaca is somewhat related to Sevagee, and revolted from him to the Mogull.

(315)

F. R Surat Vol. 87, p. 28a — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 27 July 1672

(EXTRACT)

We are pretty quiett here as yett since the Peace made by this Governor, though we were put in some feares per Mahmud Ckaune, who was formerly Governor here, for he being invited underhand by some of the Naikewherries of these places, and having gott 4 of 500 men together, though[t] to have su[r]prized some one of these castles hereabouts, and to have sett up for himselfe ; but he was routed, before his designe could take effect, by this Governor[s] forces, and being wounded was taken prisoner and remaines now in this castle as prisoner awaiting the Kings order how he shall be disposed off. Here hath been for upwards of 10 dayes togather a great rumour that the King is dead, but as yett no letters from Vizapore to confirme it.

(316)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 57	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 30 July 1672

(EXTRACT)

Naggar Chawne is gone with his army, who were very abusive to the townes people. He is gon Pipp : Uwarra[?] way for feare of Sevagees forces.

(317)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 59	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 10 Aug. 1672

(EXTRACT)

These combustions and disturbances round aboute us doeth make us fearfull we shall not be able to supply you with the quantity of pepper enordered this yeare, though we know not what 2 or 3 months may bring forth, affaires being now just upon the point of changing here, and we hope for the better, the King being upon recovery after a great fitt of sickness, which was soe violent that the citty gates and shops of Vizapore was 3 dayes kept shutt up, most suspecting that he would have dyed, which occassioned that report at this distance that he was really dead, but God be thanked he is now upon the mending hand. He hath since he is come a little to himselfe againe gave away this countrey and as much more as amounts to nine hundred thousand Pagodas yearly revenue to an Euenuch that is great in favour with him, and at present rules the whole Kingdome, by name Mr Gaffar Ckaune, who was Gen[e]rall of the army in the last expedition against Carnattick, where meetting with good success it hath much encreased his reputation ; we heare a very good carecter of him, and hope to see a better government than what lately hath been here, he being of that power that none will dare to rebell against him, and we hope by keeping a good correspondency with him to remove all obstructions that we may meet with all in our affaires ; his Governors are not as yett arrived but are dayly expected.

(318)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 63a	SURAT TO SWALLY MARINE	Dated 22 August 1672

(EXTRACT)

There are 12 friggatts come from Goga into this river yesterday, commanded by Ummorgee, with about a 1000 men ; we cannot yett learne whether they are for service here or designed for Danda Rajapore against Sevagee ; other occurrences at present we have none.

(319)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 106, Fol. 126	FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT	26 August 1672

(EXTRACT)

We cannot joy you Sevagees encroaching into those partes, who seemes to aime at the possession rather than plunder.

(320)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 15 (2d Set)	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	29 August 1672

(EXTRACT)

The danger of this citty being such that there is no security for the Honnble Company's estate, and the price of broadcloth so low that we cannot sell it by whole sale to the merchants in towne for more then 2½ Rupees per yard, which, should wee doe, would bring an exceeding loss on the Honnble. Company, it was therefore concluded that for the present, when the ships arrived at Bombay, the Governor should land the goods there for their security

(321)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, p. 14 (2d Set)	THOS. ROACH, GUNNER TO THE MUGHAL, TO SURAT	Dated Dilly, 26 September 1672

(EXTRACT)

Another passage amongst these papers (a Journall of the Durbarrs affaires for two months time past) was that Nocquadah Omed of Surat had sent an Ardast to the King to this effect, that if the King would but disburse 120000 rupees that then he would undertake to hinder Sevagee from finishing that castle which he hath bin soe long a building off upon Henry Kennary, to which the King gave answere that they should take security from him for the money and lett him proceed, soe that when I had considered of this, I thought it good to clapp this passage into your Ardast; that that was one of the maine desires you had to goe to Bombay for, to assist his Majestys servant, the Siddy of Danda Rajapore, in hindering Sevagee from finishing the aforesaid castle; and yett notwithstanding all this, the said Governour of Surat would not let you goe.

(322)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 141	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 18 Oct. 1672 (S)

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is making great preparations having as it is said 16000 men ready, his army being increased by the addition of 4

great regiments of horse, which have deserted the Mogulls service and fled to him under the command of Ciddy Halal [Sidi Hilal], Gadora [Jadhaorao], and two others, and it is said many others are running away from the Mogull. It is thought he designs to give Deliar Chaun a battle who is now left alone, and if he has the good fortune to beat or disperse that army, he will command all Guzarat; to the Company's interest and your security, in case he should attempt Suratt, we have very good reasons to believe he intends us no mischief, for his Agent is now actually here on this island and we are entering on the treaty to accommodate the former difference and settle a trade hereafter in his country, so that we reasonably presume he will not attempt the Company's house, or do any mischief to your servants, yet we advise you not to trust him too much, but to stand upon your guard. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I p. 78]

(323)

O. Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3692 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 22 Oct. 1672

(EXTRACT)

Wee have bin continually allarmd by Sevagees forces the whole year, excepting the months of August and September; the towne gates and all passages stopt up for severall months. Those of greatest quallity who could prevaile with the Governor for money, gott permission to send their familys out and secure them in other parts farr distant. In these troubles wee were apprehensive of the danger of that estate wee had of your Honours in this towne, the greatest part whereof we sent over to Swally before the raines were sett in, and afterwards to Raneale, as the weather did permitt, which hath putt you to some charges extraordinary yet not to be avoided in such exigencys.

(324)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 89 } PHILIP GYFFARD FROM CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated after 25 Oct. 1672

The reason the Dutch brought these copper here is because there is some dispute between Sevagee and them about their Broaker.

(325)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 25 (2d set) } SURAT DIARY { Dated 26 October 1672

(EXTRACT)

This day news being brought to towne of a great army of Sevagees being come as neer as Ramnagur, and that 4 of the Kings

Umbraws with 4 regiments of horse had deserted the Kings service and revolted to Sevagee, the towne took the allarme, and the sheroffs to whome we had sold the Companies treasure...refused to carry it out of the house.

(326)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 3, p.25 (2 set)	SURAT DIARY	Dated 28 October 1672

(EXTRACT)

The news being this day confirmed of Sevagys armys neer approach, no merchants in towne will now adventure on the buying any of our goods, and this night about 8 of the clock the towne receiving a fresh allarme that the army is on the way hither and but 6 course from Gundavee, so that they may very well be here to morrow morning, this put us upon a sudden resolution to secure as much as might be of the Honble. Companies estate here .. Wee took also into the house provitions and powder from the Moody and sent downe to Mr. Grigby at Swally to send us a barrell of English powder for the new frigatt that we might be the better enabled to stand upon the defence of our house.

(327)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 87	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 31 October 1672

(EXTRACT)

Since our last of the 25 we have been strongly alarmed by Sevagees numerous forces, especially the 28 at night, newes being brought the Governour that they were on their way higher, advanced so farr as Chickly which is but 6 course beyond Gundavee and might very well have bin here next morning, which putt us to some trouble in making up all the treasure againe in handy chests, which we had sold, but the Sheroffs would not take it away; we had also sent for 100 bales of cloth up in the hoigh, which by reason of these troubles we dared not bring up hither, but kept them in her at Umoa [Umra], but wanting the hoigh to secure our treasure we ordered the bread cloth to be putt on board the *Thomas and Matthew* and the hoigh to come up hither: we sent downe alsoe Mr. Grigbie to send up some of the souldiers that came to conduct the new friggatt downe, and laid in provisons and powder for the defence of our house and the Company's estate, here being then all the allome, most of the elephants teeth, many chests of currall, all the treasure, &ca. The next morning

the news cooled, they proving but a party of the enemys horses which came to try the fording of the river, are againe returned to the maine body which lyes on this side Ramnagur, and may be here at their pleasure. These continued troubles are very prejudiciall to the Companies [business] for now no merchants will lay out their money in goods, that they must lie on our hands, which we shall endeavour to dispose of the best we can.

(328)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106 p. 12, (2d set) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 Oct. 1672

(EXTRACT)

Here is now lying off this bay, a fleet from Suratt of about 20 sail, bound for the relief of Danda [Raja]pore. They desired freedom to enter into this harbour, and from our shores to infest Sevagees country, which we thought not reason nor policy to grant. We wish you had advised us of your intentions that we might have been better prepared for them. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 81]

(329)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 8 (2d set) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 November 1672

(EXTRACT)

That which makes us the more desirous of your boat is for that the report runs here that the Vice Roy of Goa is coming to these northern parts, in such case we cannot be without a handsome boat for our accommodation. Anto De Melo is arrived at Bacain, having made a truce with the Arabs for 6 months; it is also reported that the Armada from Suratt have had a brush, with Sevagees for us [?forces] but we do not hear the success [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 84]

(330)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 91 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 November 1672

Since our last great alarme, we have bin pretty quiett we heare the army [Shivaji's] continues about the same place not fare from Bander [Bahadur] and Dillell Okawn, but hitherto no engagement.

(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 32 (2d Set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 20 November 1672

(EXTRACT)

The Answer of the Councell in Surat to certaine proposalls received from the Honnble. Committee apointed for the inspection and regulation of the affairs of this Presidency.

The generall troubles in all parts of these countrys of late years have bin the occation of these insurances more then in former times when the country was well governd and in peace, and yet even then insurances from Ahmadan[?b]ad, Neriad and those parts were frequent, by reason of the excursions of the Rashpoots, through whose countrys our Caphilaes must pass and still doe in the like danger, and what goods come from Cambay are brought by sea into Swally hole, about which place rovers often lie in expectation of prise, and what goods we provide up at Serunge, Caranja, Brampore, Dungunn, Nundrabaud and those parts of Decan, where of late are our largest investments, by the continuall inrodes of Sevagees armys in those parts, and their more neer approaches to this citty, we are necessited for the conservation of the Honnble. Company's interest to be at a small charge of insurance rather then hazard the whole, whereas were the countrys in peace we should forbear it.

(332)

(S)F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 94 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 November 1672

[As Bombay wanted wood and timber and the Portuguese prevented to supply by very heavey customs wood and timber were sent from Surat in a hired boat : About this boat they wrote]—We have therefore for the present supply, hired a large boat that hath 4 gunns, and 20 men for 240 rupees.

(333)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 24 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 December 1672

We thought good to advise you that here is laid up in our harbour six small boats belonging to Sevagee with his consent

all new and late[ly] built at Cullian Bundy. We give out here that we have seized on them on account our demands made to him, and we desire you likewise to give out at Suratt that the only reason they are seized on here is to prevent their attempting the Suratt Armada. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, p. 89]

(334)

O. Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3721	FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE COMPANY	Dated 16 Dec. 1672

(EXTRACT)

The Moores upon the decease of the old King, old Nabob and most of the old Counsellors all about the same tyme in Aprill last, and succession of the younger Mirza, husband to the King's youngest of 3 daughters, but something of the blood royall, are its like the less active at present out of feare of the Mogull whose eldest sonn, having married with the late King's eldest daughter, and the agreement the best title to this crowne, will not easily be satisfied; he has, its said, some diversions at present, his army on the frontiers having been defeated by the Usbegues, Sevagees rovolt, his second sonn brigneing [?sic] for the crowne, and his said eldest long a prisoner, but its reported he means to sett him att liberty to claime his right here and punish his brother at once. This storme its like takes up their thoughts, making what provision they can, but more relying on arts then armes.

Another cloud begins to gather towards the mountaines where the old Gentue King of Cornatta, whose harsh carriage to his great ones was the losse of this countrey, being newly dead, a brothers sonn succeeds in his rights; a descent has long been waited for[?by] Sevagees brother : [?] a subject of Visiapores has given him his daughter and the considerable Naigues of Maysour Madure and Tangiour, the onely entire remains of that kingdome, are thought to bee no illwillers to the cause when oppertunity shall present, which, if soe, were it not for the greater concerne Visiapore has in the late conquest, who interposes between the said Naigues and this part, they need not tarry long for it, if danger from the Mogull, unsettlement, dissention and disorder in the Government, and a fearfullness to punish State offenders, be evill symptomes; the new Nabob Vice Roy of this countrey, of Gentue parents, but circumsised young, putting all thinges into the handes of Gentues and Braminyes, and discountenancing the Persians every where else in command.

(335)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 55	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO SURAT	Dated 20 Dec. 1672

(EXTRACT)

...but I concider this [transport of goods] cannot be done so long as Sevagee hath his armes abroade and is master of those countryes, wherefore the difficulties now seeme greater to me then before, but I trust in God the next letters will bring us newes of some overtures of peace with the Dutch, for in this warr it will be dangerous for us to send such goods up to Surat in small vessels, and others we have not to transporte it. I pray doe not possess yourselfe with melancoly thoughtes that the Honble. Company may take any advantage if any detriment should accrue from the trouble of Sevagee or other accidents by your not selling, for tis apparent that you have done your utmost indeavour and acted according to concience, and the most to their advantage; for as to Sevages troubles, assure yourselfe that whenever you sell, that one article of the contract will be that the Company must secure the goods against Sevages assaltes.

(336)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 21 December 1672

(EXTRACT)

The second proposal may probably give you matter of thought and scruple, as if that, by assisting the Portuguese in case of war with the Mogull, or Sevagee, we should involve your trade engaged in several parts of India in some danger, which indeed it would certainly do, should we rashly and imprudently embroil ourselves in a league offensive and defensive with them in any publick breach.

By land they [the Portuguese] are our bucler against the invasions of the Mogull and Sevagee, and we theirs by sea, and if ever the Mogull or Sevagee should attempt to besiege them by land or invade any of their territories or islands, common prudence will persuade us to aid and protect them in order to our own defence, were we not obliged to [*Sic?* by] treaty thereunto in regard that after they have dispossessed the Portuguese, they will then with ease by force turn us out or for want of provisions, starve us out, unless the islands were all under your jurisdiction and well inhabited and fortifyed by English, which if they were,

you need not by God's assistance fear all the forse [forces] of India, but till then we declare in truth to you that it is safer for your island to have the Portuguese for your neighbours in all these adjoining countries, then either the Mogull or Sevagee now to qualify this necessity of aiding them.

...In the neighbouring country of the Portuguese Sevagee and Decan....

The difference with Sevagee is in a fair way of finishing. We formerly advised that some overtures having passed from Sevagee tending to an accommodation, we sent Mr. Ustick to treat with him. He was received very kindly ["friendly" in O. C. 3722] by Sevagee himself, who declared the great desire he had to keep friendship with the English and to invite them again to settle in his country, to which end one of his ministers was ordered to treat with him, but when they came to discourse of satisfaction for former damages at Rajapore, great difficulties appeared. We demanded 100,000 Rupees. They offered 20000, declaring Sevagee never made more advantage by what was robbed of the English, and that many particulars entered in our charge did no ways concern him; and what was taken in the chests, trunks and warehouses of particular men, it may be was plundered by the soldiers, but he had never anything thereof and therefore would not satisfy for it, but what was received into his hands and entered in his books, he was willing to restore or make satisfaction for. In short they declared that more than 5000 Pathos. ["Pagothas" in O. C. 3722] which is about 20000 Rups. Sevagee would never allow. While these things were transacting, Sevagee was engaged in a great design against the Cooly country, whereupon the Minister appointed to treat being called away, Mr. Ustick also returned to Bombay. Since, some persons on Sevagees side have endeavoured to renew the treaty, but we have designedly held off, partly thereby to bring him to some better terms, and partly to temporize and observe the issue of this years campaign between the Mogull and him which is like to produce notable [blank; "action" in O. C. 3722] [blank] King Aurengzebe having sent a fleet of 30 sail of small frigates ["from Suratt" in O.C. 3722] to assist the Siddy of Danda Rajapore against him by sea, which fleet has done him much mischief, burning and plundering all his seaport towns, destroying also 50 ["500" in O. C. 3722; above 50 in F. R. Bombay] of his vessells, and by land a vast army is reported coming down under the command of the King's ["eldest" in O. C. 3722] son Sultan Mamood, who is lately

restored out of prison, so that we have **a hard and ticklish game to play**, for the King being highly enraged against Sevagee, should he understand that we are in peace, or hold any strict correspondence with him, it might probably cause him to order some disturbance to be given to your general affairs, not only in these parts but in Bengala also. On the other side we are forced to keep fair with Sevagee also, because from his country we are supplied with provisions, timber and firewood, and likewise your inhabitants of Bombay drive a good trade into the main which would be a great prejudice to your island if it were obstructed. On these considerations, we judge it your interest to suspend the treaty at present as to public fame, tho' privately if we can end it to your advantage we shall, and to let you see that Sevagee is well inclined thereunto, we think good to give you notice that he has now **6 small frigates** which he has laid up in Bombay **for fear of the Mogulls armada**, which we give out are seized on account of our demands. So we do not doubt, by God's assistance, but to make an indifferent good conclusion with him, when we judge the time convenient. We shall have great difficulty to recover anything for those Genr. [" Gentlemen " in O. C. 3722] who suffered particularly in that loss at Rajapore, for Sevagee, it seems by the merchants at Rajapore, have understood what did belong to the company and [" What to " in O. C. 3722] particular men ; the latter he disowns totally, yet we do not totally dispair to procure something for them, and though it be little, will be better than nothing. Had it not been for our standing on some satisfaction for them, we had ended the dispute before now, but your interest and good of the island will put a necessity on us to bring it now to some speedy issue at the best terms we can, for in cases of this nature **particular concerns must** ["not" in ditto] **interpose to the prejudice of the public.**

In regard there was no buying and selling, the very name of trade being as it were forgot through the continued wars in the main. There did no Coffer [not offer] matter of consultation. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 20, 32, 35, 38 and O. C. 3722].

(337)

O. Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3722	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 21 December 1672

(EXTRACT)

[We] have concluded that the gold and silver coyne shall be exactly in weight and finenesse **equall with the rupee of Surratt,**

the copper also equall with the pice of Surratt; the reason is because they will vend the more currently in the neighbouring countrys of the Portuguese, Sevagee and Decan, and in time probably passe as currantly in payments, which will be a notable accommodation to the trade of the Island, if we can bring it soe about.

(338)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 9	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 23 Dec. 1672

Sidy Sambole of Danda Rajapore, Generall of the Mogulls fleete against Sevagee, coming into this harbor with a fleete consisting of 32 sayl of small vessells, itt was thought fitt to send Mr. Niccolls, the Chiefe Customer of Bombay, to compliment him to carry him a supply of fresh provisions, as also to send him a small present, according to the custome of theis partes, knowing that he may be very instrumentall in doing severall services and kindness in our generall affaires and concernes at Surratt.

(339)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 10	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 4 Jan. 1672/3

An Envoy being sent from Sevagee who hath continued severall dayes with a letter from him and, as it is said, hath full power to treate with the Governour and Counsell concerning the Companys demands and differences betweene them and Sevagee, and the Envoy pressing very much that he may be received and that the Governor would heare what he hath to impart unto him.

It was thereupon after debate, ordered that the Envoy should be sent for and received this evening and that Mr. Stephen Ustick be appointed to give him notice thereof.

(340)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 6, p. 7 and O. C. 3734	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 6 Jan. 1673

Coral doth not yet rise in price by reason of the War continued between the Mogull and Sevagee, but when o[?e]vor God send peace, there is no doubt it will rise.

There are at present riding in the bay about 36 sail small and great belonging to the Suratt fleet, which assisted ["Siddie" in O. C. 3734] of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee, of whose success we formerly advised you. The Commander whereof doth exceedingly court your President to join with him in the War

against Sevagee promising great matters, here is also an envoy come from Sevagee himself, in some state and he on the other side courts your President to assist him against the Mogul, promising much on his part. Your President keeps fair with both, and trusts in God to procure reputation and advancement ["advantage" in O. C. 3734] to your island from them both. [Orme Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 7]

(341)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 33, No. 3692	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 10 January 1672/3

(EXTRACT)

For your affairs here, wee bless God wee have laden off your estates without the least trouble from these people, although we have had many apprehensions of danger from Sevajees forces almost the whole year, that wee know not when nor where your estates were secure, having bin forced for its security to put you to extraordinary charge in removing your goods and keeping more servants to watch them then formerly; nor doe we think a month will pass when the ships are gon, but we shall be againe allarmd, for we know Sevajee is resolved to ruine this port, to which of late they have exasperated him by sending a fleet of friggotts who have taken many of his vessells and burnt divers of his townes on the sea coast. Wee pray God still to bless you in the preservation of your estates and us and our endeavors therein.

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(D) O. C. 3741 Page: 50	FROM COUNCIL OF BOMBAY TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	Dated 11 Jan. 1673

(EXTRACT)

We have already advised your Honrs: of the establishing on the 8th August last the English Laws on this Island as near as wee can reach to the method and form in England, together with a Judge, Justices, Court of Judicature and all other Officers and members to the same belonging though it cost some charges in the establishing &ca. yet wee hope in a little time will maintayne itself without any expense to your Honrs:.

In persuance of your order we have already erected a Mint of Silver, Cooper and Tinn which pleaseth the people very well, and in time will be very beneficiall unto you, an Account thereof is sent your Honrs: by our letters per these your shipps.

The difference with Sevagee wee have brought to a fair way of finishing having formerly sent Mr. Ustick on the said subject

but for severall reasons, could not accomplish anything but since he having sent two Envoyes with a letter wee doubt not but to bring this business to a fair understanding agreeable to our demands and your satisfaction.

On the 24th December here arrived in this Bay about 36. Surrat Vessels which helped the Sidy of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee the Commanders whereof doth court President to assist them against Sevagee promising great matters and on the contrary here is an Envoye from Sevagee himself who courts your President to assist him against the Mogull he promising likewise great rewards. Your President keepes fair with both and trusts in God to procure reputation and advantage from both sides. Your President assisting at the new works without the Tanke discovered some stones which appeared like a minerall quarry and having made experiment thereof found it to be good iron, the charge of making it is as yet unknown, a muster of which Iron is sent you by your shipps. The 5th January arrived here 5 shipps from Persia, three whereof went from Surratt Convoy to the other two for feare of the Dutch, and for further security sake are come into this Bay, but as wee cannot openly deny them, soe wee hope by some civill arguments to persuade them to seeke some other place.

Wee have newly received letters from your Factors at Carwarr which advise your concernes there to be in a fair state but they are apprehensive of some disturbance in the Country by reason of the death of the King of Visapore which hath made some alteration in the Governmentn of these Provinces and the Mogulls Army designing some incursion into those parts may cause some disquiet of Trade, but your affairs wee hope will not suffer much thereby. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5, p. 50].

(343)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 23 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 13 Feb. 1672/3

The envoy from Sevagee having severall days continued on this Island and pressing for audience, The Governour ordered Mr. John Child and Mr. George Wilcox on **Sunday night** last to give him a meeting and to demand what proposalls he had to make from his master, in order to the accomodation of the differences betwixt us, when he declaring that he could not make any proposall untill he had delivered **Sevagees letter to the Governor,** on Monday last, the 10th current, the **Envoy was received by**

the Governour and after he had delivered a letter and a present consisting of some small peeces of stuff, he was dismiss'd, in regard to hott discourse of the Dutch coming did not permitt time to treat; but he pressing earnestly for an answer to the letter and that he might give his master some account of his transactions at his returne, he was this day admitted to a hearing, when, after much debate, he proposed only the value of 7000 Pagothas, which he said his Master would satisfie to the Company, either in money or custome of goods, which being debated in Counsell.

It was resolved that, in regard the Envoy pressed earnestly for a speedy dispatch in reference to his Masters order about other affaires, that this present was not consistent with the Companys interest to conclude the Treaty, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present warr with the Dutch.

Whereupon ordered that the Treaty should be at present supended and that a civill letter should be wrote to Sevagee, giveing him the reason why wee cannot as yet conclude declaring that after the noyse of the Dutch Fleete is over, we would againe renew the Treaty. That the Envoy be at his dispatch gratified with a small present in regard of the trouble and charge he hath bin at in coming twice over about this business and to keepe him our freind for the better conclusion there to the Companys advantage.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 100 (2d set)	CARWAR TO THE COMPANY	Dated 17 Feb. 1672/3

(EXTRACT)

They [the Dutch] have landed noe goods here nor at Vingurla, being at a difference with Sevagee, and alsoe disgusted here by reasons of some moneys of theirs that hath been lost in this Governors Dominions, and their servants killed ; and although the Governor hath obliged himselfe to find out the theife or else allow them their money in their customes, yet they are not satisfied, but have differred medling further in it till Rickloff returne with his fleete. Wee have been in a double feare here, what with the Dutch on the one side and the Rajah of Cannarah and Sundas forces on the other, but wee hope in God now wee shall suddenly heare of a peace which may secure us from the one, and the arrivall of some forces from Vizapore here wee hope will secure us from the other. The Rajah of Cannarahs forces hath taken Mirjee Castle and are retired back to their owne

country againe, and the Rajah of Sundas forces now lye in seige of Anchola Castle, Govendanaick being their Commander in Cheife, but it is thought now that these forces are arrived here they will not be able to doe anything. Mizaffer Ckaune the Lord of this country is likewise sent out of Vizapore, Generall of an army against the Rajah of Cannarah, and doth intend to take Sundas in his way, to chastize both the Rajahs for invading his towns, and it is generally believed it will goe very hard with the Sunda Rajah, he being not able to resist soe great forces.

(345)

(D) O. C. 3760 Page No. 56	FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY	28 March 1673

(EXTRACT)

On the 15th ditto [January] the Admirall of the King of India's Fleete rideing in this Road of whom mention is made in our last came on shoare in great state to give your President a visitt and was handsomely received with all fair respects in hour : to the King his master, the more to oblige him to protect and encourage your affairs and servants in all his ports, and to take off as much as may be the envy and jealousie which the people of Surratt have of your Island Bombay.

The 25th ditto the King of India's Fleete weighed and sett sayle out of this Port the Admirall being highly satisfied with his reception here.

...The other parte of the Enemy's Fleete wee expected every day, and prepared ou[r]selves for them, for wee had certain intell igence that Rickloff taking advantage of our difference with Sevagee had made an agreement with him to assist them with 3000 men for the taking Bombay, they engaging to assist him with their whole Fleete for the retaking Da[n]da Rajapore from the Sidye. This gave your President matter of great consideration, whereupon he dispatched letters immediately to Sevagee for the diverting him from such a designe, proposing with all advantagious offers of peace with him and the Sidye and how dangerous a neighbour the Dutch would be to them, Sevagee though passionately desirous of taking Danda Rajopore, against which he hath spent vast treassure and loss of near 15000 men, yet wee presume, not dareing to trust the Dutch did not yield to their demand, which we suppose was one chiefe argument joyned with

others that the remaining part of the Fleete never came to disturb us, but whether they are gone or continue yet at Vingurla wee have noe certain advise.' [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, pp. 45, 48, & F. R. Bombay Vol. 6]

(346)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, pp. 145–6 (2d set)	KARWAR TO SURAT **Hubly Looted**	Dated 16 April 1673

Robbed by Sevagy att Hubely the following goods which were for the Accountt of the Honble. English East India Company.

Aprill the 16th 1673.

	Pago.	Jutt.
Plates of copper by estimation 83¼ Mds. at Pago. sungre. 4 : 21 Jetts. per maund ...	369 :	20
Broad cloth, 323 peeces is yards 6783 at 1 Pago. per yard	6783 :	-
Sovaguzzes browne cor. 1? : 5 ps. at 9¼ Pago. per corge	113 :	15
Scarlett 24½ yards at 3½ Pago. per yard ...	85 :	36
Dungarees browne cor. 13 : 3 ps. at Pago. 5 : 24 per corge.	72 :	15
Gunny 47½ corge at 1½ Pago. per corge ...	71 :	12
Pepper Candys 4 : 5½ Mds. at Pago. 20 per candy	85 :	24
Lead 76 ps. is 9¾ piggs by estimation Candys 5 : 12 Mds. at Pago. 16 : 36 per candy ...	93 :	38
B. No. 2 corge 3 : 13 ps. at 7 : 24	27 :	18
Guinia suffts (*sic*, stuffs) cor. 3 at 6 Pagos. per corge	18 :	-
Niccanes cor. 1 : 4 ps. at 8½ Pago	10 :	10
Redd cotton yearne for to put to the dungarees ends 15 md. at 6 Pago. per maund... ...	90 :	-
Paper 11 reames...	11 :	-
Soape 36 mds. at 20 Juttalls per maund ...	15 :	-
Allom 11 maunds at ¾ pago. per maund ...	8 :	12
Packing thread 11 maunds	5 :	24
Ropes 1½ candys...	5 :	-
Ready money in the house in pice 200 pago. and taken from the brokers man being seized by Sevages men.	30 :	
Amounts to Pago.	7894 :	32

[an accompaniment to the letter dated 18 June 1673]

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F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 42 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 18 April 1673

A motion being made by the Governour for sending some understanding person into the neighboring countryes belonging unto Sevagee as a private merchant on his owne account, with letters of recomendation to the severall Governours, that he might the more securely pass without any molestation or trouble in traveling from place to place, as his information shall leade him to search out and **bring an account of what Europe goods are most vendible**; likewise what goods [are] most proper for Europe &ca. procurable in those partes, with an account of the names of the severall mart townes, with their distance from Bombay, and what way or passage he can find for the transport of goods to the remarkable townes further up the Decan country.

Which being seriously debated, it was agreed on as consistent with the Companys interest to send a person qualified for such an employ, and the person elected, Mr Thomas Niccolls, and that he prepare himselfe accordingly.

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F. R. Surat Vol. 106, Fol. 99 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April 1673

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 18, current is come safe to hand wherein we understand the **Siddys** intention to winter here with his fleet. We desire you if the Siddys fleet be not gone ere this arrives with you, to acquaint him that you have received positive order from the Government of Bombay that his fleet shall not winter there, in regard when they were last here, they did so much michief to the neighbouring parts, which has proved since very disadvantageous to the island and trade, and further that the Government cannot answer the wintering of so many frigates and vessells of war in this port, to the King, nor the Hon. Company. We wish you had or could **divert them another way** for you may easily perceive our averseness to their wintering here.

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O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3784 } INSTRUCTIONS TO THOMAS NICCOLLS. { Dated Bombay 1 May 1673

Mr. THOMAS NICCOLLS,

Dureing the Honble. Company['s] settlement on this Island the various circumstances which hath occurred in their affaires,

togeather with the conc[?t]inued warrs and disturbances betwixt the great Mogull and Sevagee and between Sevagee and us hath hindered us from makeing inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof we are in a manner totally ignorant but now an appearance of a better accomodation presenting itselfe I have thought good by advise with my Councill to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighboring partes on the maines, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantagious commerce on this Island, and knowing your genious apt and well qualified for this imployment, wee have made choise of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those partes to bring us an account of your observations. Theis are therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take passage in the Company's sloope for the towne Negotam [Nagothna] which lyes in the opposite maine, where the first thing you are to observe is the scituation of the place; the breadth and deapth of the river, what boats are able to passe to and froe, how the tydes governe, what depth of water at Spring tydes and what upon nepps, what conveniency and accomodation their is for landing and receiving of goods; and if you can conveniently draw a draught of the place, as also of the river of Penn and Batty [Bhatty], which are adjacent thereunto, it would be very acceptable unto us, as also to the Honorable Company.

After that you have satisfied yourselfe as to the waterside which you must doe so warily that publique notice may not be taken of our design, you are then to goe on shoare at the said Negotam and to take your passage by land for the city of Juneah [**Junnar**] which [is] about 3 or 4 dayes journey distant from Negotam, where you being arrived you are to take theis following observations.

First the scytuation of the place; its naturall strength and defence; what forces of the Mogulls doe constantly reside there; the name and quality of the Governor and of the Government how the cityy is bu[i]lt and inhabited; what trade is driven in the city; what correspondence it holds by way of trade with the neighboring partes; what Europe comodityes, especially those of the manufacture of England, are most vendyble, to witt, cloath and all wollen manufactures, as allso lead, tinn, copper, quicksilver, vermilion, amber, correll, colchenneall, sword blades knives, and in short all English manufactures whatsoever. In

this wee desire you to be very inquisitive and serious in your observations.

Next you are to observe what goods of the growth of Arabia, Mocah, Bussora, as also Persia and these partes of India, are there vendible.

Next you are to examine what goods the city affords of itselfe and what are there brought from other partes (vzt.) what quantityes of callicoes and other Indian linnen, as also druggs of all sorts, are produced there or brought from the neighbouring partes. For your instruction and better information therein wee have appointed you a Banian for your assistance called Vergesung Juggee, whom you are to order to bring you musters of all sorts of goods with their quantityes procureable, qualityes, length breadth, prices, &ca. circumstances necessary, which you are to sett downe in writeing, for that you may the better make your reporte to us at your returne, and if you find any sort of goods which may be fitt for Europe wee desire you to bring musters thereof, if you can conveniently, unto us.

Next you are to examine the coynes current with their intrinsick value; the weights, measures, and manner of dealing used amongst them in the said towne and neighboring partes; likewise to bring an account of the names of the market townes there adjacent, and their distance from Bombay and from one towne to another; and likewise the manner and method of conveyance and transport of goods, whether by boats, carts, mules or oxen.

I would have you keep a dreiry (*sic*) [diary] of your journey, inserting all matters that are remarkeable in the way you passe. You must not faile to vizet the Governors of the country and townes you passe, behaving yourselfe civilly and very respectfully towards them, and as you see occasion you make some small present to them. In your discourse your prudence will prompt you as occasions serves to magnifie the greatness and power of his Majestys dominions and of the English nation, the honour, justice and great wisdome, together with the strength of the Honble. Company and the good neighbourhood and friendship [that] is held with all nations at the Island Bombay. **You must not owne that you are sent by me or my Councill**, but that you travail on your owne affaires, intending to beginn a trade into those parts on your owne account: but when you see the Governors of Junéer you may aske whether the English may settle a factory in those parts, and what dutys and customes they are to

pay, and if you can procure a letter from the Governor, [or] some of his cheife men about him, to the Governor of Bombay in order to invite him to send Englishmen to settle factorys in his Government, which will be very acceptable to us. You must keep an exact account of your charges going and coming, and if you heare any news you must not faile to advise by all conveighances and by Cossits hired on purpose, touching that motion of the Mogull and Sevagees armes and what the successe of their warr are. More I remember not, but only to tell you that the designe of this your journey is only discovery of trade, wherein you are to imploy all your ingenuety. Bombay Primo May 1673.

[Endorsed]

Mr. Thomas Nicolls
His instructions.
Dated Primo May 1673.
Copy. No. 24.

(350)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 46 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 10 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Mr. Nicolls, who is now on the opposite bordering land in Sevagees country, wherein inserting the great troubles that is now in those parts by reason of the two armys being neer one another, and likewise the great hazard in passing up the country from towne to towne by underhand practises used amongst the severall Governors and also great exactions, they supposing him to be sent as a spy in favour of the Sidy. The Governor communicated this letter to the Gentlemen of the Counsell and it was generally agreed on and ordered that a boate be imediately sent on purpose to bring Mr. Nicolls back againe and all those persons that are with him.

The time being now convenient to renew the Treaty with Sevagee againe and it not consisting with the Company's interest to send an Englishman, by reason of the extraordinary charge he must be at by presents and other things.

Ordered that one Voggee, a Banian lately come from Surratt, be sent to Sevagee to renue the treaty with him which is now on foote.

(351)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 10 May 1673

Here arrived in this harbour the **Mogulls Fleete** consisting of about 30 saile from Surratt under the command of Sidy Sambull **on a designe against Sevagee.** The Sidy brought a Sirpaw (that is a vest of great honour) from the Mogull to the President, which the President received at the East India House in great state with due respect to the Mogull, all the garrison souldiers and militia being in armes attending the President to the Castle [and] back againe.

The Sidy brought with him letters of recommendation from the Governour of Surratt, desiring that the King's fleete and men might winter in this harbour, which was not graunted them, only 5 of the King's frigatts were admitted to be hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, the Sidy with all his souldiers leaving this port and going to Danda Rajapore the Chief Sidyes Castle.

(352)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 17 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 14 May 1673

Wee having received letters from Carwarr intimating the great troubles which are lately occationed by Sevagees army downe that coast, and that **Sevagee hath taken Hubely,** wherein were some considerable estate of the Companys and in all probability plundered and taken away by him; this day coming in by stress of weather a vessell laden from Muscatt **belonging to Rajapore,** one of Sevagees sea port townes, a motion was thereupon made whether the Honble. Company should lay an imbargo on her on account of their demands of Sevagee or no? After seriouse debate agreed in the affirmative, that the Honble. Company should lay an **imbargo on the said vessell** and secure the goods that they might not be imbezelled untill satisfaction was given by Sevagee.

(353)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { 14 May 1673

This day was forced into our harbour by fowle weather a vessell belonging to Rajapore, laden with gross goodes from Muscat, on which vessell and goodes the President layed an embargo upon account of the Honble. Companys demands of Sevagee for robbing and plundering their factory at Rajapore.

(**354**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, Fols. 109–110 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May 1673

We have thought good to send **Voggee** our broker, with a letter to Sevagee to demand what damages his army has done to the Company's Estate in **Hubeley**, which if he does not immediately grant and give us some security that we may be free from such disturbances hereafter, we judge it will be in vain to dally any longer with him, but must take some smart coarse to revenge the wrongs we have received and to do the Company and Nation right.

Siddy Sombole with our Suratt frigates and 4 small grobes came into this port on Thursday [8th May] last, and very confidently demanded to winter here with their whole fleet, army &c. They brought a Sirpawe down to the President which they pretended came from the King, but though we know there was a small cheat in it, yet, the President &c. [rest of sentence omitted]

And that Mustapha Chan a former Government [*sic*? Governor] of Suratt would not suffer our Kings ships or men intended for Bombay to come on shore or winter at Suratt, or Swally. That the Siddies men when they were left here committed many outrages, wounding and hurting many men, and now also since their coming have been rude and abusive.

Last year we sent Voggee to Oramdavad [*sic* ?Aurangabad] and other places to discover and **open a trade** from hence into those parts, who has brought us a very satisfactory account,......
[Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 64–65].

(**355**)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 48 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 16 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

The news of Sevagees takeing and plundering Hubely being confirmed by severall letters from Carwarr, and notwithstanding last counsell day it was ordered a Banian should be sent to Sevagee to renue the treaty againe betweene the Honble. Company and him, and it being since considered that a Banian will not nor dare not declare our minds to Sevagee with that freeness and effect as an Englishman would, after debate

ORDERED That Mr. **Thomas Nicolls be sent to Sevagee** to renew the treaty, and if he hath plunderd the Companys estate at

Hubely to demand satisfaction for that and the former losses the Company hath susteyned by his plundering, and likewise to acquiant him concerning the vessell belonging to Rajapore which is imbarg'd here in this port on account of our demands, whereby he may understand that wee will not be any longer imposed on by him, but will take a course to satisfy ourselves the best way wee can.

(356)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, pp. 107–8 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy and his men yet remain, but we hope some few days hence they will have a slatch[?] of weather whereby they may quit this harbour.

Yesterday[?] was likewise forced in by stress of whether, a vessell belonging to Rajapore laden from Muscat. We have thought good to lay an embargo on her, on account of the Company's demands of Sevagee and hope it will be a means to hasten the treaty of peace between us and him, touching the old demands, and what damage he may have since done the Company at Hubely, touching which we are now intending to send Mr. Nicolls up to debate with Sevagee.

Seeing that the Siddys men are so abusive, and that they have made their complaints to Suratt, we would have you be serious and resolute &c.

And acquaint them how base and rude they were to the people here, when they were last at Bombay and that in their going up to Suratt, they robbed and plundered several boats belonging to this place, and kept several men and women some of our inhabitants, so that we were forced to redeem them with money. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 67]

(357)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 34, No.3786 } INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. THOMAS NICCOLLS TO BE OBSERVED IN HIS TREATY WITH SEVAGEE GIVEN HIM IN BOMBAY { Dated 17 May 1673

The occation of this your present journy to Sevagee is to treat with him and receive his answers touching severall matters of import.

Severall overtures of treaty hath passed betweene us for the accomodating and reconciling the former difference caused by

the violence which he hath used to this Companyes estate at Rajapore. Touching which wee were neer come to a conclusion, hee having sent one of his Envoyes hither, by name Pillagee, on purpose to bring it to an issue; but the Dutch fleete under Reickloff Van Goens arriveing just at that time, forced us to suspend the treaty until a better oppertunity, when it was agreed betweene us that after the departure of the Dutch shipps, Pillage[e], on advise from us, should returne hither to prosecute and conclude the Treaty. Now so it hath happened that notwithstanding severall letters hath been sent for Pillagee, he hath not appeared nor returned any answere, but we have received a kind letter from Sevagee himselfe, wherein he seemes very desirous to conclude the Treaty, and sayes he hath given Pillagee full instructions to make an end and determine the said controvercy with us. Since which another unhappy accident hath succeeded, for by letters lately received from Carwarr, wee are given to understand that Sevagees army having surprized and ransacked the city of Hubely, therein hath seized and plundered a considerable parte of the Companyes estate, the perticulars whereof wee have not as yet. Wherefore this new act of violence succeeding the former, gives us reason to suspect that his intentions may be still ill towards us. And for the better understanding what his designe is, wee have thought good to send you up to discourse with him, as well to demand satisfaction for the former injury. As for his last act of violence at Hubely, you may tell him wee have a better opinion of him then to think it was done by his order. If so, you may tell him tis our desire and we doe expect he doe imediately make restitution of what hath been plundered from the English if he doth desire to keepe freindship with us; but if otherwise, wee desire to know his mind that wee may take a course some other wayes to doe the Company and nation right.

You are earnestly and resolvedly to press for his resolution to this demand before you admitt of any Treaty concerning the former business. And you are further to give him to understand that a vessell belonging to Rajapore, bound for Muscatt, being driven into this Port, wee have thought good to lay an embargo on the vessell and goods till wee receive his answere touching this business of Hubely. You may further discoure with him as occasions serves what hath passed between his enemy Sidye and us and that wee have not admitted his wintering here, to lett him see that wee doe not concerne our selves in the quarrell betwixt them, and that wee doe not give him further assistance then the

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pure necessity and freindshipp to the Mogull requires us, as our present affaires stands, nor shall wee give him further except Sevagee provokes us to the contrary.

You are further to give him to understand that upon the confidence wee had of a good conclusion of the former Treaty betweene us, wee gave permission to severall merchants belonging to this Port to send a fleet of vessells laden with salt for the supply of his Country, which wee understand to be a great office of kindness and freindshipp to him, seeing he could not possibly be supplyed by any other meanes: but the said merchants hath presented unto us many complaints that the Haveldars and Governors of the said Porte wherein the salt was unladen doe refuse to pay the money due for the said salt, which proceeding wee doe not any wayes understand and esteeme it as a breach of freindshipp, for that they promised to pay halfe the money in Bombay before the fleete went and the other halfe at the delivery of the salt, but they have totally broke their contract. Wherefore our desire and expectation is that he doth give order to the said Haveldars and Governors to make speedy satisfaction for the said salt, if he doth desire to keepe amity with us or to be ever againe supplyed with the like kindness.

These particulers wee would have you represent unto him in a faire and discreete way, and desire his speedy answere. And in case he gives you reasonable satisfaction that he intends freindshipp and amity with us, you may then move touching the sending of Pillagee hither again for the concludeing of the former Treaty and setling a future correspondence with us. Wee herewith deliver unto you letters to Sevagee, Annagee Pundett and to Pillagee, which you are to deliver to them with your owne hands and to procure an answere thereunto with all speed.

In case Sevagee himselfe be not there, you are to apply your self to his sonn or whoever is cheife in command and to endeavour that you may gaine a speedy dispatch and returne againe unto us before the raines are sett in, and you are to advise by all conveyances what you shall learne worthy our notice. Soe comending you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Bombay Your loving Freinds
17 May 1673

The merchants of this Island are often troubled with the renders of the maine who demaunds custome for the firewood that is brought hither; wherefore you may endeavour to get his Cole or order that he take noe custome here for such things, nor timber,

for he payes noe custome here for such things. But if they make us pay custome they must expect the like from us. You may also inquire what customes they will take for the passage of goods through his Country to the Mogull or Decan Country and to gett his order to the Haveldares for their passage at the lowest rate you can.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Mr. Thomas Niccolls to be observed in his Treaty with Sevagee Dated 17 May 1673 (Copy) No. 14 [per] *Caesar* 1673.

(358)

O. Corrsspondence Vol. 34, No. 3787 } DIARY OF THOMAS NICCOLLS { 19 May to 17 June 1673

Having received orders and instructions from the Honble. Gerald Aungier, Governor of Bombay and President of India, &c to treate with and demand satisfaction of Sevagee for plundering the Honble. Companys Factory of Hubely, as also the old business of Rajapore—

May the 19th. Being Whitsun Munday I departed from Bombay with Samgee, a Banyan and his servant and two servants of my owne and two Peons and six Banderiens and four and twenty Coolies, in all 37 persons, to goe to Rajery [Raya: i] hill where Sevagee ordinarily resides, and about midnight we landed at Neguttanna [Nagothna], a towne at the head of a fine river in Sevagees Countrey, where wee stayed that night.

20th. Having wrote to his Honour and sent the boate back again, wee came in. Wee proceeded on our journey and left a towne called Polly on our right hand, and not farr from it on our left hand[?] a hill called Sier Gurr, which Siddy Sambole long kept from Sevagee (though in the middle of his countrey) but at last was forced to quitt it, not receiving recruit from the Sidy of Danda Raspoory. About two a clock wee reached a little towne seated by a river. The townes name is Cooluck [Kolad, Taluka Roha] where wee baited and travelled about six miles farther and lay that night at Calloone [?Kālwana, Tal. Mangaon].

21th. This day wee travelled in the raine and about noon reached a towne called Pawnoose [Pānās, Tal. Mangaon] where wee

dined, and a little before night wee came to Rajery, a miserable dirty towne at the foot of the hill of Rajery Gurr, where wee understood that Sevagee was gone on a piece of devotion, as he gave out, to wash his body in a Tanck about two daies journey of, and that he would returne in a few daies. I judge Rajery to be 30 miles from Neguttanna.

22th. I sent up the hil to Sumbagee Rajah, Sevagees Sone, for leave to goe up the hill to speake with him in his fathers absence, who presently gave order to his fathers guard to let me come up, but it rained soe hard all this day that wee could not goe.

23th. In the morning wee went up that steep hill, where in many places there are staires made, and going into the gate the staires are cut out of the firme rock. Where the hill is not naturally strong, there they build walls of about 24 foot high, and within 40 foot of the first wall there is another such a wall, that if the ennemy should gaine one, they have an other to beate him out, soe that if the hill be furnished with provision, **a few men may keepe it from all the world**, and as for water, there are many large tancks cutt in the rock, which every raines fill with water sufficient and to spare for the whole yeare. On the top of the hill is a large towne, though of poore ill built houses, but on the highest peake is Sevagees lodgings, built quadrangle, with a large house in the middle where he heares businesse of import. After I had stayed here a while, **Pelagee** came to me and acquainted me that Rajah Sumbagee was a younge man and of little experience in weighty affaires and whom his Father did not trust with matters of import, soe delivering his Honours letter to him, I enquired of him why he came not to Bombay to finish the businesse of Rajapore which he had begun. He said there was order for the satisfaction of that businesse, but he receiving noe letter from Bombay, did not goe. In the evening came **Geragee Rajah**[?] to see me and to buy any thing I had to sell, who discoursed to me much of the greatnesse of Sevagee and his late successe, and that he will now pay his army, and at last bought some cloath of me, but I could never gett of him what I sold it for to the full.

24th. Sumbagee sent for me to goe sitt in a place where he would come presently to me, where Sevagees **Secretary** was, who began to discourse about many **frivolous questions**. One was how many men, horses and souldiers our King had in England. I asked him how many leaves there were on their trees. He told

me he could not tell. Neither could I tell him what number of men and horses our King had. Then the **Rajah Sumbagee** coming, wee left of discourse, and when I sawe he expected to heare my busines, I told him I had order, in his fathers absence, to acquaint him that when there was some hopes of making a friendly end with his Father about the old businesse of Rajapore; that some of his fathers forces had plundered one of our Factorys at Hubely of a very considerable estate, and that I was sent to demand sattisfaction, as well for the one as the other; and withall that I had some other businesse of less import about salt sent into Sevagees country by contract, and that now the salt was delivered Sevagees people would not keep their contract; and also that what boates were sent for wood to our neighbouring rivers wer[e] of late troubled about customes. To all which the young Rajah answered he could say nothing to these affaires, more then that he would send to his father to acquaint him of my being there and that might hasten his returne, which he expected in a few daies, and desired me to goe downe againe in reguard of the unhealthfullnesse of soe high a place; soe I tooke leave and went downe.

May 25th. I wrote to his Honour to acquaint him of my proceeding.

May 30th. Newes that Sevagee had sent for some fresh Cloathes, which is a signe that he intends to stay long abroad.

31th. I went up in a Handole to Pillagee to desire him to come to me to take his advice if I had best stay or goe. In the afternoon he came to me and advised me by all meanes to goe, in reguard it was uncertain when the Rajah would returne, and if the floods should come, I could not passe all this raines.

June 1st. Wee had newes that Sevagee hath taken a little hill neare Goa.

2d. I sent up the hill Sangee to Sumbagee Rajah to take his orders about the salt businesse and wood, but in the afternoon wee had certain notice of the Rajahs being at his Mothers Castle about a mile of, and at night wee sawe him goe up the hill.

3d. I went up the hill to **speake with the Rajah**. About 11 a clock he came into the roome where I was and turned all his souldiers out of it, but would not speake with me, it being not as yet a good hour. At 4 a clock he sent to me for what letters I

had, soe I sent him his Honours letters by Samgee, and at 5 a clock he sent to me to make me ready, and he would presently speake with me ; soe I was brought where he was to sitt but not as yet come, where I stayed for him. When he was near I rose, and met him at the doore, and begged his pardon that I knewe him not when he came into my roome. All was well, and [he] tooke me by the hand and shewed me where I should sitt, which was on the left hand near to one of his side pillowes, and then he asked me my businesse. I acquainted him that when there was great hopes of a friendly accomodating the old businesse of Rajapore and that the President had it in his thoughts to choose persons fitt to send there, he received letters that the Factory of Hubely was plundered of a very considerable estate by his people, which had broken of his Honours thoughts for the present of setling any factory in his countreys, and hath sent me to knowe from himselfe whither this last businesse was done by his appointment or command, or whither he did approve of the action.

Hee answered, I never gave any orders to disturb the English in any way of their factorys, but have ever had a good liking or opinion of them. Then I told him, since he had declared soe himselfe, we still tooke him for our good friend, notwithstandinge our present losse, and being our friend we hoped and expected he would give satisfaction for what was taken from us. He answered, my people which were thereabouts are there still, and I have not received any letters from them of any such matters ; neither can I as yet give you any other answer to your demands, and that it is necessary for me to knowe who the persons were and under whose command, and a particular of what goods were taken.

I asked him, if all these should be produced, would he now give me his promise to make satisfaction, but he seemed not to take notice of that question but sent away a servant to fetch some Pawne [Pān-bētel leaves] for us. I sat still awhile. Then he asked me if I had any other businesse. I told him I was not yet answered to my last demand. He answered, I cannot give you any other answer at present.

Then I acquainted him that wee were ready and willing to doe kindnesses to his people, and had made contracts in Bombay to carry salt into some of his ports for them. Yett when they had gott the salt home in their owe countrey, they abused us and did not keepe to their bargaine ; and I desired his orders to those places that right and justice might be done us. He told me

it should be done to our content. Then I told him that of late our boates, which were sent to the neighbouring ports about us for timber and firewood, were troubled with certain persons that farmed the customes there; and in reguard wee never used to pay customes for such things before, neither did wee make them pay customes for such petty things, wee desired his letters to the habaldarrs about us that wee might not pay custome for them, and he answered, I will give you my order you shall pay none hereafter.

Then I asked him, if wee should have occasion to carry goods through his countrey, what customes would he demand of us. He answered he would consider of that.

Then he gave us some bettle nutt and Pawne, and to me two course striped cuttanees and two salloe sashes, and to Samgee one piece of the like cuttanee, and then rose up, and wee parted; and as soone as I came into my chamber, he sent Pillagee to me to tell me I might goe downe the hill and leave Samgee above for the letters. I told Pillagee that I expected I should have spake with him again about Rajapore businesse and that I could not goe for Bombay without Pillagee went with me. Pillagee said he would acquaint the Rajah with what I said, and soe I left Samgee above and went downe the hill.

I expected that Sevagee would heve spoke to me concerning the Sidy, but he said not one word of him, neither of the ship, although he received letter this day from the merchants of her, and at his rising from me he was urged to speake to me about it; but he did not, but told the fellow, as I am informed by one of our persons, that if the English would part with the goods, they might, but he could not force them, and I doe believe he would be glad if wee would sattisfy our selves any such way to excuse him for it.

June 6th. Samgee stayed above two daies on the hill ere he came downe, and when he came, brought only his orders about the salt and wood businesse, and the Rajah sent me word he would send an answer to the President by one of his own people named Beema [Bhima] Pundett, and that I might goe to Choull to gett a boate, and he should be there in a daie or two after me; soe I left a peon there to come with Beema and wee left Rajery to goe for Choul.

7th. And met his Honours letter at Nigeampoor [Nijampur] about 12 a clock, where it thundered much and soe much

raine fell, wee could not ford the river, but were forced to stay there all night.

8th. The waters were abated, and wee got over and to Astomee [Ashtamee] about two a Clock, where I hired a boate to carry us to Choul, where wee arrived at night, and wrote to his Honour of my proceedings, and sent what papers I had from Sevagee, and in reguard his Honour in his last letter ordared me to stay till I heard further from him, I wrote to his Honour I would stay untill I heard further from him.

9th. I went to the Captain of Choul to give him a visit, who understanding I lay at a Moors house last night, he ordered me a house and other necessaries in the City, to whom I was much obliged.

This City, or Citadell rather, is built circular, the whole being encompassed with 9 bastions, some after the old manner of ½ moones, but most angular, with but few ordinance, but are said to be very good. It is also entreanched as farr as they durst for fear the see breakes in within ; it hath been furnished with fair buildings but now ⅔ parts thereof are ruinouse and the rest hardly two families in a streete. Whither occasioned by the unhealthinesse of the place or that they are removed I knowe not, soe that at present there are none but a few souldiers, except ecclesiastick. Within the walls are 6 churches, viz. St. Domingo, St. Francisco, St. Augustino, St. Paulo, Misericordia and De Say. Without the walls are four, viz. St. Sebastiano, St. Joan De Merce and De Madre De Dios, and one over the river called Nos Seignora De Marr.

13th. I received his Honours letter to goe for Bombay.

14th. I went to Batty, but noe boate come to fetch me.

15th. In the afternoon the Haval Durr of old Choul sent me word that the Brahmany was come from Sevagee and desired I would stay a day for him at Batty, which I did, but he came not.

17th. This morning the boate came and we went aboard presently and about two a clock arrived at Bombay with safety.

This is a true account of what passed in my journey to Sevagee.

THOMAS NICCOLLS.

(Endorsed) May and June 1673
Mr. Thomas Niccolls his Diary
of his Journy to Sevagee.

(359)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, p. 68 } BOMBAY TO CARWAR { Dated 24 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

We are heartily sorry and much troubled to read in your last advice [of] 22 April of Sevagees taking and plundering Hubelly in regard our Honr. Masters have always so considerable an estate there......

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O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3788 } CONSULATION IN SURAT { Dated 24 May. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall affairs presenting from Bombay by their letters of the 14th and 17th current wherein they desire our advice, the Councell met to consider and determine thereon. The first is concerning that grand rebell Sevagee, by whom the Honorable Company and their servants are so great sufferers, by his robbing their factory at Rajapore 13 years past, to whom having made severall overtures for satisfaction for the damages could never yet bring him to any tearmes of reason, but on the contrary doth persist in his villanies, having lately robd our factory in Hubely to the Honble. Company's very considerable loss at such time when we were in treaty with him. The President and his Councell finding how vaine all their treatys have bin to us, encouraging the Mallabars and others to abuse us in our trade on the score of our good nature, have determined once more to send Mr. Thomas Nicolls, with a Banian broker, to make a finall demand of the damage done us at Rajapore and now lately by his forces in Hubely, and if he comes not to a speedy accomodation, they desire our advice if it be not high time to proceed against him by force to recover the Companys and nations right and honnor, which our forbearance thus long hath greatly impaird. Wee having deliberately debated the busines, with the reasons and circumstances of this affaire, and finding that the fort is of sufficient defence against any force he may bring against it, and that the Island may have supplys from other parts without absolute dependance on his country, and that the keeping of him from his salt trade, which by his vessells he must fetch out of Bombay, will soone bring him to tearmes of peace, wee doe conclude tis absolutely necessary to breake with him [Shivaji] but not at this time when we have warr with the Dutch, but so soon as that shall be ended, if in the meane time he gives us not sufficient and

reasonable satisfaction for our losses and security not to interupt our trade hereafter.

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Orme MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 78-79 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

Touching the Siddys wintering here, we have wrote you at large. He with his men are gone to Danda Rajapore in some discontent, but we concern not ourselves for it. Mirzza Mamud Husan remains here with the King's vessells very well satisfied, being a more sober and reasonable man than the other.

The Portuguese having so very unkindly obstructed us in the Pass of Tannnah we have determined by God's assistance to endeavour to find out and open an other way which we hope will be equally advantageous, and that is to begin a passage by the way of Negatam [Nagothana] through Sevagees country to Orumgabaud which is as near a way within 3 or 4 days journey, as the other by Cullean Bundy, and when we have a right understanding with Sevagee, will be equally safe, and for a good beginning and better effecting this design, we have thought good to send one Syddy Lahore to Orumgabaud with letters from the President with a small present to Bauder Cawn and Deleel Chaun, proposing to them the conveniences which will accrue to the King's country thereby, if the passage were well opened and for the procuring a phirmaund [farmān] for the payment of the same customs, we did in Suratt, and for licence to settle a factory in Aurungabaud at the same terms. Therefore we reasonably expect to meet with some difficulties in this first treaty. We shall not be discouraged, but rigorously prosecute it untill God shall please to grant us success, which we doubt not in his good time.

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O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 31 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees armys having done this yeare great Mischief in the King of Vizapore's Country taking and plundering severall Castles and townes and rich cities, among which Hubely, a great inroad towne and a mart of a very considerable trade was also ransacked by his forces, where the Honble. Company had great concernes and susteined a very apparent losse in the spoyle.

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F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 55 — CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY — Dated 3 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall advises having been lately received informing that Sevagees people belonging to the opposite Main hath laid a designe and hath intentions to burne the King of India's friggatts hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, and likewise Myrza Mahmud Hussan acquainting the Governor thereof, after debate

ORDERED That the *Revenge* frygatt doe fall downe and lye afloate at the mouth of the harbour of Mazagaon to secure the Company's and Mogull's vessells there and that some small boats be kept on floate to be ready on all occations to secure them.

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Orme MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 82 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 6 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

We do with you much lament the plundering of Hubely where we fear a great estate of the Company's is lost, and a greater damage will fall by the dissapointment of lading for the Company's ships. Touching the former, Mr. Nicholls is gone to treat with Sevagee, who writes us by reason of Sevagees absense, nothing is as yet, nor can be done until his return, when we hope that affairs will come to a fair and satisfactory issue.

If in case Sevagee does not give us satisfaction touching the injury done us, we shall then with you conclude it necessary to revenge ourselves.

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O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3800 — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 14 and 18 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

It is some time since wee received yours of the 10th Aprill, but the affaires of these countrys have been ever since soe full of alterations and changes that wee could not hitherto give your Honour, &ca. any account how things were likely to succeed; besides the troubles are now come so home to us that wee have bine severall daies in preparation for our defence, both in fitting our howse against any assault, and layeing in provissions to hold out a seige if occasion should be haveing a great deale of reason to feare one, which hath been the reason of our so long silence. In our last wee advised your Honour, &c. of Sevagee's haveing robb'd Hubely, and herewith goes a particuler account of what

the Honble. Company have lost there, amounting to Pagodas Sungre. 7894 : 32 [see No. 346], which wee shall charge to his accountt in our books and transferr his account to accountt currant, hopeing it may prove no desperate debt, if your Honour, &ca. would please to call him to account for it; otherwise you may expect more of the like nature from others as well as he, and bid adue for ever manageing a trade in Ducan with any creditt, itt being imagined in these parts that it is only feare of him that hath kept your Honour, &ca. so long from takeing sattisfaction of him for Rajapore bussiness, which hath made the Honble. Company's power very much undervalued, so that now every pittifull Governor thinks he may fleece us like patient sheep, and never have anything said to him for it; as our late Governor here would have exacted $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centt custome of us, because in Esquire Cotteens time they paid soe much here, and because wee would not consent to his unreasonable demaund, endeavour'd the surprisall of our broker, intending to have kept him prisoner till the money should have been paid, had wee not had intelligence of it and soe have prevented him, and his Government soone after expired. Otherwise know not how farr he might have proceeded. And what Govendnaikes intentions are, wee are yett to seeke, concerning which wee shall say more before the close of these, imputeing these and severall other troubles wee meete withall to proceed cheiflly from a meane opinion these country people have entertained of the Honble. Companys power to take sattisfaction for injuries, it being now commonly retorted to any one that talkes of the Companys power, what have they done to Sevagy and from thence they conclude that any one that hath an oppertunity may safely pillfer us without being afterwards questioned for itt.

Your Honour, &c. will see in the list of what was lost at Hubely 37 plates of copper which, though sold long before, yet, by reason the merchants had absented themselves for feare of the Governor, it was not all weighed of to them, 68 remaining in the howse when Sevagy robbed Hubely, of which only 37 were missing, the rest being found buried in the earth, which they had turned up to looke for money, they haveing digged up all the howse a mans depth thinkeing to have found great matters there. Wee have had a great dispute with all the merchants that bought it, whether or no they ought not to allow for it, but both they and the other towne merchants do all aver that, notwithstanding they

had agreed for it, yet it not being weighed and delivered to them, that they have no reason to pay for it, soe that wee shall never be able to get any thing of them for it, and therefore have charged it to Sevagy's account. There is 78 smale[l] peices of lead missing likewise, which makes 9¾ piggs, each pigg being cutt into 8 peices to fitt it for transportation, which wee thinke hath rather been squandered away by the townes people then caryed away by Sevagy, the warehouse where the lead lay being blowne up by accident; some of Sevagees men, rummageing in the adjacent warehouses for plunder, happened to sett fire on some powder which blew them up and killed about 20 of their owe men and buried our lead in the rubbish, where digging after Sevagees men were departed, wee found all but 78 ps[piggs]; 35 candy still remaines att Carwarr and as yett wee can meete no markett for any of itt.

The 2 chests of currall, one course and one fine, that wee formerly advised your Honour, &ca. that wee had sett men att worke to make into beads for to bringe on the merchants to take of the rest, happily escaped by the dilligence of our broker; they being sold some small time before, were to be delivered att Hubely, security being first given for the money, and being bound up in basketts, as wee had sent them up from hence, he conveighed them out at one doore when Sevagees forces were ready to enter att the other. They left none of the broad cloth nor any of the browne cloth, as dungaree, &ca.; had it not been for the unhappy differences between the Governor of Hubely and the merchants, which made them all leave the towne severall weakes before Sevagy robbed itt, wee had undoubtedly bartered all our broad cloth for pepper, but by reason of their absence wee could not effect any thing therein more then what we bartered att first, which but for Candys 20 : 18½ mds.. of which Candys 4: 5½ mds. is lost likewise at Hubely, Candys 16 : 13 mds. that remained is now deteined by Govendanike at Burbulle in the way as it was comeing downe from Hubely hither.

Wee have lost severall things of our owne and the Brokers in the robbing of Hubely, which together amounts to about rups. 5200, the which wee hope Your Honour &ca. will be pleased also to insert in your demands to Sevagee, that when the Honble. Company receives sattisfaction for theirs wee may allso for ours.

Had it not been for Mozaffer Ckauns advancing with 4 or 5000 horse for the succour of the towne [Hubely], Sevagees forces had left nothing behind them, but upon their approach they all

retired with what they had ready packed up, leaving severall goods out in the streets which they had not time to carry away: yet they escaped cleare with what plunder they had gott, Mezaffer Ckaune missing them by one daies way, since which (upon what discentent wee know not) the other lords that were under his command, and most of his owne souldiers, have all forsooke him and he is fallen into disgrace, all his country being taken from him but what he keepes now perforce; and he not knowing how to bare it, hath put him in desperate designes and hurried him into rebellion, and though his forces att present are but small, yet he hath gotten a very strong castle called Billgom [Belgaum], where he resides, besides these country's between Goa and Canara which are of reasonable strength, he having upon the first of his rebellion secured them per sending a new Governour hither that he confides in, who had like to have trappanned us (knowing nothing of his master's rebellion) att his first commeing, when wee went to vissitt him according to custome, haveing as wee have heard since dessigned to have kept us prisoners in the castle but that they feared the Desye of this plaee (on whome he had likewise a dessigne) would have taken the allarum and escaped out of his hands, and therefore they concluded to secure him first, thinking they had us secure enough when they pleased, and accordingly they have since surprized him and all his family, being secure in his howse relying on the Governours word, plunderd his howse, and now keep him, his wife, and children in Hancola [Ancola] Castle, demanding 8000 Pagodas more of him, and as they seized him, had they sent immediately to have taken us also, they had found us alltogether unprovided to make any resistance (but it pleased God to order it otherwise, to whome wee give thanks for this eminent deliverance), for they thinking us so sure in their hands, neglected that oppertunity, whilst they were bussied in robbing Desy's howse and conveighing him and his family to Ancola (where our Cheife Governour resides) wee had some tyme to prepare for our owne defence, which wee made use of in laying in provissions and fitting our howse as well [as] tyme would permitt; so that wee hope in God now, if they should attempt us, we shall be able to make good resistance, haveing enterteined severall new servants, who with what wee had beforr, shew a great allacrity and resolution to stand by us, and wee are credibly informed that the Governour hath twice sent the same men that seized the Desye from Ancola to attack our howse, but upon second thoughts

hearing how well wee were prepared to receive them, hath recalled them back againe when they have bine come halfe their way. Wee know they are in a desperate condition and want money to pay their souldiers to maintaine their rebellion and therefore will trye all waies to catch us, imagining that wee are never without great summes of money in our house, but hope God will deliver us out of their hands, haveing eminently preserved us in the beginning of these troubles; wee are in hopes likewise that in a short tyme your King will send downe some forces hither, it being now above a month since these places have rebelled, refusing to obey the King's Firmand, for seizing them in his owne hands or to obey his Governor but keepe them in prison likewise in Ancola Castle, where wee question not but wee should have been also before this tyme were wee not in a howse that they cannot easily take.

Wee heare there is some forces sett out of Vizapoore to goe against Billgom to reduce it againe to the Kings obedience if Mazaffer Chaune will not surrender it per faire meanes and accept of the conditions that they bring him from the King, so that we hope that if he either accepts the conditions and surrenders or else be once streightly beseiged, these here will have little h[e]art to hold out long.

Bullull Chaune, Generall of the Kings army against Sevagee doth very much prevaile, haveing beaten his forces in severall encounters, so that all they that roved up and downe and pillaged the country are all now retired, and as soone as the ranes are over he intends to bring his army downe to Rajapore and those partes, they being now encamped att Collapore and there abouts. Sevagee its said supplicates for peace, being very fearfull of his owne condition, but as yet Bullull Chaune seemes resolute against it.

What wee shall be able to doe this yeare as to the matter of trade wee cannot as yet give your Honors &ca. any account, not knowing whether wee shall be able to preserve ourselves, but wee hope affaires are upon turning againe and will grow to a good settlement at length, especially seeing the King's forces are so victorious against Sevagee, who being once brought into better order, these others will fall of themselves. Wee feare wee shall have noe time to make any dungarees, &ca. sorts of cloth, affaires as yet being in such confution, and should they sudeinly alter for the better wee shall have so litle money left when wee have paid our debts that the quantity will be very inconsiderable; and wee feare the Company's credit is not a

little impaired here by keeping men so long out of their money, so that wee shall hardly procure any more at intrest againe; and for pepper wee can doe nothing till the shipps arrive and bring us money, yet wee hope if they arrive here so soone as expected wee may supply you with what quantity your Honors, &ca. have enordered, either from hence or Batticola[Bhatkal], provided you will let your vessells stay for it till the latter end of November, for sooner it can not be gott ready, and the English shipps wee suppose cannot stay for it. Wee shall observe your Honors, &cas. order in getting as much of the cloth that remaines here white as wee can by the midle of October and the rest shall be packed in great bailes browne.

Our Desye that is now seized on by the Governor is indebted neere 300 Pagodas to the Company, he haveing till now of late been the Cheife Manager of affaires here so that wee have been forced to keepe in with him and let him have mony aforehand on account of his lasmo [*sic*? lascar], besides, when the country at any time is given away to a new lord, what the Governor then owes at his goeing out wee are forced to take notes for it upon him to be paid out of the country, for the new one will not allow it us in our custome and the Governors are allwaies necessitous and ever persecuting us for their money before their customes be dew, and many tymes wee are forced to lend them somewhat besides, which wee cannot avoide. Yet thanks bee to God wee have hitherto made a shift to gett in our money againe, but now it is doubtfull what will become of the Desye, whether he may escape with life or no, they that have seized him being fearfull its thought to lett him goe againe, for feare of his revenge, which is what offers att present from

Carwarr
the 14th June 1673.

Your Honors, &ca.,
very humble servants

Honourable &ca.

Since writeing the foregoeing lines wee received yours of the 24th May, and are very glad to see your Honrs. &ca. resolution of calling Sevagee to account, both for what the Honourable Company have lately lost at Hubely, as also for former scores, for till the Honourable Company's reputation be recovered againe by some action that may make every one sensible that they will not be abused but are well able to right themselves, wee shall continually be subject to the like affronts from others as well as

him; as forgett[ing] him to restore what his men have taken away from the Honourable Company, it cannot be done, they being now fled wee know not whether; and were they nigh at hand, they know their master's mind too well to be perswaded out of anything they have gott possession off, unless wee could be content to take good words for payment; they cannot pretend that they know not our howse att Hubely, but that it was robbed in the crowd among the rest, for it was the first howse they went to, and the Company's broad cloth was brought out into the Bussar before the Commander in Cheif, whose name was Partab-row, and the house all dugg up to looke for money, and a great search and enquiry made for our broker or his man, thinkeing if they could a gott them, to have discovered where the money was hid, for these people allwaies imagine [we] are never without great sommes of ready mony in our howse; one of the brokers servantts was taken by a private souldier, who, not knowing him for the luker he had about him, let him goe againe, without bringing him before his Master.

Wee take notice of your Honours &ca. haveing laid an embargo on a shipp belonging to Rajapore on account [of] your demands from Sevagy, and question not but you will finde that without such manner of proceedings your Embassages will availe but little more than good words and faire promises, it being a thing as yet unk[nown] to Sevagee to make restitution till he be forced to it. What Rajapore shipps that are now abroad are mostly to Mocha, so that if your Honours, &ca. intends anything against them, your vessells must be out betimes or else they will miss them.

Wee should have been glad had your Honour &ca. been pleased to have spared us one of your frigatts for defence of our house and the Company's estate in itt, but seeing it was too late in the yeare for her comeing downe, wee must have patience and doe as well as wee can without her. Wee stand upon our guard keeping the dore shutt, expecting to heare what those forces doe that are come out against Mozaffer Chaune. Sevagees forces had undoubtedly invaded these parts had not **Bullull Chaun** pressed so hard upon them, 5 or 6000 men being got together upon the frontiers for that intent, but now they are all retired to defend their owne. For the future wee hope your Honour &ca. will be pleased to allow some few English souldiers here and some small

gunns to mount upon the house, that wee may be able to defend ourselves uppon any occasion that may happen.

[Carwar 18th June 1673]

[This letter appears in F. R. Surat Vol. 106 Fols 137-42, and 142-44. Then follows the list of things taken away by Sevagee on fol. 154 for which see No *346* ante]

(366)

Orme. Mss Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 87 } SURAT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT KARWAR { Dated 21 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

The other is copy of our last unto which we referr you. This is only to advise that Mr. Thos. Nichols is returned from Sevagee who will not own that any of his men have done the least mischief to the English, and therefore he demanded the particulars of what we lost at Hubelly and the name of the person that plundered us, for he declared to be ignorant of any such thing, nor did he give any such order and he further declared that he prosecuted a just war in his enimies country, if his army in plundering any of the enemys towns doth unknown to him meddle with and seize any English goods he cannot help it, for in that hurry and confusion which either his soldiers plundered for themselves or the country people seized on, he is no ways liable to answer. This is what he alledges on his part withall, further as a friend advises us that we trade so little as we can into Decan because he is determined to make a sharp war there so soon as the rains are over. However he desires to see the particulars of our loss, which we could not show him having not received it from you. Wherefore these are to desire you immediately upon sight hereof to send us the particulars of what the company has lost, that we may demand satisfaction and consult the best way to satisfy ourselves. If Sevagee will not comply with our demands, we would have you send the name of the Chief Commander that plundered Hubelly, and likewise who it was that first entered the town, together with all the circumstances of the war, for Sevagee will not believe that any of his men meddled with any of the English goods.

(367)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 57-8 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 23 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Thomas Nicolls being returned from Sevagee presented this day to the Governor and Counsell a Diary of the journey and

proceedings with Sevagee, which being read in Counsell was approved of.

An Envoy being come from Sevagee to treate of the affaire between the Honble. Company and him, the Governor acquainting the Counsell therewith,

ORDERED That the Envoy be received this afternoone.

The Governor having intelligence of certain spyes sent from Sevagee for discovering the passages of Sion and Mochimbo where the river is fordable, and there being just susspition that he hath an evill designe to make an attempt on the Island in regard the Suratt fleete wintered here, and there being noe place for an enemy to pass to this Island but at those two places, the following orders, after debate, were passed,

ORDERED First that the passage boats of Sion and Mochimbo be wholy taken away and that a Proclamation be issued out forbidding all people whatsoever to pass either of those two ways from Bombay to Sallsett or any other place upon pain of severe puuishment.

2. That all persons whatsoever who desire to pass from this Island or come to this Island doe make use of the passage boats of Bombay and Mahim and none else.

3. That two offices be appointed, the one at Bombay, the other at Mahim, for registring the names of all persons whatsoever that doe come on this Island, with their qualityes and cause of their coming on and other circumstances necessary to be examined; and likewise the names of all persons that goe off from the Island and the occation of their going off.

(368)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 61	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 24 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

The treaty with Sevagee being again taken into consideration, it was proposed that Naransinay, brother to Ramsinay, who formerly went with Captain Ustick to Sevagee, is a person qualified for the management of this affaire and in whom wee may impose the trust, whereupon

ORDERED That Naransinay be appointed to accompany Sevagees Envoy to Rairee and that instructions be drawne out for him to observe in the management of the treaty with Sevagee,

and for that the Company have been at great charges already in sending severall persons to Sevagee about this affaire, it being now high time to bring it to some issue and put an end to those expences. The Governor proposed to the Counsell that they would consider to determine of some certain summe and considerations to be demaunded of Sevagee, to which they would stand to and pitch upon as their ultimate demaund; whereupon the instructions given by the President and Counsell of Suratt to Captain Ustick being sent for and read, it appeared there that they were willing to accept of 15000 Pagodas and afterwards contented to accept of 12000 Pagothas. The matter being again debated, the result of the Governor and Counsell was that if Naransinay could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pagothas to be paid in ready money or goods and five years, or at least three yeares free custome at Rajapore, that he should so conclude with him and not accept of anything less without further order.

(369)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 59-60 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 25 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

Savagees Envoy having been twice received by the Governor and declared the occation of his coming, as likewise the orders recived from his Master, the substance whereof being as followeth (vit.)

That Sevagee declaring his desire to accomod[ate] and put an end to the former difference at Rajapore, and that wee may settle againe in his country, did offer the summe of 10000 Pagothas, which he says is the full amount of what he plundered from the English at Rajapore; which summe, in regard he is not well supplied with ready money, should be paid to the Company in customes whenever we had a mind to settle in his country. He also declared that as to the business of Hubely he knew nothing of it, nor did he give any order to his army to disturb the English there, and that his army did not plunder Hubely, but it was done by the King of Decan's souldiers and the Governor of Hubely himselfe, so that he is no wayes lyable to answere for it. The Envoy made complaint in Sevagees behalfe touching our giveing harbour to his enemyes shipping and takeing parte with them, and did also, by order from Sevagee, desire to be supplyed with 2 or 3 great guns for his Master; and, lastly, he demanded restitution of the vessell which belonged to Rajapore and came from Muscatt.

The President first having given him sufficient satisfaction touching the wintering of the Mogulls fleete in Bombay, convincing him with many just arguments that Sevagee had no reason to take it unkindly, with which the Envoy was fully satisfyed; the President afterwards declared unto him that all the other particulars of his message depended in one point, (vzt.), satisfaction for the former damages wee received at Rajapore, which when concluded between us all the rest will follow of themselves. The President also declared that the summe of 10000 Pagothas which he offered was no ways proportionable to the losses the English nation had susteyned by Sevagee, and therefore wee could not accept thereof. Whereupon severall debates arising, and the President having as before convinced him by manifest arguments that it was more consistent with Sevagees advantage then the Company's to give them satisfaction and end the difference, the Envoy did desire that for the more speedy determination of the controversy betweene us some person of trust might be sent with him to treate further with his Master, and to urge those reasons which the President had already declared, which the Envoy promised also to presente and to perswade his Master so farr as he could to make us further satisfaction. Whereupon the President proposed to the Counsell whether it were needfull to send such a person with the Envoy or no? and it passed after debate in the affirmative that some person should be sent with him. Afterwards it was motioned whether an Englishman should be sent or some other, which being seriously considered and many arguments ariseing

ORDERED That some Gentue or Mooreman should be sent at present and not an Englishman, in regard that if an Englishman should be now sent, his charges would be great, and there wil be a necessity of his carrying a present, and it may be might returne without success or effecting anything, whereby sending some other person the affaire may be brought to a closeing, and then that an Englishman may be sent with a handsome present to make an end and compleat it. And in regard Sevagee gave Mr. Nicolls and the Banian with him a small piscash

ORDERED That the Envoy be presented with three yards of scarlett cloth, another man with him with 3 yards of course cloth, and fower[four] of his chiefe men being Manlo's, each of them with two yards of perpetuanos.

Original Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3807

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT FOR NARA SIMAY TO OBSERVE IN THE TREATY BETWEENE THE HONBLE. COMPANY AND SEVAGEE RAJAH.

after 27 June 1673

The Envoy of Sevagee Rajah, called by of the name Bhimagee Pundett, having declared on behalfe of the said Sevagee Rajah that he is contented to pay 12,000 Pagodes, in regard of the loss that the English had received by the robbery of Rajapore, the Governor and Councill cannot accept of the aforesaid summe by reason of having no just accompt of the greate loss they had, which amounts to above 90,000 Pagodes, and though the said Envoy declares that Sevagee Rajah did not receive so much, yett the loss to the English in Rajapore occasioned by him was so much, besides the loss of particular English men, which amounts to near 20,000 Pagodes new, besides the said Companys loss. And having an expresse order from his Majestie of Greate Brittaine not to agree in the Treaty of peace with the said Sevagee untill the said summe of 20,000 Pagodes of the said English men be restored yett the President and Councill, to manifest their good will have granted, for the consideration of frendship with the said Sevagee Rajah, to accept, instead of 20,000 Pagodes, the summe of 12,000 Pagodes, to be paid for the said perticular English men, which summe is to be received in ready money or in goods. And as to what belongs unto the Honoble. Company, the President and Councill hath agreed that instead thereof, the said Sevagce Rajah shall grant the English nation liberty to trade seaven yeares time with the port of Rajapore, not paying any customes, or five yeares at the least, which will be a great advantage and profitt to Sevagee Rajah in increasing his estate and creditt.

As to the two gunns that Sevagee Rajah desired by his Envoy Bhimagee Pundett, you shall answer that after the buisness is ended and peace made, he shall not have only two, but as many as he will, and likewise any other things that he hath need of.

For granting the Customes free for seaven yeares Sevagee Rajah may thinke it too much, to which you are to answer that though wee doe not pay customes for our goods, yett other merchants shall pay for theire goods and for any others that the said merchants shall bring in returne of ours, by which the said Sevagee Rajah will reap great profitt and his Port will thereby flourish.

If Sevagee Rajah shall make any question about the vessell of Rajapore which was forced by a storme into Bombay, you are to answer that all vessells that are driven by stormes into the Portugall lands, or the lands of Sevagee Rajah, are lost, which he understands very well, and for this reason the said vessell and goods were embargode.

Concerning the robbery and taking away of our goods at Hubely by the people of Sevagee Rajahs, in case that he denyes it, you are to answer that wee have certaine advises thereof from our Factors in those parts, but wee have not any certainty of the quantity that was robbed, which wee shall know very suddainly and then acquaint him thereof

It is necessary that you shall question Sevagee Rajah concerning the Hoy which last yeare was bought from the Mallabars by the Havalder of Alherein, [?illegible] and to endeavor to the utmost to gett an order for the said Havalder to deliver the said Hoy as likewise for some wine that is yett in Alher, for if they delivered the French Hoy, likewise bought from the Mallabar, tis but reason that they should deliver our Hoy, it standing much with our creditt to have her delivered.

Likewise I desire you to doe your dilligence to conclude and agree with Sevagee Rajah about the 12,000 Pagodes and free customes for seaven yeares, giving him good exemples for it. But if hee will not stand to it, then follow the last remedie ,which I order you to make an end for 10,000 Pagodes and free customes for five yeares. And in case he will not allow the said 10,000 Pagodes, then to agree in nine or eight thousand and free customes for four yeares, of all which you are to acquaint me by a letter to Bombay, that I may order what shall be most convenient.

[Endorsed

Instructions for Naransinmay
to be observed in his treaty
with Sevagee.

(371)

Orme. MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 89	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 28 June 1673

(EXTRACT)

About 7 or 8 days since arrived here, an envoy from Sevagee who has since been received and had two audiences, the result

whereof, as an affair of great import and weighty consideration, goes herewith in two consultations of the 25 and 27th instant, which the Governor desires you seriously to weigh and give him your judgment with all speed thereon, for his desire and resolution is not to transact anything of moment relating to the affairs of this island without taking your advise and concurrence with him as his chief councill and of whose prudence he has had so large experience.

(372)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 21 (3d Set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 10 July 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Governour our President and his Councell at Bombay advising us of an Eddy or Envoy being there from Sevajee, with a desire to accomodate our difference about Rajapore, that wee might come and settle there againe, offering for our satisfaction 10000 Pagodas to be paid us out of our customs in that port when wee should settle there, pretending want of ready money. This having bin fully debated in their Councell, the result was, to send a person to Sevajee, who, if he could bring him to pay **8000 pagodas in ready money or goods, and 5 or at least 3 years[?] customs free of Rajapore, that on such tearmes he should conclude with him.** But this being an affair of weighty consideration they vallue themselves on our councells, and proceed not thereon untill they have our concurrence. Wee having deliberated the **severall circumstances** that move us to an accomodation with him vizt. the present warr with the Dutch who, joyning with his forces, may dispossess us of the Island ; the dependance the Island hath on his neer adjoyning territorys for the greatest part of its sustenance, more especially for firewood, but above all the opening a port in his country (the Portugall denying us the Pass at Tanna) to draw downe a trade to the Island from Orangabaud and Brampore. Wee say, these considerations, vizt. **the safety and prosperity of the island are the prevailing motives** that wee joine with our freinds at Bombay to accept so small a sum as 8 to 10000 pagodas, which is not the ¼ part the damage the nation susteind in Rajapore ; and were it not for the Island, wee should [think] it dishonourable to the Nation to receive less then full satisfaction. And wee doe also conclude that he pay the said summ either in money or goods, accounting his payment in customs insignificant, and can never give satis-

faction that way to those severall persons concernd in that loss And wee doe further give it as our advice that they deliver not. up to him the Rojapore vessell fallen into their port from Muscatt untill he have given that satisfaction they have concluded on of 8000 pagodas either in money or goods. And whereas they lately sent Mr. Nicoolls an Envoy to him to demand satisfaction for the losses the Honble. Company have lately susteined by his people robbing their factory at Hubely, which he denyes, saying they were not his people, wee give it as our advice that if they shall come to agreement with him for the loss at Rajapore, that yet wee may have our just pretences against him and collatterall security for the loss at Hubely. It was further concluded to advise his Honnr. and Councell there that, besides the aforesaid demands on Sevajee, divers merchants of Rajapore were considerable debtors to the Company, whose names shall be incerted in our letter, and that enquiry be made if any of the said merchants have concerns in that vessell fallen into their power, and to attack the same if found for satisfaction to be made, and that wee imediately dispatch away to our said friends our result in this affaire.

(373)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 92–94	BOMBAY TO CARWAR	Dated 15 July 1673

(EXTRACT)

You will take all due care for the preservation of the company's priviledges and estate and your own persons.

Cannot omitt commending you for your opposing the late Governor in his unjust design of raising the customs to 2½ p. c. where in you did well.

[First part of sentence omitted]Taking smart and severe cognizances of all publick affronts and violence offered to the breach of the Hon. Company's priviledges in security of their estate, or dishonour to the nation of which Sevagee, governed [Govind] Naique, and all others who have imposed on us, shall be fully convinced so soon as the affairs of Europe will give us leave to take them in our consideration.

As to the particular losses which you have sustained amounting to 5200 Rups., we shall as it lies in our way endeavour the restitution from Sevajee when we demand restitution for the Company's losses.

35

Of Mozaffer Chuns rebellion, the new Governor surprising the desie[Desai], and his family and his attempt to have surprised you also, we take due cognizance of and how it pleases God graciously to deliver you, which we heartily congratulate, trusting his good providence will continue.

We esteem Sevagee to be the grand and whole author of all these commotion, and our great hope is that between the great Mogull and the King of Wissapore [*sic*], he will be brought to a better order, and confined to more narrow limits, for till then he will not suffer any of his neighbours to be at quiet, and be you assured that we shall not settle at Rajapore, untill we have taken full satisfaction from him as well for the former as latter loss and seeing you are so continually disturbed by your neighbour, we shall consider in due time of furnishing you with some small guns &c., for the defence of your house.

(374)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 22 (3d Set)	CONSULTATION IN SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 19 July 1673

The Carwar factors advising now the particulars of the Honble. Companys Losses at Hubely, where there house was lately robd by Sevajees souldiers to the amount of Pagodas 7894 : 32, besides the factors particular losses there, of which, when the Governour and his Councell sent lately an Envoy to Sevajee to require satisfaction, hee returnd answer that they were none of his souldiers that did it, although it is manifest that the Companys house was the first they entred and dugg up, and all the Broadcloth was carried out into the Bazar before his Generall whose name is Partabrow [see No. : 365, p. 265 in this volume] wherefore seeing there is no probabillity of security from such a heathen, who while wee are in treaty with him for satisfaction for our losses at Rajapore, gives orders for the robbing our factory at Hubely, wee can thinke of no better way to recover the Honnble. Company and Nations right then by taking what vessells belongs to his ports ; and hearing there are some expected to returne from Mocha to Rajapore the latter end of next month, the Councell thought it requisite to advise their President that he give Commission to the Commanders of the frigatts hee shall send downe to Carwarr to look out and make prise of them.

(375)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 96 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 23 July 1673

(EXTRACT)

We have received yours of 10 and 15 current. In the former you give us your judgment touching our treatment with Sevagee wherein we esteem the good reasons, arguments and advice you give us, in order to the concluding of the treaty with him, which we shall put in practice as occasion shall require. As yet, we have received no answer from Narangsinay, by reason that the rains have fallen very violently, in Sevagees country, but as soon as we receive any account of his transactions, we shall dispeed advice thereof unto you.

We heartily condole our Hon. Masters loss in the *Hannibal* and *Experiment* and one of their sloops at Queda, all taken by the Dutch.

(376)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 97 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 24 July 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Portugal Conde which Mr. Petitt and Mr. Chamberlain advised of is now at Upper Choul, under the notion of a French Lord, who lives there publickly at a great expence, and I fear he has put a French and Portugeese cheate [;] upon Mr. Petit and Mr. Chamberlaine intending not to come to Bombay, but to go overland to Suratt, which I thought good to advise you of, that you may prevent any design he may have upon you.

(377)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 2, pp. 106–7 — BOMBAY TO CARWAR — Dated 15 August 1673

(EXTRACT)

[First part of sentence omitted] Send down the *Revenge* Frigate for your assistance, by whom you will receive this letter, with guns, powder, ammunition, together with ready money and goods consigned unto you on this said frigate, you will read in the inclosed invoyce, amounting to Xs. 15930.

Yesterday we received letters from Metchlapatam, which advise us of the arrival of nine of the Company's ships, which

when they have received in what goods are there ready f[illegible] them, are to proceed all in Company first to the factorys on the Mallabar Coast, and then to the [your] port. They are all stout ships and well manned, and tho Rickloff Van Goene is with a fleet of 18 or 20 sail hard by them, yet they fear them not, and we think that wise General doth not care to loose his men, nor do we believe he is sufficiently manned to engage such a squadron of English ships, so that we trust in God they will all arrive in safety.

[First part of sentence omitted] Which we shall soon do by God's blessing, when the peace is concluded; in the interim, it concerns us to keep friendship with all, though it costs us somewhat dear by presents or otherwise, without which no peace or quietness is to be expected in those mercinary parts, [of the world]

We are sorry to understand of those troubles and dangers you are exposed to by your plundering Governor, with whom we desire you to reconsile yourself so soon as you can, with conveniency, for as affairs now stand with us, we must put up your many affronts and public injurys, till we are in a condition to repair our losses.

(378)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 71 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 15 August 1673

(EXTRACT)

A motion was made whether in Captain Johnsons instructions he should be ordered, if in his going down or coming up from Carwar he meetes with any Malabars or Sevagees vessells. to make prize of them, which being debated

ORDERED That (in regard wee are in a fair way of composeing our difference with Sevagee agreeable to our demaunds, and there being now with him Naransinay treating thereupon, the *Revenge* frygatt if she meetes with any of Sevagees vessells belonging to Rajapore, she treates them civily and not offer in the least to make prize of them.

(379)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 114 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. BASS, THE COMP. ADMIRAL { Dated 16 [?] August 1673

(EXTRACT)

And in case in your coming up from Carwar you meet with any merchant vessell belonging to the port of Rajapore, we give

you order to seize them and bring them up with you hither, taking all strict care that' no imbezzlement be made in the goods, for Sevagee has committed more robberies of late in the Company's factorys in those parts.

(380)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, p. 115	BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. BASS, ADMIRAL, AND CAPTAINS OF THE COYS. EXPECTED FLEET	Dated 18[?] Aug. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee having given us some hopes of accommodation, we desire you to **forbear any Rajapore vessells** in your way hither except you have further orders.

(381)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3832	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 20 August 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare nothing more of the Patans proceedings, the **Bullull Chaun presses hard upon Sevaje**; our hopes are hee will not be bribed to a peace.

(382)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 74-5	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 21 August 1673

(EXTRACT)

The President made another proposall to the Counsell, that in regard the great danger and trouble the **factory of Carwarr is in, being besieged by rebells**, whether notwithstanding that our present difference with Sevagee is not thoroughly accomoded we may not value ourselves upon the towne of **Rajapore** and buy up there what goods are procureable for makeing up the ships lading, for though we were in hopes to have forced Sevagee to an honorable composition for the Company's &ca. former losses, had there been peace with the Dutch, and the factory of Carwarr well settled; yet seeing that wee faile both in the one and the other, the President thereupon declared unto the Counsell that **it is necessary prudence** to dissemble our designe for this yeare and to make **an overture of settlement at Rajapore**, which if done, here are some Banian merchants that will procure one good shipps ladeing at least at Rajapore, consisting of pepper, sticklack, seedlack, dungarees, percollas and other course sortes of cloth.

Then the President acquainted the Counsell that this designe cannot be put in execution except wee surrender up the Rajapore vessell we have seized, which when done wee need not scruple by God's assistance to be furnished with what goods wee shall want from Rajapore in order to the lading of the shipps. The Rajapore vessell is not worth above 8 or 10000 rupees, goods and all, and she belongs to poore merchants who are totally innocent of the wrong done to the Honble. Company by Sevagee, the owner thereof being now here, and having brought letters from Sevagee and his sonn and most of his principall officers to intercede for him, wherein they promise to come to a fair understanding with us, and to make satisfaction for the said injury; which promises being seriously and deliberately considered and debated

ORDERED That the Deputy President and Counsell of Suratt be also advised with all speed of this motion, and if they consent thereunto, that the said **Rajapore vessell and goods be delivered unto the owner,** and that wee imediately advise Sevagee thereof and of our intention to settle and buy goods this yeare in Rajapore towards lading and dispeeding the Honble. Company's fleete for Europe.

(383)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, Fol. 184 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 August 1673

(EXTRACT)

......Now this Rajapore vessell is not worth above 8 or 10,000 Rupees goods and all which belongs to the poore merchants who are totally innocent of the wrong done to the hon'ble. Company the owner is now with us and hath brought letters from Sevagee and his sonne and many other great men to intercede for him, but nothing hitherto hath prevailed with us notwithstanding that Sevagee and his soun and all his principall officers doe promise to come to a faire understanding with us and Sevagee hath againe sent for the accounts of our losses to be examined; the President desires you seriously and deliberately to which this affaire and to send your answere thereunto with all speed possible, he prays you also to remember the Companys order in their letter, that wee keepe a ffaire correspondence with all the princes our neighbours and that is a time not to exasperate enemys but to procure friends and that wee shall not want opportunity hereafter to demand reparation, for what the Company has suffered and that the delivery of this vessell will gaine the Company and the island of Bombay a greater reputation among

all merchants of these parts by whome only [we]e expect the island Bombay to be peopled and our trade increased.

(384)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, p. 119 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 26 August 1673

[First part of sentence omitted] Seeing we are put to so great a necessity, whether notwithstanding that our present differeace with Sevagee is not accommodated throughly, we may not value ourselves on the town of Rojapore, and buy up there what goods are procurable for the making up the ships lading, for though we well hope to force Sevagee to an Honble. Composition for the Company &c., former losses, had these been placed with the Dutch and the factory of Carwar well settled, yet seeing that we fail, both in the one and the other, the President declares it necessary prudence to dissemble our designs for this year, and to make an overture of settlement at Rajapore; and in such case if you consent thereunto, it is proposed by some Banian merchants here that they will procure one good ships lading at least of goods at Rajapore consisting of pepper, sticklack, seedlack, dongareese, percoolas, and other coarse sorts of cloth; but the design cannot be put in execution except we surrender up the Rajapore vessell, which we have seized, and then we need not make the least scruple of it, by Gods assistance, if greater accidents do not intervene than what the President is now apprehensive of; now that Rajapore vessell is not worth above 80 or 90,000 Rups. goods and all which belongs to the poor merchants, [etc. as in No. 383 dated 21 Aug. 1673]

(385)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 123 — BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY (EXTRACT) — Dated 28 August 1673

After the Dutch Fleet departed for Zelone, the merchants of Bombay began to think of trade, and for their encouragement we thought good to send your two frigates, *The Revenge* and the *Hunter* as convoy for about 40 vessells laden with salt to Sevagees ports, amongst which went the *Phœnix*, Ketch Hoy and *Mallabar Coaster*, with their lading wherein though the profit is not considerable yet, it brought some reputation to the island, and gave great satisfaction to the merchants.

We also made an attempt to discover and open the passage to the inland countrys, and marts of trade on the main and though, by means of the continued fierce war between the Mogull and Sevagee the design did not meet with the success we desired, yet we have reasonable hopes to bring it in time to some happy issue.

About the 10 May there came into this road the Mogulls fleet from Suratt intended against Sevagee, under the command of Siddy Sombole, of whom mention has been made in in our formers, who brought a Sirpaw to your President from the King and letters of recommendation from the Governor of Suratt &c., desiring licence for the said fleet with their men to winter in this harbour. After due consideration of the whole affair, we thought good to admit the King's small frigates to be hauled on shore at Mazagon, but would not suffer the soldiers that came upon them to remain on this island who, with their Commanders, took their passage from hence, to Danda Rajapore, the Syddies Port Town.

(386)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 Part III. Fol. 33 } SURAT CONSULTATION [?] { Dated 30 Aug. 1673

(EXTRACT)

The second proposall was concerning a settlement at Rajapore for the providing of goods now there before Sevagee hath given us satisfaction for former damages and his late robbing our ffactory at Hubely that wee dissemble the business at present and surrender up the Rajapore Jounke that wee have seized in Bombay on that account which the Councell for many reasons doe disaprove and having discoursed it at their large in their answer of this date.

(387)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated[?] August 1673

(EXTRACT)

Some months past arrived on the Mallabar Coast from the southward a Portugall who stiled himselfe Conde Da Sargida...... The said Conde had not long bene in these partes but was discovered to be a cheate......This great Donn was also with Sevagee and went under the title of a French Lord and gave Sevagee a horse which he had borrowed of the English, Sevagee shewing him all respect and sent a party of souldiers to guard him out of his country.

(388)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 132–133	BOMBAY TO MADRAS	Dated 3 Sept. 1673

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning of sentence omitted] And partly by reason of cruell war and confusion in the Decan and Mallabar factorys from whence we expect our pepper, for the factorys of Callicut and Billiapatam being so near the enemy, the natives are so overawed by their great power, that we expect but little assistance from them and the factorys of Carwar have been besiged [*sic*] and reduced to great necessity by some rebells, who have raised arms against the King of Viziapore and plundered most of those towns and robbed the merchants. Sevagees army also hath ransacked Hubelly, Callapore, and many other towns thereabout, and we are not yet assured whether our friends at Carwar are yet safe or no, to whose succour we have sent one of our frigates well manned, and hoped she arrived time enough for their succour, though the confusion have been so great as to trade.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] (Which is sharply continued between the Mogull and Sevagee, for the Mogull having peace with the King of Vizapore and Golcondah, and having lately quelled the Tumults raised by the Patanns near Caboll, will be at leisure to prosecute the war against Sevagee) to which end tis reported that Bauder Caun and Deleel Cawn are coming with designs to enter Sevagees country and besiege him in his strong holds and by sea he has sent down Siddy Sambole with a fleet fo small frigatès to infest his ports, part of which fleet hath wintered in Bombay all this year, which Sevagee took very ill at first of us, but we gave him such reasons that he is well satisfied, with our proceedings.

The Portugal Vice Roy of Goa has for some months made preparations for war, and it was given out that they expected 10 sail of ships from Lisbon with 4000 men, and that they designed to begin war with the Dutch for the recovery of Couchin and Zelon, which they say was unjustly taken from them in the last war, but by letters received yesterday from Goa,............ are at peace with all Eruope.

(389)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 79	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 4 Sept. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Braminy having presented a petition, therein inserting that whereas it pleased God by fowle weather to force

a vessell laden from Moscatt belonging to the petitioner into this port Bombay, which vessell the Governor layd an imbargo on upon account of a debt Sevagee Rajah owes to the Honble. Company, in respect the said vessell doe belong to one of his sea port townes, did therefore humbly intreate the Governor and Counsell that the said vessell and goods may be restored unto the petitioner, he being a poore man and one who hath no concerne with Sevagee and was plundered of all he had when he robbed the English at Rajapore, the petitioner being then a servant to the Honble. Company; which petition being read, it was agreed on that nothing concerning this affaire should be determined untill wee receive the sense of the Deputy President and Counsell of Suratt unto whom wee have already wrote about it.

(390)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 135	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 9 September 1673

(EXTRACT)

The inclosed is copy of a consultation of the 4th current, occasioned by a Gentoo Goldsmith of Mayim, who robbed a Banian of the same place of gold, silver and jewells to a great value, and was tried and condemned to dye the last publick monthly sessions. I thought good to defer the execution and convene my Councill thereon in regard of a clause in the Company's laws, relating to crimes of this nature where the Company are pleased to order that those persons who are convicted of theft, shall pay back again the value three fold, and receive severe corporal punishment, but not extending to death and banished [from the Island] also. The person condemned is a notorious rogue and hath before been condemned to die in [the] Portugall country for thieving and came away from thence to secure himself.

(391)

Orme Mss Vol. 114,Sect. 2, p. 140	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 12 Sept. 1673

(EXTRACT)

They advise that the petition sent them by the Banians for the procuring their priviledges confirmed unto them under their great seal is lost in the Falcon and therefore they order that the said petition be again drawn up and sent in English expressing the particular priviledges desired by the Banians, for the freedom of their Pagan rights and priviledges, wherefore I pray you

give notice hereof to Bimgee Parrack and order him to get them ready that they may be sent home with several copys of [by] those ships.

(392)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 83-86 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 15 Sept. 1673

(EXTRACT)

A letter being received from the Deputy President and Counsell of Surrat, bearing date the 30th Augst last, and publickly read, wherein they returne answere to the two proposalls made by the President in a generall letter bearing date the 21th August. In the said answere they declare their dissent to the opinion of the President and this Counsell touching the surrender of the Rajapore vesell, which dissent they endeavor to confirme by many arguments, to which being particularly and seriously debated, and the circumstances of the whole case duly considered, the generall sense of the Counsell was :

That the Gentlemen of Suratt Counsell seeme to be mistaken in all or most of their arguments which they do urge, and therefore it being put to the vote whether the said vessell should be surrendred or not

It was resolved in the affirmative with joynt consent and thereupon

That the said vessell and all her goods be delivered unto the owner and that for these following reasons : (vizt.)

As to the present condition of Sevagee whom the Gentlemen of the Surratt Counsell affirme to be in a sad perplexed condition by meanes of Bullooll Ckaun coming on the one side and the Mogull Army on the other, and therefore they conclude him uncapable of doing any mischiefe to this Island and consequently there is no necessity of dissembling and keeping fair with him. To which wee answered that they are mistaken in their intelligence, for Sevagee is not in so ill a condition as they wrote him to be, he rather despiseth and bareth up himselfe manfully against all his enemyes and lately hath taken a very considerable castle called Sutarra in the heart of the Vizapore country, from whence a number of oxen are lately come to Rairee laden with rich spoyle, and though tis probable the Mogull army may fall into his country this yeare and Bullooll Ckaun of the other side, yet neither of them can stay long for want of provisions, and his flying army will continually keepe

them in allarme; nor is it either of their designe to destroy Sevagee totally, for the Umbraw's mainteyne a politick warr to their owne profitt at the King's charge, and never intend to prosecute it so violently as to end it. And should wee rashly provoke Sevagee at this time when wee are in warr with so potent an enemy as the Dutch, wee may justly bring upon ourselves more trouble and danger then wee are aware of, for the Dutch offered Sevagee the last year a considerable advantage if he would assist them with 3000 men to help take Bombay, for he himself hath owned it, and upon the wintering of the Sidyes fleete here did in his passion publickly threaten, if the Dutch came againe, what he would doe. The Gentlemen of Surat say he is a rogue and keepes faith with no man; wee say so too, but that is no argument for us to breake with him at this time, and wee thinke his owne interest will perswade him to keepe fair with us if wee do not first breake with him and though wee will endeavo[u]r to procure, by all allowable meanes, satisfaction from him for the Company's losses as well as particular men, so far as it lyes in our power, yet wee declare it as our opinions in this juncture of affaires it is no wayes prudent to enter into open acts of hostility with him, except wee resolved to endure the misery of famine on the one side, or to make proofe of the Dutch and his united forces on the other.

The Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say that the President pityes the poor merchants here but do not pitty the Company's poore servants who lost their estates, fortune, &c. in this they do the President wrong, for had he not concerned himself for them in recovering some satisfaction on account of their losses, he had ended their dispute with Sevagee three yeares since, and it is the only scruple that now stands betweene us, for Sevagee offereth Pagothas 7000 satisfaction for the Company's demaunds, and likewise promiseth, when the English are settled at Rajapore, to give satisfaction to particular men; but though wee press never so much to gett present satisfaction for them, yet if wee find it impossible to prevaile, wee cannot judge it reasonable or answerable for us to make a publick breach with any neighbor for particular mens scores, for the Company's orders doth not permitt of any such thing.

They say it is not contrary to the generall practises of all Princes in the world to revenge themselves of injuryes done them by another Prince on the estates of their subjects; this wee graunt, but pray consider that our Company, though by their

Sovereign authority graunted them by his Majesty on this Island, may stile themselves as Princes, yet they are a body of honorable merchants and their designe to an honest trade, and it is our duty to be very cautious in seizing and makeing prize of vessells belonging to me[r]chants, though subjects to Savagee, who hath done this wrong, and though wee are of their opinion that the Company's remarkable moderation and patience in bearing injuryes hath gain'd a slender opinion of the English nation in that point, yet they may observe that the Company never gave any possitive order to the President and Counsell for the seizing of any shipps or vessells belonging to the Princes in India, no, not of Savagee nor the Samarine, though the difference with them hath been of many yeares standing, but rather desire that these differences may be amicably composed; and that order which they have given this year concerning the Dutch will not reach this case, so that it concernes the President and Counsell of Surat to be very wary how they proceed in this matter, till wee have express order from them to justifie our proceedings.

Now, as to this vessell. She belongeth to a Rajapore merchant, and if, as the Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say, Bullooll Ckaun should conquor that towne and country for the King of Vizapore, yet in such case wee must never expect to settle there 'till the said vessell and goods are restored.

The Gentlemen of Suratt seeme to slight Rajapore as little behoofful1 to the Companys trade. In this wee differ from them and affirme that it will prove in time of as great advantage to their concernes as that of Carwarr and exceeding beneficiall to their Island Bombay; and though wee are glad to heare that they are able, in case of necessity, to make up 2000 tonns at Suratt, yet if wee can provide a considerable quantity of dungarees, percollas, and other course corts of cloth at Rajapore on secure conditions and seasonable time for their shipping, wee judge the Company will have money saved thereby, for the prices of said goods at Rajapore differ at least 20 per cent. of what they cost in Suratt.

As to the opinion of the world, which may censure the surrender of this vessell to be done out of feare, that ought to be no away with us, for our duty is to prosecute and provide for the Companys just interest, without reflecting on or disquieting our selves for the censure of the world, seeing wee are neither in a capacity to revenge our selves, nor if wee were, the present times

would not admitt it ; nor have wee order sufficient to justifie our proceedings therein.

As to the order given the Commander ; it was wrote before this proposall was thought on and is soone to be reversed or confirmed as occation offers, nor doe wee as yet lay aside our demaunds against Sevagee, but the field is still left open to reason, with due respect to the Companys interest, shall hereafter direct us.

Upon these considerations and many others, which for brevity sake wee omitt, but in due time shall communicate unto the Counsell of Suratt, the Counsell of this Island hath unanimously joyned with the President to restore the said vessell and goods to the owner, who is now sent to Sevagee with order to move another proposall unto him touching further proceedings and security of trade on the opposite maine, which if it succeeds as we hope it may, will tend much to the Company's advantage.

A letter being received from Naransinay, who was sent to treat with Sevagee, wherein he declares that after a long delay, intending to returne without answere, that Sevagee sent for him back, and after much discourse held on both sides he declared that he was very willing to compose the difference with the English, but that he could not, by reason of the present warr, pay any ready money towards satisfaction, but so much as he had received of the Company's, which was 7000 Pagothas, he did offer to make good to them in the customes of Rajapore when the Company settle there. And as to the satisfaction of the other English, he promised to allow something after the English were setled at Rajapore. This being the import of the letter the debate thereof was r[?d]eferred untill Naransinay returne hither againe.

(393)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 106, Fol. 204	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 29 Sept. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Naran Sinay is returned and with him the same envoy which Sevagee sent formerly, who pretends he hath order to conclude the old controversy of Rajapore with us and hath been once received and now Mr. John Childe, Mr. Stephen Ustick, and Mr. Fffrancis Day are appointed to examine and compare the account with him and to receive what proposalls hee makes upon which wee shall consider and advise you thereof hoping at length wee may bring this tedious dispute to some conclusion. Naran Sinay bringeth certain newes that the king of Vizapore is upon termes of

peace with Sevagee and y[e]t hee and the **king** of Goloqundah doe furnish him with great summs of money to maintayne the warr against the Mogull and that Bullull Ckaun is very sick at Mergee. and that there is little feare of the Mogulls doeing any mischiefe to Sevagee this yeare he having now raised a great army in designe of some notable attempt against the Mogull. This is Naran Sinay's newes and this is allsoe confirmed by other persons but the truth in the one will discover.

(394)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779	BOMBAY OCCURRENCES	Dated 1 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee holds a fair understanding with us and wee with him, the old difference of Rajapore being in a manner concluded upon **Honble. tearmes**, to our **advantage and reputation**, and wee may now perswade our selves that his Country will be very beneficiall to the Honble. Companys trade in little time. It is confirmed to us from Choul and other partes, that overtures of peace are closely prosecuted betwixt the King of Vizapore and Sevagee, who hath a considerable army ready of horse and foot, and hitherto maintains his frontiers against the Mogull and Bullcoll [Bahlol] Chaun and 'tis generally concluded that the Kings of Vizapore and Goloconda doe covertly furnish him with men and money, and that he also covertly fees the Generall and Commanders of the Mogulls army, which hath qualified their heat against him, soe that 'tis thought no great action will be performed between them this yeare, yet the **preparation which Sevagee makes**, causes us to believe that either he expects to be assaulted or designes to make some notable attempt in the King's countrey. This **politick warr** is upheld and maintained by the great Umbraws and Generalls at the Kings Charge, and they never designe totally to rout Sevagee for it is not their Interest, neither could they maintaine them selves in time of peace.

(395)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 91-2	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 1 Oct. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay being returned in Company of an **Envoy from Sevagee**, who hath been already recieved by the **Governor**, and in a short discourse the Envoy acquainting the President that

before the old difference of Rajapore betweene the English and his Master could be mediated, some errors in the account of our demaunds must be rectified; whereupon it was

ORDERD That Mr. John Child, Mr. Stephen Ustick and Mr. Francis Day give the Envoy a meeting this afternoon at Mr. Child's howse to take an account of what he objects against, and bring in the report thereof unto the President and Counsell.

(396)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 92 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 3 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Here being a fresh report that Sevagee intends to plunder Surat and there being now no English vessell there for their assistance in case of danger

ORDERED That the *Phoenix* Ketch be sent up to Suratt with all possible speed for the aforesaid reason.

(397)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, Fol. 25 } COTCONA TO SURAT { Dated 3 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

A few days past a Portugall Frigatt bound to Tanore to lade pepper met with an English vessell called the Swallow and made prize of her, she came from Bantam laden chiefely with pepper, and bound to Bombay.

(398)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 151 } BOMBAY TO MADRAS { Dated 4 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee has again plundered the Company for some months past; his army ransacked and robbed a town called Hubelly where our Hon. masters suffered a considerable loss, to the amount of 7 or 800 pagodas, since which we have renewed the treaty again with him and are in a fair way of accommodation of all differences and in likelihood to settle again in Rajapore. Sevagee is threatened very much this year: the Mogull is coming against him with a great army on one side and the King of Vizapore on the other, and Siddy Sambolee with a fleet at sea, which seizeth and maketh prize of all his vessells they can meet with, notwithstanding all which Sevajee despiseth and beareth up

himself manfully against all his enemies and lately has taken a very considerable castle called Satarra in the heart of the Visapore country, from whence he has received a great quantity of rich spoil.

(399)

Original Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3758

A NARRATIVE OF THE SEVERALL **Treatyes** BETWEENE SEVAGEE RAJAHS ENVOYS AND THE HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER, PRESIDENT, &ca, TOUCHING THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE HONOBLE. COMPANY AND THEIR SERVANTS, OCCATIONED BY SEVAGEES PLUNDERING AND ROBBING THE TOWNE OF **Rajapore** IN THE YEARE 16 [59/60]

[Entered in a Consultation at Bombay 6 October 1673]

SEVAGEE RAJAH having made some overtures of composing the old difference between the Honoble. Company and him, occationed by his robbing and plundering Rajapore, Captain Stephen Ustick was sent to begin the Treaty with him, but could effect little, for that Sevagee would not heare of making aney reparations [See No. *304 ante* of 14 May 1672 and No. *305*, of 14 June 1672]. After his return Sevagee sent his envoy called **Sundergee** to the President att Bombay, who made soe slight proposalls that the President and Councell thought not fitt to accept them, but sent him back to his Master with an account of what wee demanded for restitution.

1672 [1672/3] February. Whereupon, in February 1672 [? 3] Sevagee sent another Envoy called **Pillagee** to treate againe on said affaires. But in regard the Dutch fleete was then upon this Coast and dayly expected to attempt this Island, the President thought it not fitting to prosecute the Treaty, but to suspend it; and the rather because it seemed not consistent with the Honoble. Companys intrest to conclude itt, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present troubles and warr with the Dutch; soe that the Envoy was dismissed, carrying a civil letter to Sevagee, to keepe the Treaty on foote, giving him the reasons why his Envoy was sent back againe with no progress into the busyness hee was sent about. [See Nos. *339* & *343 ante*, 4 Jan. and 13 Feb. 1673]

1673 May 19. Mr. Thomas Niccolls was sent to Sevagee to treate with him concerning our demands and for composing the said difference, who could effect nothing and soe returned againe the 16th of June following, unto whose Narrative the Honoble. Company are humbley referrd. [See No. 358 dated May–June 1673]

June. Sevagee sent another Envoy called Bimmagee Pundett to treat further concerning said affaire, [about 20th June, See No. 371 dated 28 June 1673] who was received severall tymes by the President and after maney long discourses and treating the said Envoy was brought to a nearer and better accomodation then aney had done before though farr distant to our demands. Att leangth, when the said Envoy (as hee declared) could procede noe further hee desired to returne home againe to his Master and that for the more spedy determination of the controversy betweene us some person of trust might bee sent with him to treate further with Sevagee and to urge those many reasons the President had declared unto him. Wherupon the President sent Naransimay in company with the said Envoy with instructions for his management of the treaty, resolving to put an end to those great charges the Honoble. Company have bin att in sending and receiving Envoyes about this affaire, giving the said Naransimay power that if hee could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pagothos to bee paid in ready money or goods and five yeares, or att least 3 yeares, free custome at Rajapore, that hee should upon those tearmes conclude with him and not to accept of aney thing less without further order. [See No. 370 dated after 27 June 1673]

Septr. 24. The said Naransimay returned in company with the aforesaid Bimmagee Pundett from Sevagee and was againe received, who after some complements on the first day of his reception though (as customary) nothing was urged concerning the affaire in dispute, yett hee declared to the President that Sevagee had given him full power to conclude the Treaty and that he had some objections against our demands, which, when answered, hee doubted not but to our satisfaction and content to settle and put an end to this affaire. Wherefore, he desired to bee dispatched with all possible speed in regard Sevagee had a great flying army ready for action and if hee should march away before his returne hee should with much difficulty find where his Master was quartered. Wherefore the President ordered Mr. John Child, Mr. Stephen Ustick and Mr. Francis Day to give the said Envoy a meeting on the first of October and to receive his objections against our demands. Which Commissioners, accord-

ing to order, meett at Mr. Child's house the said day and offered the papers of the particulars of the Honoble. Company's demands amounting to Pagothos 39957:36 jetts with the interest thereof which said accounts was interpreted unto the Envoy. [See No. *395* dated 1 October 1673]

In answer to this account the Envoy replied, seemed much startled at soe great demand, that his Master sent him with full power and great hopes to end the controversy between us, but what his Master received into his treasury belonging to the English when hee robbed Rajapore was soe disporportionable to our demands that he feares little would bee effected herein; however, for the better accomodation thereof hee desired our particulars might bee examind with his accounts of what his Master really received from the English.

[Remarks made by Shivaji's Envoy, Bhimaji]—

1st. As to the brimstone, Granado, shells, brass potts and such like weighty and combustable goods, his Master never received aney, nor can itt be expected, for, said hee, the Granado shells alone would have required 2000 men or thereabouts to carry them away, and his Master att that time had the King of Vizapores forces at his heeles so that hee was forced to leave Rajapore and retire to his strongholds, leaving the towne to the Kings army, who had itt in their possession 3 months after hee had robbd itt, and when hee returned to it found noe such things; so that itt cannot bee reasonably expected his Master should bee responsable for the same.

2nd. As to the debts due from the Rajapore merchants to the Company; he holds his Master not at all lyable to make satisfaction, for should it please God this dispute between my Master and you bee now composed and that my Master hereafter should robb Surratt or aney other place where your factors are, you may as well demand such debts as are owing you in the severall places, he having disenabled your debitors to pay you by robbing when you can really expect noe more then your factory and such goods as are yours to bee free from his souldiers; otherwise my Master must inquire of you who are your debitors that he might not robb them, which cannot be expected att such a time.

3. As to the King of Vizapore Edell Shaw and Rustome Jemah's debts his Master is as little lyable to make their debts good as the Rajapore merchants for the aforesaid reasons.

4. As for what lost by the severall particular Englishmen, his Master admires the same should amount to so great a summe (and for the brokers loss he holds himself wholy unconcernd to make good, being a country merchant and not liveing imediatly in the English factory), having received in all no more then the following perticulars, vizt., one morter peece; three horses; one silver bridle; one plate saddle, &ca; horse furniture; Mds. 6½ and 5½ Tolus; a remnant [? raiment] of scarlett cloth; one half peece and a remnant of course cloth: five rings, two sett with dyamonds, two with rubyes and the other with a saphire; sixty three Pagothas Tipkee; twenty two Dabull Lawre's gold; 1¾ seer and 1¾ Tolus; two little brass gunns; eight looking glasses; all which proceding perticulars proceding by an impartiall valuation will not amount to above Pagothas 4000, including the 1500 Ryalls of ⅝ [?] belonging to Mr. Henry Revington which is allowed in the 6½ Mds. of silver. To all which wee answered that although he pleaded his Master received no more then about 4000 Pagothas and brings Noransimay, who was imployed in this affaire by the President and Councell, to Sevagee as a witness to perswade us that hee received no more Sevagee Rajah himself shewing Noransimay an old booke wherein the particulars were mentioned which although graunted to bee true, yett Sevagee Rajah ought in justice to make us full satisfaction, for had not hee robbed Rajapore the Company had never sustained that loss. To this the Envoy answered that his Master hath robb'd severall Kings and Princes and many merchants but never made aney satisfaction, and what he now offers to us is pureley out of a desire of friendship with the English who beare so good an esteme in all nations and not aney private intrest of his owne, as it appears by his friendly usage in permiting this Island to bee furnished from his territoryes dayly with severall sorts of provissions and other necessaryes, although what assistance the English can afford him, itt may bee easely perceived his Master wants it not, for notwithstanding this old difference betwixt us and himself hee hath been continually imbroyled in warr with the great Mogull, and his dominions rather increaseth then deminisheth, and for what damage the English can doe him his Master is not at all concerned at, for they can onely meete with some few of those merchants vessels which belong to his ports. However, his Master is willing to settle a friendship and good corrispondence with us [as] may appeare by the tender of 5000 Pagothas to end all disputes betweene us concerning Rajapore.

To which wee againe replyed that this was so farr disagreeing to our demands that wee cannot but conclude with ourselves that hee had no order to end the dispuse, but as others did formerly come on the same account onley to discoure in a formall manner rather then to compose the buysness; and however the little occasion hee pretends to have of our frienship and alsoe the little esteem hee hath of our doing him aney injury or being able to right ourselves of those wronges and injuryes his Master hath done us, which wee graunt he hath sufficient reason to beleive from our long patience and forbearance; but he may remember his Master's salt fleet might have been disturbed here to his no small detriment, and his owne trading vesseles, as well as those of his merchants, if wee once had begunn to seize, might soone require [*sic?* requite] our loss and possibly he may see it sooner then hee expected, seeing wee have endeavored all faire meanes and cannot procure aneything of satisfaction, and that if hee hath no better tearmes then these to offer us he need not give himself aney further trouble for wee think this answer not fitting to deliver unto our Governor; but could heartily wish that, since it hath bin so ordered that he and wee are appointed to bring this business to some issue, he would bee so prudent as to so well consider his Masters intrest and to shew the great witt he hath discovered by his many arguments and strong disputes in advising with himself how to afford us some better meanes of accomodation, and wee shall be ready to give him an other meating when hee shall appoint.

The 3d Currant the said John Child, &ca., gave Sevagees Envoy a second meeting, and the whole day being near spent in fending and proving the preceding buysness, att last the Envoy consented to allow the English 7000 Pagothas; to which wee answered that itt was so pittifull a thing wee scorned to accept of. Upon which the Envoy desired a hearing from our Governor, which wee told him he could not [have] except hee had some better tearmes to offer. Whereupon he answered us, so that from it wee had reason to beleive he would make some further proposall, and being passionately desirous, wee promised to use our intrest with our Governor for the gratifying his request.

The 4th Currant the said Envoy was admitted by the Governor a hearing in Bombay Castle, the President haveing before been informed of all passages betweene Mr. Child, &ca.,

and the Envoy, however, was forced to spend maney houres in hearing the said Envoy severall arguments from himself and severall objections, till att leangth the Envoy proffered 9000 Pagothas to bee paid in 7 yeares tyme in goods and out of the customes when the English settled at Rajapore, but at last his finall proposall was, and higher he dare not rise, having gone already, as he declared, beyond his orders, to allow us Asmolah [?] Pagothas 10025 which should be paid as followeth, vizt; 2500 Pagothas to bee allowed in Rajapore customes of such goods as the Company shall export or import, and the other three parts in goods where they shall bee required, vist., one part imediately upon our setling a factory in Rajapore, one part that day twelve-month after, and the remayning part the next ensewing yeare. And for the King of Vizapore, Ally Edellshaw, and Rustume Jemah's debts Sevagee is to use his utmost indeavours they may bee recovered.

And for such debts as are owing to the Honble Company by the Rajapore merchants upon our settling there, if they are able, hee will indeavour to make them willing to give us full satisfaction or such as may bee for our content.

[NOTE. The copy of this document entered in Consultation of 6 October 1673, at Bombay (*Factory Records, Bombay*, Vol. 1, pp 95–100) omits the last paragraph and adds as follows :]

The President having communicated the aforesaid Proposalls to the Gentlemen of the Counsell, desiring their opinions therein, who after a serious debate, gave their consent thereunto as an Honourable Agreement and consistent with the Company and M[?N]ations interest and honour, whereupon

Ordered that Naransinay be sent again in company of the Envoy to Sevagee fully to cons[?c]lude this Treaty, and that he carryes with him unto Sevagee a present to the value of 5 or 600 rupees.

(400)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 38, (3d Set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 7 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

The towne being strongly allarmd by Sevagees forces, and the gates shutt up by order of the Governour, the Moody was ordered to gett in a readines Provisions of Biskett, Butter, Rice,

Doll, &ca. for 100 men for 1 month and 20 maund of powder to be sent on board the *Recovery* at Umra, with order, (by consent of the part owners) to hale her of the ground that she may ride affloat for our security in case wee should be driven to leave our house...

(401)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 156 } BOMBAY TO MASULIPATAM { Dated 7 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Our neighbour Sevagee keepes faire with us and we with him. His Envoy is now here proposing tearmes of accomodation of the old controversy of Rojapore, but his offers are so inconsiderable that hitherto we make some scruple to accept thereof. However, prudence requires us not to make the breach wider as affaires now stand betwixt us and Holland. What passeth between us hereafter we shall advise you. He prepares for notable action against the Mogulls army which, as report speakes, will enter his country this summer. He is also engaged in a pollitick warr with the King of Vizapore, but tis beleived he intends him no mischeif, but rather supplys him with money and connives at his robberys that he may be the better enabled to mainteine the warr against the Mogull, whereby the Vizapore country may be better secured. The Portugeze are quiet and follow their trade to their greate advantage, and this is all the news currant in our parts. [A portion of this extract is to be found in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 156, under date as above.]

(402)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 162 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Oct. 1673

(EXTRACT)

I have wrote you at large by this conveyance, since which we are surprised here, with the arrival of the Siddy's fleet, who contrary to his promise made upon his prophets and his alcoran has entered by force and blocked up the river of Caringa, Negatan, Penn, &c., belonging [?bringing] thereby an insupportable dishonour to the Company and nation and unspeakable prejudice to this island, insomuch that were not my hands held with other weighty reasons for the preservation of the Company's estate and you my friends at Suratt, I could find in my heart to sink him down to the bottom or sink by his side, for he is a more base ungratefull

and vilaaous enemy to us than Sevagee, or any other roague in India for notwithstanding he had provision all this while from hence and could not have been preserved had it not been for this island he now stops all the provisions from coming in hither and I have often thought that his chief design in coming to this port is to do us more mischief than to Sevagee; we are in very great want of provisions at present on this island and know not where to be supplied, so that for the present I have forbid all his boats coming on shore here, or any provisions going off to him, and would do more, but that I am conserned for you; wherefore if you hear any complaint (for they will make the worst of all things), pray do not much concern yourselves for them, but be as stout as possibly yon can and in your next give me advice how far I may go to revenge this affront, for I will never put it up, but one way or other I will be revenged, and in case the Governor threatens to turn you out of Suratt, tell him plainly you are more ready to go than he to send you; besides I know they are wiser than to attempt any such thing; however I desire you to behave yourselves wisely and keep as fair as you can, and if you can keep yourselves well there, no doubt but I will be even with them here.

(403)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 164	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 16 Oct. 1673

(EXTRACT)

This goes by the Ketch *Phoenix* which we have sent up for your assistance in unlading and lading your Europe ships when it shall please God they shall arrive with you; the occasion of sending her so timely is in regard you have no English vessells at Suratt and that here is a suspicious report of Sevagees intentions of plundering some part of the King's country very suddenly, and for ought as we know Surat may be in his eye, for 'tis most certain he has 20000 walletts ready to convey what plunder he can get, having also a considerable flying army ready for action.

This letter was intended to be sent by the Ketch, but in regard the Siddees fleet has surprised us and injuriously entered with a bold breach of promise and word into Negatan river and [? we] think it good to keep her here some few days longer.

There is of certain an English and French fleet preparing for these parts,

(404)

Orme Mss. Vol.114 Sect. 2, pp. 166-67 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

I have already advised you the notorious ingratitude of Siddee Sambolee in blocking up the river of Caringah where I understand they intend to ride the greatest part of the year, and besides that they intend to build a fort upon a little island that is at the mouth of the river Carinjah, which if they be suffered to do, will be of an apparent and notable prejudice to this island, wherefore the case standing thus, it concerns us to look about us and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these false hearted villians.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] Repair to Swally Marine and stay there untill the shipping have [? leasving] the broaker to hasten the investment.

If I had you here but 10 days, I would beat this unworthy Siddy out of his hold, and banish him forever from Bombay, and afterwards I would carry you there with far greater reputation and security than now you live in.

But Gentlemen, I know, though your present Governor be ever so furious and mad, yet the Gen. body of the merchants of Suratt do love and honour us and will never suffer you to leave Suratt.

(405)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 20 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee are advised from Surratt that Sevagee is dayly expected there with his army, which hath made the Governour shutt all the towne gates but one, forcing the poore Merchants not to leave the place, but to stay and lye at the mercy of the ennemy....

(406)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 102 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 20 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

The President being advised from Choul and other partes that Sevagees army is designed for Suratt and that they intend for that place very suddenly, Mr. Gray &c., having advised also the great fear the people of Suratt are in, having already shutt up [all] the towne gates but one.

ORDERED That the *Hunter* frygatt be imediately sent up to Suratt with 6 files of souldiers for the assistance of the Deputy President and Counsell in case any attempt should be made against the English, and that if there be no occation she returne againe according as the Deputy President and Counsell shall order.

(407

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 3870 } FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO SURAT COUNCIL { 23 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your good opinnion of Rajapore may encourage us as wee see occasion to think of some settlement there against the next yeare and the rather for that Carwarr continues much disturbed and wee fear they are yet closer beseiged then ever they were, for to this hower wee hove not heard from them since the *Revenge* Frigott arrived there, it is confirmed to us from Choule and other parts that overtures of peace are closely prosecuted, betwixt the King of Vizapore and Sevagee who hath a considerable Army ready of horse and foote and hitherto maintaines his Frontiers against the Mogull and Bullose choune and tis generally concluded that the Kings of Vijapore and Golocondah do covertly furnish him with men and money, and that he also covertly fees the Generall and Commanders of the Mogulls Army which hath qualified their heat against him, soe its thought that noe great action will be performed between them this yeare, yet the preparation that Sevagee makes causeth us to believe that either he expects to be assaulted, or designes to make some notable attempt in the King's Country.

Two days since wee had newes that parte of his army were gone towards Surratt thereupon wee had got the *Hunter* Frigett well mann'd to be sent up for your assistance but haveing sent spies to enquire the truth thereof, wee understand his Army lies still about Murr [? Mahad] and therefore wee keepe the *Hunter* here as yet ready upon the least notice of his designe to sail towards you, and though wee hope Sevagee may find employment in these parts for a month or two yet wee advise you to send downe your goods to Swally Marine, soe fast as you can and keep soe few in Surratt as may be for Sevagee is much provoked by the Siddys burning severall small Townes in his Country, where he hath used much cruelty, which doubtless Sevagee will endeavour to revenge in Surratt or some

other place. According to your advice wee shall keep spies upon him, tho in truth wee know not how to trust any of our intelligence, for that his designes are kept exceeding[ly] close, and his Army never keepes any certain place of aboad and may surprize your partes before you or wee are awar[e] of and therefore were not our condition at present very weake wee would gladly send you up the *Hunter* and *Maybome* also for your greater security, but wee can scarce[ly] spare men to man one of them, yet in case you are sencible she will be of any use unto you upon your advice wee will send up the *Hunter* Frigott to lye there untill the ships come.

Wee are truly sencible of the great prejudice the companys trade suffers by the continuall alarmes with which the Towne of Surratt is perplexed with Seevagees Army, and shall use our endeavours to comply with your desires in sending spies to attend his motions: for as you well observe wee can better do it from hence then you from Surratt, and shall not be wanting in anything to our powers to contribute all meanes for your timely advise and security.

Wee are near a conclusion wilh our neighbour Sevagee for the old wrongs of Rajapore, the Conditions when fully determined shall be sent you and doubt not they will be approved of by you, as suteing with the Companys Honr: and Interest. The new controvercy touching Hubelly wee have reserved for another time haveing faire promises for satisfaction in that particular alsoe, soe that if Sevagee attempt Surratt you may be somewhat the safer though wee advise you not to trust him and yet wee dare say if he hath a kindness for any nation, its for the English, and wee believe he will not disturb any house, where the English Flagg is, but he plainly declares [w]hat he findes out of the English house he is noe way answerable for to make any restitution.

The Syddies surprizeing Negotain River hath put a stop to the hopefull designe the President had of recovering the salt ground this yere, for all the Corumbines [?Kunbis] designed for that worke are fled, soe that it must be reserved until another opportunity.

Wee intend very suddainly to send you the *Hunter* Frigott in Company with the Salt Fleet bound for Broach well manned for your assistance, and in regard here wee have dayly news of Sevagees intention to visit Surratt, which if he doth you may be in some danger and then the Frigott will doe you good service, but wee hope if he doth come there is such a fair understanding betwixt us, that he will not disturbe your persons nor the Honble:

Compas: concerns there all which wee heartily comend to the Almighty's protection and remayne. [Collection of Papers... Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 76]

(408)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 3871 } FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT { 23 October 1673

WORSHIPFUL &C.,

Our last unto you was of this date sent by express encloseing our Generall to the honble. Company which wee desire you to dispeed by the primo safe conveyance (via: Persia). This serves only to accompany Captain Winch in the *Hunter* Frigott on whome Captain Langford takes his passage with six files of souldiers which may serve for your defence in case you are disturbed by Sevagee's army.

The Siddee is quiet of late but wee heare hath writt abundance of base lies according to the custome against our proceedings with him, whereas wee have not done him the least injury but only secured ourselves from their violence and from famine by want of provisions which they would have brought upon us, its probable those bave lies which he hath wrote, may heat your furious Govenor, but wee confide much in your prudence to temporise with him, and the President desires that you would keep things as fair as you can untill you have gott all your goods downe, and if the Siddy doth not give us farther mollestation here, wee shall give noe occasion of disturbance from hence to him, though his People have committed great insolencys on the Island patekas[?] and this Towne by stealing of cattle and robbing and vexing the poore people which as yet wee doe not complaine of, but doe not forgett it, more at present wee remember not, but kind salutes to you, wee remaine, [Collection of Papers....Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 83]

(409)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3872 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 23 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your Factory of Carwarr continues still under great trouble, by reason of the insurrection of rebells, all trade in generall being obstructed in those parts. The *Revenge* Frigatt still continues there for the security of your estate, but is ordered to returne with the fleete.

Here in Bombay (blessed be God) we are very quiett, but the small fleete commanded by the Sidye, formerly mentioned, hath surprized and burnt severall townes on the maine belonging to Sevagee, over against Bombay, contrary to their solemn promise to us, which hath caused some scarcity of provisions and fire-wood on the Island and somewhat disturbed the poore merchants, and which is worse, the Sidye designes to build a fort on a little island in Negotam River, just over against your Fort Bombay, which if they doe, will prove of very evill consequence to this Island, and therefore we shall endeavor to prevent it what possibly we can, and for the present have thought good on this score to forbid the said fleete or any boats or vessells belonging to them coming into this port any more or furnishing themselves with provisions here; and were it not for the tender regard we have to your Honours interest and trade in Surrat and Bengala, we should take some other course to check the Sidyes evill designe, for that we judge he is put on it on purpose by advise from the Governour of Surrat, to spoyle and hinder the growth of this your Port and Island of Bombay; and therefore we beseech you to give us speedy orders how we are to proceed in such cases, for it concernes you highly to vindicate your right in this Bay and not to permitt men of warr to neastle themselves here to the prejudice of your trade, for the whole Bay is yours without dispute, and though the Portuguesss possessing now Carinjah and Salsett do pretend a right therein and ought to hinder the Sidye from building any fort so neer them, yet they out of pure malice to the English, permitt their settlement, knowing it will do us great mischeife, and wee considering the present circumstances of warr with the Dutch and your trade in this King's dominions, and haveing no positive order from your Honours to make warr or breach of peace with any of our neighbors, are forced to disemble our grievances, though never so much affronted; but our chiefest check is want of order or comission from you; wherefore we beseech you againe and againe to consider the premisses and to strengthen us with your wise councell and orders how we are to act in cases of this nature, and we faithfully promise and assure you that wee will not abuse any power you shall please to intrust us with by rash or violent proceedings, but will act with great caution and serious consultations, guiding our selves according to the necessity of affaires for preserving and promoting your just right; for as inconsiderable quarrells with our neighbors are not justifiable, so a too

susceptible and profound patience in bearing such injuryes no wayes consisteth with your interest, much less with your honour.

Sevagee holds a faire understanding with us and we with him in a covert way. By the shipping we shall send you a narrative of our Treaty with him, which is in a manner concluded, we hope to your advantage and reputation, and we have made him now so well to understand us, that we perswade our selves his country will prove extraordinary beneficiall to your trade in time.

(D) Our great designe is to *bring all the Christians of Bombay and the adjacent Islands to wear garments of English manufacture*, which we hope to invite them to buy selling cheape, and did not the noyse of war in all parts disturb us we should have hopes alsoe to prevail with the neighbour princes to clothe their souldiers in the same colors which begins already to be esteemed, but time we hope will answere your wise designes and give your Honrs: a happy and successful issue in all your generous undertaking.

(410)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 40 (3d set)	CONSULTATION AT SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 25 Oct. 1673

The Councell receiving a letter yesterday from the President and his Councell at Bombay, bearing date the 17 currant, advising of Sidde Sambole, the Mogulls Admirall, passing the port and blocking up the river of Caranjah within the bay, with an intention also to build a fort upon a little island that is at the mouth of Caranjah Bay, which would be of great prejudice to the island, depriving them of their trade and provisions for the island, which already were very scarce and dear by reason of his stopping their commerce into those rivers of Penn and Negatam in Sevagees countrys, from whence the island ever had the greatest supplys. The case being thus, our President desires the advice of his Councell here, it being a busines of very weighty import. The Councell have deliberated thereon and finding the case consist of 2 parts, vizt., the safety and prosperity of the island in its people and trade, and the conservation of our trade here and in other parts of the Mogulls territorys, or whether the Company's concerne in their island or in their present trade here is to be preferred. As to the island, wee know, that if the Sidde continue

long there to stop up those rivers the people cannot long subsist for want provisions, and will desert the island, which depopulation will loose the incomes and revenues and soe bring a great charge on the Honnble. Company in the maintenance of their garrison and other great charges there.

The Honnble. Company's trade in this Kings dominions is not small, it is of great consideration and ought by all meanes to be preserved, but yet if wee cannot maintaine our trade here without the loss of our island wee doe truly thinke wee may rather hazard the one then loose the other, for so long as wee keep our island wee shall certainly be admitted trade ; when that is lost wee shall be subject to a thousand insolencys. But to make a breach with these people at this time (which will certainly follow upon any violence offered to their fleet) will expose our persons to danger, and notably hinder us in the lading home what goods wee have for the expected fleet, which God knows in such case how great a loss may yet be added to what wee already expect by dead freight should they hinder our goods from passing downe. This wee know is the sole reason that binds our friends at Bombay from putting in execution what they might justly doe, but wee add withall the power of our enemys, the Dutch, who upon such an action would soone strike in with the Moors, and proffer them the assistance of their fleet to take the island. So that the Councell, having duly considered the event of this affaire, shall give it as their opinion that they doe forbear offering any violence to the fleet at present, but endeavour what they can by fair meanes, though it were by a considerable present to the Sidde to perswade him to depart from blocking up those rivers, which if he will not and shall continue there in bulding a fort, wee doe then conclude that when our fleet is laden and returnes to the Island, if they find them there, that they force them out of the port, and wee shall with patience attend the event of it here. In the mean time, if his Honour shall complain to Bauder and Dileel Ckawns of the injury and prejudice the Sidde doth to the island and press them to command him thence, it will not doe amiss.

(411)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3874	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 25 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be glad to hear that you have ended your dispute with Sevagee about the Rajapore business on reasonable tearms.

Wee cannot heare any news out of the Decan or Vizapore country nor of the proceedings of Deleel and Bauder Caun, the Mogulls Generalls, and are inclyned to believe that the Vizapore King may draw off his army, since it cannot be for his interest to have Sevagee destroyd, who is a bulworke between his kingdome and the Mogulls; but wee wish, for the security of our trade and our peaceable liveing in these countries, that it were otherwise and Sevagee less power to doe mischiefe.......

Wee thanke you for your care of us in sending the ketch to us for our assistance in case of Sevagees comeing hither; wee wrote you how strongly wee were allarumd and the gates shutt up, but on removall of his army, wee suppose into the Vizapore country, wee have since been quiett.

(412)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3879 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine 30 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Siddes Voccanaveis, resident on your Island, hath wrote severall Voccas to the Governor of Suratt complayning against your Honour, that you would not lett his boats carry off the wheat hee had bought in Bombay but sent tham away emptie; and that you hold a correspondence and are confederate with Savajee, the King's enemy, and sent him a present by a Sunay [Shenvi], the particulers whereof hee hath expressed in the Voccas. Coppies of the said Vottas [*Sic*, Voccas] are herewith transmitted for your Honours perusall. Upon receipt of these the Governour sent for our broker and told him that the Sidde had wrote the same up to Court alsoe, which would be very ill resented, saying that he had wrote alsoe that what the Sidde hath advised was not true, but bid Bimjee tell your Deputy here that he write to you that you will doe ill to give the Sidde occation by any action of just resentment, but that you rather worke upon him by faire meanes and perswade him out of his designe in your Bay.

(413)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 31 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Some of Sevagees souldiers surprized a parcell of the Sidyes men as they were on shore cutting the standing rice in his Countrey, and destroyed adout a 100 of them, carrying away the heads of some of the chiefest unto Sevegee.

(414)

(D) O. C. 3881	FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO SURAT	Dated 31 Oct. 1673

WORSHIPFULL &c.,

...Wee suppose **Sevagees** Army will not trouble your parts for some tyme, for wee have certaine intelligens that himselfe in person with his Army of 15000 men is gone to **Sinda [Sonda]** a Castle neer Goa, to take it from the Vizapore King, and alsoe to attempt the conquest of the Carnatick country, where they are fallen into civill war amongst themselves, and the [late] Ragah's [Raja's] wife hath **called in Sevagee to her assistance** and promised him a great treasure. The owners of the Salt Fleete complain much of Captain Minchin for deserting them in tyme of perill, and failing in that assistance which they expected from him, of which pray give him notice for by such imprudent proceedings he hath done the Company and nation some dishonour.

Siddy Sambole hath gained little honour or advantage by assualting that parte of the Maine over against us, and blocking up Negotann river, for he hath lost a great many men, and hath been cheated of his hopes for he had thought to bring that part of the country to contribution but Sevagee sent a considerable strength of about 3000 men to defend his Country against him so that now with shame hee thinks of leaving the place, and faine would be friends with us againe, and in respect of the present condition of our affaires, we shall neither totally disoblidge him nor yet concerne ourselves much in assisting him but shall willingly afford him provisions to be sent out to his Fleet abroad, provided he will not trouble this Port, but doubtless he will trouble us for he knows not what to doe nor where to goe and wee believe at **last will turne Pirate**....The President hath thought good to write a letter to Mr. Thomas Roach in Agra giving him an account of this matter and desiring his assistance to vindicate us against the false aspersions the Siddy hath all ready wrote and will write against us, if wee had any able Scrivan here whom we could trust the President would write an Arg[?j]dasht to the King in the Persian language but having none who is capable or whom he dares trust he desires you would do it from thence or send him downe some able man that he may write from hence for it is fit the King be acquainted with his proceedings and what great dishonour the Siddy brings upon the King in these parts and impossibilities of doing any good **against Sevagee** for the King is

most grossly abused and fedd with lyes of great victorys whereas he hath done little or noe mischiefe to Sevagee hitherto nor is he capable of doeing any but only plundering a few open villages to seaward, and burning a few Cajan houses, and takeing some Corumbines Slaves, which is the worst he can doe and what Sevagee not at all values, but this doth not concerne us to write to the King for he must and will be cheated, but it concernes us to vindicate our own innocency from those lyes and calumnys which the Siddy casts upon us least the King should through misinformation pass some order to the prejudice or dishonour of the honble : Company's affaires, the President takes notice what you write touching a present to be given the Siddy to persuade him to leave the Bay, but he noe wayes approves threof for it wouldbe dangerous consequences, and would be expected as a yearly tribute, and therefore bring a great inconvenience, and loose the Company's right to the Bay, a better and safer way would be to make a present to Ghasty Chaun and desire his strict order to the Siddy that he doe not molest this Bay in the least but keepe a fair correspondence with us. [Collection of Papers...Bby. Govt. Vol. 5 p. 13 &, Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 187]

(415)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 54	SURAT TO PERSIA	Dated 1 Nov. 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Sevagee hath fallen into the King of Vizapores country, (who deceased this yeare) and robbed divers places of consequence and taken some castles, among other places Hubely, that mart of our Carwarr Factory where wee sell and buy most of the goods that port affords us. There the Honble. Company have lost to the amount of about 3500 *li.* sterling robbed by Sevajees souldiers, since which inrodes the Vizapore King hath sent an army against him, and on this side lies the Mogulls forces, against both which hee hath raised a potent army, and hath soe well fenced the avennues into his country that hee hopes to deale with them both, though wee believe the Vizapore army may with-draw, it not being the interest of that King to destory Sevajee, who is the only bulworke between him and the Mogull, and notwithstanding hee is thus besett, yet upon any rumour of an army being within 60 miles of Surratt, the towne is allarumd and ready to fly, as they were the passed month when the gates were shutt up for some tyme to keep the people in.

(416)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 42 (3d Set)	MATTHEW GRAY, &coa. TO the Capt. of *Hunter*, SURAT	Dated Swally Marine 6 November 1673

(EXTRACT)

Our President, the Governor of Bombay, having consignd the *Hunter* frigatt to us for such service as wee might have occation for her, to secure us and the Honble. Company's estate in case of the approach of Sevajees forces to Surat, of which there was probability when you were designd hither, though blessed be God the towne is at present in quiett; and there being two of this Kings men of warr with smaller frigatts bound downe to joyne with the Siddes forces, who lies with his fleet in your bay, wee, having here so considerable a part of the souldiers from the island, are apprehensive of its weaknes in such times as these, have therefore thought good to returne them all but 2 files wee keep here for the security of the Company's estate brought downe hither.

The souldiers with Capt. Langford their Commander being on board, wind and tyde permitting, wee order you to weigh anchor and saile to the island to receive further orders from the Governor. In your way downe, if you meet this Kings men of warr bee civill to them. There is a report that Sevagees armada is coming out, consisting of 6 ships and 40 gorabs, which wee give you caution of not to engage them unless they first assault you.

(417)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 13	SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY	Dated 6 Nov. 1673

(EXTRACT)

The French have sent a Pink downe to Rajahpore with 2000 maunds of lead and 88 Iron gunns from £3 to £17 weight.

(418)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 251-2.	BOMBAY TO THOMAS ROACH AT AGRA	Dated 7 Nov. 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Kings fleet of small frigates under the comand of Siddy Sambole wintered all the last raines in this port, of which I had so greate care to protect them against Sevagees designes as if they were my own; for I kept a gard on them by land and two shipps well manned by sea to defend them from being burnt by Sevage who had a greate designe upon them. About the

end of August last they set saile for Danda Rajapore and after they had continued there one month, return'd back againe, and notwithstanding the great kindness I showed them in assisting them with powder and shott, men and all sortes of provissions they very injuriously and ungratefully stopped all provissions from coming to this port from the maine, whereby this Island suffered much want, which was the reason I did for some time denigh them provissions, and his men having committed villanous robberys in stealing of cattle and plundering many houses and also doing other mischeifs on this Island, I forbad his people coming any more hither, except Siddy Sambole will keepe them in better order. Since which I understand that the Siddy Sambole hath made greate complaintes against us, writing many lyes and falshoods to Bauder Chaun and the Governor of Surrat, pretending we do hinder the Kings affaires and assist the enemy against them, which is a very gross and reproachfull untruth, for I endeavour to assist the Kings forces with all things that they want, so much as possibly I can, and doe heartily desire that our dangerous neighbour Sevagee were totally beaten and destroyed, for he is a plundering theife and an enemy to all people, robbing and plundering all merchants and places of trade, and of late hath plundered a rich towne in Decan and therein robd the Company of a considerable estate; and though all other Christian nations, French, Dutch and Portugese, have trade and factoryes in his portes, yet we have none, in regard we have not peace with him, wehrefore is little reason to beleive that if I should assist Sevagee, who is my enemy against the Kings forces, who are my friends, but the Siddy Sambole hath an evill designe in writing those lyes and aspersions against us, for having received a greate deale of money from the King and put him to a vast charge and done noe service at all against Sevagee, he must invent a greate many lyes to keepe up his credit with the King and Bauder Ckaun to whome I understand that he hath wrote that he hath taken severall castles and burnt severall townes and killed a greate many of Sevagees men. All those are meere forgerys and falcityes, for he hath not done Sevagee any mischeif in the least, rather he hath been beaten and lost a greate many of his men, and the most he can brag of he hath burnt a few cajahn houses belonging to Coolys and Corumbins and fishermen that lived neare the waterside: some whereof he hath taken prisoners and sold for slaves, and this is all he hath done or is ever like to doe against Sevagee

for Sevagee is a subtile and pollitique warrier and fightes close and warily, never daring to meet in the feild, but useth all stratagems and advantages that he can, whereby he hath often surprized and cutt of many of Siddys men so that they dare not attempt the shore in any place where Sevagee hath any forces to oppose them. [a portion is given in Orme Mss. Vol. 114]

(419)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p.206	BOMBAY TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 13 November 1673

We observe what you write touching the complaint sent by Siddy to the Governor of Surat against our proceedings, and are glad to understand the Governor has so just an opinion of us as not to give credit to the Calummires [Calumnious] Voce[?c]as which are writ from hence, for the Siddy and all his actions are made up with nothing else but lies. We presume the treatment we have afforded to the King's two ships now in this bay, will convince him of our good meaning, and the President hath now sent a letter to Ghasty Caun, which we doubt not will much more confirm his good opinion of us; we must expect much trouble from this fleet so long as they continue in these parts.

If the French have sent down so many guns and so much lead to Rajapore, Sevagee will be able to arm out a notable fleet against the Siddy, for he only wanted guns and he has much importuned us to supply him, but tho' we have so many, we thought not good to supply him, fearing the Hon. Company's interest in your parts might receive some prejudice and disturbance thereby.

(420)

(D) O. Corespondence No. 3896	FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY (EXTRACT)	Dated 22 Nov. 1673

Our last unto you was dated the 18th current sent you by the Ketch *Phœnix* with the Madras advices, wee have now yours of the 13th which being chiefly in answere of severall of ours, wee pass it over to come to that which more necessarily requires our answere which is the proposall you make us to suply us [?you] with 30000 rupees or more, for the raising of auxiliary forces, in case the enemy shall come up, and lay seige to you, with promise that you will not make use of said money on any other occasion of the Island, but that it shall lie as a bank for that

occasion only, wee neednot tell you, that wee have duely debated or deliberated on this affaire, for it requires no such consideration, for that wee hold the honble: Company Island equall to that of their trade, and that which must support it, and therefore wee will furnish you with moneys for the preservation and defence of it against our enemys, though we be driven to the greatest extremities to procure it; if all other meanes should faile us, that wee had noe goods to dispose of, wee would sell our horses and what wee have about us rather than you shall want. Wee have already goot in a readiness 10000 rupees which wee thinke to send you by the *Hunter* Frigott that you write us is comeing up. The Iron Gunns you are sending up wee understand are many of them defective, and will not beare the tryall but yet the Broker tells us he is upon sale of them at 9 rupees or more the Cwt. to take them such as they are without tryalls, which wee thinke is not amiss considering their bad condition yet wee wonder that people will buy any commodity they have not seen, and wish there be no after disputes about them.

Wee have perused the letter our friends at Carwarr have wrote you touching their landing, what goods they shall have occasion to take out of the ships at Merje, in case the troubles should continue at Carwar and understanding that place to be at quiett under the Government of the Canara Rajah and the ways from thence secure to Hubelly, wee are of opinion that they have done well. [Collections of Papers...Bby. Govt. Vol. 5 p. 101.]

(421)

F. R. Miscellaneous Vol. 2, p. 149 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { 27 Nov. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Instructions given to Mr. William Norgrave to command the ketch *Phœnix* for the port of Dulam and to convoy those small vessels from thence, defending them against the Mallabars, Savagee and the Syddees vessells, and to bring in tymber, &ca.

(422)

(D) O. C. No. 3900. } FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Nov. 1673

(EXTRACT)

As to your present raising a *1000 Rashpootes* or Moores for Auxilliary forces, to strengthen your out Guards and keeping the Enemy from landing......

(423)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp.224-5 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated November & 15 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your mint in Bombay we trust in God will be very profitable unto you in the consumtion of copper and tinn, and especially the latter. Your President having a small parcell of tinn returned him from Acheen by ship *Recovery* just before the Dutch arrivall and kept it in Bombay for the use of your mint, and when the coast was cleare cast it into the small **Bugrooks or Tinnis,** the greatest part whereof were disposed in the Island to the great accommodation of the people. The remainder he sent abroad to Choule **and Sevagees country** and put them of[f] there to great profitt and in the whole made Rs. 25 per maund Surrat by the said tinn, charges of the mint paid, which was a proffit little expected, for he never thought to make above 18 rupees per maund.

(424)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 46 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

On the Happy Rose we sent you 101 iron gunns, such as we received them ; whether good or bad, we know not.

We shall send you the remainder of them so soon as we can, **for the French have furnished** Sevagee with 88 guns and 3000 maunds of lead, which they themselves acknowledge, but say they were forced thereunto so that now these will neither want guns nor lead from us, which we are in no ways sorry for as things stand now.

(425)

(S) F, R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 43 } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 2 December 1673

(EXTRACT)

[That **Shivaji's fleet was sometimes friendly** to the English is proved from the following this took place when there was war between the English and the Dutch—]

One of our Bombay vessels commanded by young Brewster bound from [? for] Rajapore mett with 4 of Sevagees vessels come from Goa, who told him there were 7 English shipps at the bar of Goa.

(426)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3904 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 8 December 1673

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 29th November wee received by the Europe shipps the 24th November 73, on whome wee have laden what pepper and other goods wee could possibly procure, being long before prepared by the President and Councell of Surratt, though nothing the quantity wee might have done had these countrys enjoyed peace, which now for allmost a yeare have groaned under an heavy warr, the restless spirits of Sevagee not sufferring his neighbours to live in quiet, who, takeing advantage of the King of these countrys death and the infancy of his successor and the factions among the nobillity, invaded this Kingdome with a very formidable army, possessing himselfe of severall very strong castles, plund[e]ring the cheife townes of trade, and perticularly Hubelly, in which the Honble. Company lost Pagodas Sungre. 7864 : 47 jetts., though we hope the President &ca. in time will gett satisfaction for itt, they being on treaty with him, an exact account of which we doubt not but you will receive from them.

But it hath not bin Sevagee onely who hath impeeded the Honble. Company's affaires here, for the Governour of this and neighbouring townes designed to seize upon the Honble. Compnany's estate in this factory, hopeing by the plunder to have maintained his rebellion ; but we receiveing timely notice of his intentions put ourselves in as good a posture of defence as we could, useing all ways possible to prevent his designes, assisting one whome the King had appointed to be Governour into the Castle of Carwar, hopeing the Rebell, being busied in retakeing itt, would be diverted from a vigorous proseqution of us, which fell out accordingly, and although he severall times sent over part of his forces to us, yet they finding our howse strong (which next under God was the preservation of the Honble. Company's estate), and us resolute to maintaine itt, they allways went away dissatisfied, and sometimes with losses. These troubles have bin the reason we could not carry on our cloth investment, so onely sent up what we had remaineing, amounting to Corge 560 ; and at Batticola and other townes downe the Coast we provided ready 220 tunns of pepper, which was laden on the shipps with all possible speed and they dispatched for Bombay, takeing the Commanders bills of lading

for the landing the said goods at Surratt, of which wee have advised the President and Councill.

(427)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p. 52	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 8 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Here is a flying report that Sevajees army are within one and a half days jorny of us, and himselfe in person.

(428)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 3907	FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO.	Dated 15 Dec. 1673.

(EXTRACT)

Though great quantitys of Iron are procureable in these parts very cheape yet Europe iron is fare more esteemed and usefull, and soe small a quantity as wee write for will be disposed of on your Island only to good profit. As for gunns the Countrey is at present well supplied with what remaining on our and the French hands, whereof wee presume they may have 300 and wee neer as many. But wee could soon dispose of what Iron guns we have at Bombay to Sevagee but that wee consider it would give great offence to this King to furnish his enemy with guns,...

As to the two brasse guns your Honrs. have sent out for tryall wee have not seen them, and therefore cannot in [this] clause give answer thereunto, but this we know that large brasse guns lye a long time on hand for the reason you mention of great charge and trouble in transport none being willing to come to that price, and you may please to remember that you had two great brasse guns which lay about 20 yeares on Swally Marine and at last were sent in the last Presidents time to Bombay where they still remaine so that at present wee cannot give you encouragement to send out any large brasse guns but the smaller sort of 8 cwts, and downwards doe well to good profit for such are coveted by the greate Umbraws, for their use in the field being light of tranport and the lesser sorts they use to be carryed by their elephants, and large Camells, from whose backs they discharge them against the enemy, soe that of the said lesser sizes you may please to send out about 20 according to the dimensions expressed in the list.

Your pious order for translating the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and our creed into the Country language that

copy thereof may be dispersed on your Island for inviting the inhabitants to embrace our Faith wee cannot but highly esteeme, as a very religious worke, and shall put it in practise soe soon as a seasonable opportunity shall present, but please to be informed that this good designe must be managed with great secresy and tenderness as affaires now stand, freedom in religion being one of the cheife motives which invites strangers to settle on your Island and should the present Inhabitants or Strangers apprehend the least sentiment of feare to be imposed on in that point it would give an universall discouragement.

This is a worke which requires time, patience and assistance from heaven, for till God moves the hearts of these poore ignorant people, our labour will be fruitlesse, the cruelty and covetousnesse which the Romish priests have used, the Vicious and most scandalous lives of those who call themselves Christians, as well protestants as romanists hath cast an odium and dislike of our sacred profession, for to the shame of many christians in India be it declared that Mahometans and Gentues live more strict and virtuous in their coversation then they ; we must first reforme ourselves before wee hope to convert others to our beliefe. [Collection of Papers...Bby. Government, vol. 5, p. 122]

(429)

(D) O. C. 3910 } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO. { Dated 15 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

We have advised your Honrs. in our letters of the 23 October of our treaty and conclusion of peace of Sevagee which tho' fully agreed on between the Envoy and us, is not yet signed and confirmed by Sevagee himselfe, in regard he has bin absent, near three months from his Country, being gon with an army of 25000 men into the King of Vijapore's Country where he hath robbed and plundered many rich townes, and 'tis said he is fallen into the Country of Cavack or Canara to get more plunder in those rich townes to bear the charge of his army, at his returne we shall proceed to have the said treaty confirmed, which we noe wayes doubt but he will doe, our whole proceedings in this affaire are at large expressed in a narrative apart, sent in double coppyes by these ships whereunto we humbly referr you what satisfaction he hath promised to give us for all that he robbed at Rajapore, as well from the Country as from particular men, wherefore we

intreat your order how it shall be proportioned when we doe receive the sum agreed on, out of which we shall deduct and make good unto your account what expenses we have bin at for manadging and concluding said treaty, the remainder is to be proportioned between yourselves and the persons concerned in said losse, we have already advised that in said plundering the Citty of Hubily, he hath robbed about 8000 pags. of your Estate there also, but he will acknowledge noe such thing and will not make satistaction for it in regard there were noe English there to own and protect said goods, yet we hope in time to bring him to some composition and allowance for that also, for he is much a friend to our nation, if to any, and exceedingly desires our trade, againe in his ports, and in truth his Ports of Rajapore Dabull, Kelcy &c., are of exceeding and indispensible necessity for the trade of Bombay, for they will in time when your Facctorys are well settled there, yield great quantitys of goods of all sorts proper for Europe, cheaper then we have them at Surrat or other places whereof we have now sent some musters for your perusall, the prizes whereof are charged as they will stand in brought to Bombay, being obout 25 per cent dearer then they may be had at Rajopore, besides we have hopes that the trade into Sevagees Country will consume quantitys of Europe commoditys and particularly be usefull for consumption of copper pice, and Tinnys or tinn Budgrookes in great quantitys which will prove of noe meane benefit and advantage to your mint, and expence of the manufactures of tinn, more over Sevagee promises himselfe to settle a warehouse of his merchants in Bombay for the putting of great quantitys of goods which he hath lying by him, which will also increase the trade of your port and your Revenue in customes of said goods, these and many other considerations for brevity's sake omitted caused us the sooner to hasten our treaty of peace with him, which we trust your Honrs. will confirme and will approve of accepting it as a well pleasing and advantageous service to you, had we continued to embarque his merchants vessells probably we might have got more from them to pay for your losse, but such violent proceedings are not pleasing to God, nor to you, nor have we any order from you as yet to take that course, nor is it consistent with your honour or interest to right yourselves that way, exeept when absolute necessity requires, when justice is utterly denied, and yonr estate totally preyed upon and consumed without hopes of restitution, in such case we as formerly advised doe humbly beg your order to doe

you right by force and not otherwise. But in this your Honrs. may glory that you have brought Sevagee to tearmes of restitution for his robbery of your Estate which neither the great Mogull nor the King of Vigapore nor the Portuguese were ever able to doe, all whose Countrys he hath sufficiently tobbed. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 38-40; and Collection of Papers... Bombay Govt. Vol. 6, p. 1]

(430)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, pp. 30-36	BOMBAY TO ENGLAND	Dated 15 December 1673

(EXTRACT)

Now the great hopes we have of improvement of this trade hereafter, is in respect of a greater consumption of Europe goods and the procuring of considerable quantities of goods and drugs proper for the Europe market, to effect which we are endeavouring all ways possible to open a secure way of trade to the Island [? inland] Cities of Deccan, vizt., to Juneer, Orungabaud, Raybag, Hubelly, Vizapore.

The Siddies fleet falling just at that time into Negotam Bay from whence the laborours were to come hindered the design of reclaiming the overflown lands.

About the middle or center of the fort is the Governor's house built formerly by the Portugals, but was burnt by the Arabs of Muscatt, when they surprised and took the Island from the Portugeese Anno 1661, so that when the English took possession of the Island there was little more than the walls left, but since it came to the Companies hands, it has been much repaired.

He [the President] always [?allso] holds a laborious correspondence with all the neighbour Governments viz. the Moors, Sevagee, the Portugeeze, whose country enclosing and as it were shutting the Island Bombay we are forsed to keep a fair yet troublesome understanding with them in their several languages, but the Portugeeze give him the greatest disturbance, among whom every Fidalgo or Lord of one town is a petty Prince and requires as much state and ceremony as the Vice Roy of Goa.

(431)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, pp. 30-31	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 17 December 1673

(EXTRACT)

The 8th instant wee wrote your Honours by foure Pattamars wherein wee acquainted you of Sevajees coming to Cuddera,

which proved very true, his forces were by report 4000 foote and 2000 horse, **and himselfe in person**. He stayed not above fowre days. Most of his forces were up the hill hard by Hubelly, which caused the merchants to forsake the towne.... Wee heare likewise that Sevajees forces hath had **two grate overthrows** by Bulloul Ckaune and Serja Ckaun, one at Buncapore and the other at Chandagurra, which is thought was the occasion of his retireing so soone from these parts. Yesterday wee received a kinde letter from Mea Saube, and in answer wee wrot to him very civilly, but resolve never to trust him. Wee heare since that he is coming against Carwarr, he having received from aloft 40 horse more, so resolves to try once more what he can doe against this castle, so as yet we have no hopes of peace and quietness. Wee stand weell upon our guard, one of our bastions being finished before Mr. Caesar Chambrelans departure, and the other almost don.

(**432**)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 51, (2d. Set)	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 28 December 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall returne all your boates to you with the shipps except the hoigh, which is necessary to winter with us **in case of any trouble from Sevajee** this yeare.

(**433**)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 56	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 5 January 1674

(EXTRACT)

[Beginnin omitted] for Goa is of late turned a meer **den of pirates** ; all is fish that comes to their net without respect to friend or foe, peace or war, right or wrong, so that the best succes the President expects is kind and politic words ,of which the Portugal Justice do chiefly consist.

Not the least news of any Dutch ships upon this coast, and we trust in God will not disturb us this year.

You did well not to disturb the Dutch Hoys in the hole.

(**434**)

F. R Surat, Vol. 87, pp. 74–75	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 12 Jan. 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee have computed that if wee can procure soe much pepper as to send you home by the fleatte 2000 tunns of goods, that it

will carry from us 120,000 *li*, sterling, at which time of your shipps departure, if wee can by that time (as wee have hopes, if the dayly feare of Sevajes forces put not a stop to trade) have disposed of all your goods....On the 25th August arrived here the French shipp the *Orient Sunn* of 8 or 900 tunns burthen that came out of France the yeare before...They have privately sent down to Rajapore to supply Sevajees fleet 88 small guns most of them, and 2000 Maunds of lead....

(435)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 3929 — FROM AUNGIER, BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO. — 15 January 1674

May it please your Honrs:,

For when I reflect in my private contemplation on the establishment of your commerce with that of other Christian Nations in India, comparing the one with the other, in respect of the quantitys and prices of native staple commoditys brought out, and Indian goods returned, of the generall charge, of the modell of Government, of the principall design intended, and the means practised to attaine thereunto, It seemeth to me that your action is fixed on a more sure lasting foundation then any other whatsoever, for to give you a short but true description of them all; The interest of the Danes is inconsiderable and they are esteemed little better then Pirates. The Portuguese doe with noe mean difficulty keepe footing in India; their Trade is small, their charges are great, and though they have many places, which if well managed would yield advantage, yet their evill Government destroys their Trade, and the Padres and Fidalgos eat up the Revenue; but the prudence of this Viceroy hath raised them much, both in the one and in the other. The French carry themselves very high, but surely they cannot boast of any gaine hitherto, yet wee may presume they have attained a great parte of their designe, of doeing mischiefe to their neighbours, and in truth by their working, that seemes to be the maine marke they aime at, more then to benefitt themselves, though 'tis probable their ambition may carry them further in time according as they succeed in their warr with Holland: Their settlement at St. Thoma will be very prejudiciall to your interest on that coast, but I cannot see what great advantage will accrue to them, except they have hopes of getting some footing on Zeilon, of which the

Dutch are wisely sensible, and will endeavour to dispossess them thereof if possible, and 'tis thought had done it ere now, had not your Fleete twice undesignedly diverted them.

The **Dutch** are rich and powerfull possessing the most advantagious places of all India, but as they gained them by their sword and violence, soe they must mainteyne them by the same meanes, which will force them to a continuall vast expence of men and Treasure, expose them to the emulation and designes of their powerfull neighbours as well of India as Europe, and their Tyranny used in their conquests, violence practised to their neighbours, and hardshipps to their owne people, being soe notorious and displeassing both to God and man, hath already brought evill on their heads and may in turne cause them to sink under their owne weight.

But the **English Commerce** under your Honrs: happy management seemes as a Plant watered by Divine Providence, rooted in the affections of all People where it is settled, courted by all Princes and States, and reason soe persuades, for you bring good to all ; evill or violent disturbance to none, your designe is just and laudable, consistent with the Laws of God and all Nations, your Government prudently established, you are furnished with staple commoditys within yourselves, proper for the carrying on your Trade in all places, your charges are not great, but such as are absolutely necessary and proportionable to your Traffique, for though I cannot speak soe confidently of other Factories whereof I have little or noe knowledge yet of those under this Presidency, I know none but what in peace may well bear their publique charge with advantage by the Profitt of the goods received from you especially Suratt and Bombay ; were wee once freed from the burthen of Interest and supplyed with stock and goods sufficient for these markets, which when peace is settled among the neighbouring Princes will easily consume those quantitys advised of in our generall letter. I hope I have not erred in this my persuasion nor that I shall be censured of designe to flatter you into a better opinion of your present State of India then in truth it is in, for I desire neither to deceive you nor to be deceived myself therein, if your Honrs: limitt your prospect only to the present I must confess your affaires doe not appear very comfortable, for your charges are encreased, your profitts abated but the reason is obvious, our **warr with the Dutch** and the **Commotions in India** doe necessarily raise the former and diminish the latter, but you are not alone in this fate, other nations

suffer equally, nay rather are in a worse condition then you, common calamitys must be borne with according to the time, for God will not always punish the world with the ruines of warr.

(436)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, Fol. 92 & 93 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 19 January 1674

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing lately employed his armies **in the Vizapore country** hath not disturbed us.

(437)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp.38–40 (2d Set) } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 19 January 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

The **publike charge** of the Island now in this time of war for garrison charges, fortification, the militia officers, shipping, &c. **is excessive**, as before wee have hinted our care is most Seriously and conscientiously employed in retrenching and lessening the said charges what possibly wee can, and when it shall please God to bless us with peace, wee doubt not to bring them within the publike revenew ; but till then it cannot be expected considering the **weeke condition of the Island** at present and great power of the enemie. [The rest the same as in No. *429* dated 15 December 1673]

(438)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 61–62 } BOMBAY TO JNO-PETIT { Dated 28 January 1674

(EXTRACT)

The **fleet arrived** here safe the 6th December and were dispatched from hence the 12 instant towards Surat, and returned again to us full laden the 17th. Jan. and set sail for England the 20 ditto.

[Omission here] The **Company's service** which doubtless is **the best service** either in England or India.

(439)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 100 (pt. II) } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 2 February 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare were upon barter of your lead in Hubely for pepper and that the merchants who contracted for it have upon **Sevagees late entering into those parts**, declyned the bargaine but wee hope you have brought them on againe.

(440)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 64 } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 3 Feb. 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Our Pattamars as you well observe have spent **twice the time** upon the way which they used to come in, **Sevajee still** is the excuse for all.

(441)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p. 50 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Feb. 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Dillell Ckaun hath lately received **a rout by Sevajee** and lost 1000 of his Pattans, and Sevajee about 4 or 500 of his men, and this is all the newes stirring at present.

(442)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 64 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 February 1674

(EXTRACT)

On the **4th current** the **Arabs** of Muscat, with a fleet of 10 sail of ships, fell **upon the Portugal** country near Bacaim, having first surprised and beaten their Dieu Armada, consisting of about 6 sail of small frigates which went for convoy to 15 vessells laden with rice, whereof they burnt one and took several others, and the rest fled, afterwards they landed with about 600 men near the City of Bacain, where they have burnt many fair churches and towns, even to the very walls of the City, carrying away a great deal of plunder and prisoners. The Portugeese tho' considerable strong not daring to face them, to their great dishonour. The first news of this fleets arrival gave the President suspision that they might be Dutch, whereupon with all convenient speed he hasted to Mahim, where he is now in person with a convenient force to stregthen this part of the Island, and encourage the people, and tho' we are at **peace with the Arabs**, yet we judge it necessary prudent to stand upon our guard for they come for plunder wherever they can get it.

The **Island encreasing in trade** and revenue more than last year notwithstanding the war and if we had houses ready built to receive the people that would settle with us, the Island would soon be full of inhabitants.

(443)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 65–66 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 Feb. 1674

(EXTRACT)

[As to the] Cotton wool bought at Broach ; it seems somewhat dear at 35 Rups. per candy, for it never cost there more then 32 or 32½ except there be a very great scarcity thereof.

We are sorry to understand that your broad cloth do not sell so surrently as we expected; the Inland Country of India is without doubt in great distraction, occassioned by the Pattans &c, rebells against the King and other discomposing accidents, otherwise broad cloth would have assuredly bore a better price.

[Their] Island [Bombay] is hitherto in a prosperouse condition; great numbers of people are fled here from the Portugal Country for security, where by means of the Arabs surprizeall they are in a distracted condition, and had we now houses sufficient to receive the inhabitants that would settle with us, the Island would be soon peopled.

The news continues here that the Arabs have made notable devestation in the Portugal country even to the walls of Bacaim, nor do we hear as yet that the Portugals have made any attempt upon them, but suffer all patiently in expectation of their Armado from Goa, besides which they are in expectation of Sevagees falling upon them in other places, so that they seem to be in a very ill case at present, and in truth they have brought this great trouble upon themselves in refusing terms of honourable peace when they were proferred them ; the report runs here that the Emaim of Muscatt has sent an Envoy to Arungzebe to persuade him to make war with the Portugalls by land, and he to assist him by sea also, and if the Mogull should undertake the quarrell against them they would be in a miserable codition. Pray enquire if there be any truth in this report and give us notice thereof. The President still continues at Mahim ; his presence here being necessary for the security of the people in this part of the Island and has caused no mean concourse of people thither.

The Arab fleet is set sail from Bacaim and as it is said gone to the Northward burning as they go. Some believe they will to to Suratt, others that they will return to their own country ; if to Suratt and that you have occasion to speak with any of their Commanders, you may declare that we are their good friends,

and resolved to hold a very fair understanding with them, nor have we further to do with the Portugeeze then as they are our neighbours.

(444)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p. 55 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 Feb. 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee...should be very glad...that without any interruption wee might proceed on the management of our Honble. Masters affaires. As yet wee can enjoy noe peace here, our Governor and the rebells men often skirmishing with various success, and although the rebell hath lost one of the best castles he possessed, which is sunda and in it his wife taken, yet notwithstanding holds out the rest obstinatly, soe that wee can see but little reason to hope for peace yett.

(445)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 70 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 17 Feb. 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeeze follow their trade as well in India as Europe very vigorously. They have sent this year 4 ships full laden for Lixboa, two or three ships for China, some to Mosambigee, Bombass and Patta, and in October last they sent an Armada consisting of 5 ships and about 10 small frigates well manned to the Persian Golph, against the Persians and Arabs of Muscat, which committed many insolencies in the Golph, seizing and making prize of several Suratt and other ships for not taking their passes, and put gross affronts upon you in forcing ships out of Gombroon road to go to Congee, condemning and dishonouring you and your nation among the Persians. At length their General landed some men in the Arab country, where they burnt and plundered several small villages and then returned to Goa in December last. The Arabs at Muscat provoked by that injury though they durst not fight their fleet, followed immediately to India with 10 ships, great and small, and landed about 500 men in the Portugees country, about Bacaim, where they burnt several fair churches, towns and villages, even to the walls of Bacaim, the Portugeeze not daring to venture out against them, and having stayed about 5 dayes ashore they returned with their booty to Muscat, which has cast a notable dishonour on the Portugeeze

in India ; indeed it is time their pride were taken down for they are grown excessive insolent and particular envious of and injurious to the English. They have taken and plundered two large ships belonging to the English at Metchlapatam, and one ship partly laden with English goods from Bantam bound to Surat, robbing and plundering all the English they meet with and keeping them in chains as if they were the worst enemies they had.

Your *Revenge* frigate coming from Carwar met with their Armada, and because the master being in haste to bring us advice of your fleets arrival at Carwar, would not speak with their Admiral, they shot above 100 shot at her, notwithstanding she shewed her colours, which maimed her sails and rigging very much; they demand the sovereignty of the seas and require all the vessells from Bombay, Suratt, or any other place belonging to English to take passes from them, otherwise they confiscate ship and goods and in truth are turned meer pirates in these seas. Wherefore we beseech your Honour to give us some direction how we are to proceed, and to cause the Prince of Portugal to be acquainted with those insolences that they may be remedied and justice done to the English, for we presume his Royal Highness do not give orders for these violences, which except they are checked in time may be of great prejudice to your trade of Suratt and Bombay.

The war betwixt the Siddy of Danda Rajapore and Sevagee is carried on but slowly, they being both weary, and your President is in hopes to mediate a peace between them at the Siddys request, and if he can bring it about, it will prove of great advantage to the affairs, and render the trade to the main [" marine " in O. C. 3939] more secure.

Siddy Sambole who formerly disturbed this port is now sorry for what he has done and promiseth not to molest us any more, and we believe he will be soon turned out of his place so that blessed be God we are here very quiet and many inhabitants have of late come over to us from the Portugal country upon the Arabs fleet having surprised their parts, but we are in such want of houses, that we have not room to receive them, which is the greatest want we have at present on Bombay.

Since the above, here is a flying report of a fleet of 25 Dutch ships bound to the Northward, which makes us stand upon our guard and keep strict watch tho' we do not much fear them.

(446)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 17–18 (2d Set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY (EXTRACT) { Dated 6 March 1673/4

The President having received advise that Sevagy is return'd to Rairee, and that he stands to the former agreement and willing to confirme it, the question was put whether Naransinay should be sent to conclude the Treaty or no. Which being debated it was carryed in the affirmative and

ORDERED That Narnsinay be imediately sent to Sevagy to conclude the Treaty.

Whereas the Sidy of Danda Rajapore hath made his applications to the President desiring him to mediate a peace betweene Sevagy and him, and the President having communicated the same unto the Gentlemen of the Counsell of Surat, who are very much inclined to goe and treate on the same subject, it was resolved that Naransinay in his treaty with Sevagy should endeavor to find and search whether Sevagee bee inclined thereunto or no; and according as he finds him, to advise thereof, which if hee seemes to embrace then to send Mr. Henry Oxinden to him as an Envoy to conclude the old business and confirme the Articles of Peace as formerly agreed on; and also to endeavor to make peace and freindshipp betweene Sevagy and the Sidy, which if it pleaseth God to bring about, will tend much to the honor and advantage of the Honble. Company on this Island.

(447)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 100 } BOMBAY TO SURAT (EXTRACT) { Dated 19 March 1674

Only we hear that twelve of them [Dutch Fleet] came so high as Vingurla, and tis given out that 5 or 7 of them are gone as far as Suratt and Persia, and the remainder of them are still at Vingurla.

Tis reported that the Mogulls army is near the borders of Sevagees Country, and it is thought will make an inroad thereinto as they did the last year, though to little or no purpose, but to afflict and destroy the poore miserable people with fire and sword and so return, which will be a means to make provisions scarce, which at present are very dear.

Just at closing of this, our President received advice from Goa that the 4 of the Dutch fleet at Vingurlah were intended to

Suratt, which ships are now tho' at great distance, in sight of this port and stand to the Northward.

(448)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 95 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 20 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

By letters received from the factory at Carwar and from Goa, we have certain notice that on the 20. February a fleet of 18 sail of Dutch ships arrived at Onore, and according to their custom, gave out that more were expected and that they intended for this Island, since which we have news also that 12 of them was seen off from Vingula [*sic*, Vingurla], but though we have sent out some boats to discover their strength and design, we have yet no further news of them.

The Vice Roy of Goa is set sail with 4 Men of War and 6 Brigantines in search of the Arabs fleet and likewise has armed out another fleet of Brigantines to come to the Northward and in 15 days is expected at Bacaim.

Blessed be God all is well here in these parts of India under his protection.

(449)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 96 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

This saves[?serves] chiefly to acquaint you that Siddy Sambolee has wrote to the President, desiring leave for his fleet to winter again in Bombay, which being yesterday debated in Councill and also considering the great inconveniency his fleet brought last year to this Island, by hindering provisions coming from the neighbouring places by the great disorder his men (when here) daily committed and the dread and fear the very noise of his fleets coming hither again put the inhabitants in, has caused us to determine not to admit any of the Siddys ships or men to winter here, but on the contrary absolutely to deny him the same for the foregoing reasons which affair we have thought good immediately to communicate unto you ; in regard we know the Siddy will write his accustomary falcities up to Surat and that you might be the better prepared against the Governor of Surat in case he takes notice of our denying the Siddy.

(450)

(D) Letter Book, Vol. 5, p. 72, No. 115 } LONDON TO SURATT { London 3 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our President and Counsell in Surat,

Wee have also entertained Mr. Henry Hills a printer for our Island of Bombay at the salary of £50 per annum and ordered a printing press with letters and other necessaries as also a convenient quantity of paper to be sent along with him, as you will perceive per the Invoice all wnich is to be charged upon Bhimgee from whome you are to receive it. You will perceive by our Invoice that we now send some Law Books for Bombay which you may make use of as there shall be occasion.

(451)

F. R Surat Vol. 88, pp. 78-83 } NARANSINAY TO DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY { Dated Rairy 4 April 1674

I arrived at Rairy on Tewsday of the last weeke, which was the **24th March**, and on the same day I went to Banchar [Pachad] to visitt Naragy Punditt [Niraji Pandit], which place is at the mountaines foot, and enquireing for him, I encountred with his eldest sonne **Parlad Pundett** [Pralhād Pandit], who advised me that his Father Naragy Punditt was at the mountaines head, and made me waite the Rajah Sevagys order to goe up, upon which I sent one of my servants up to give the Rajah notice of my arrivall, who returned the same day with order from Neragy Punditt that I should remaine in his house untill the time of mourning was over for the **death of the Rajah Sevajes wife**, which I did, resting these five dayes without operating any thing. In the interim came Naragy Punditt to his habitation to celebrate the Jentues New Yeares Day [Varsha Pratipadā 28th March], and the next day carried me up the hill with him, and enordered me a good entertainement in a large house where I remained five days more.

Yesterday at noone, being the **third of Aprill**, Naragy Punditt accompanied me up to the Rajahs Court and brought mee before him, who received me with much courtesy and gave me a seat very neare him, enquiring of your Honours good health, of which I gave him an account and reciprocally returned his complement, at which setting I entered on the Rajapore bussiness, and **Naragy Pundett, according to his accustomed favour in our behalfe**, demonstrated the matter better than I

expected to his master the Rajah, on which Savajee presently enordered his Scrivans to passe orders concerning this affaire, vizt. to pay the Rajapore money at three payments, to witt 2500 Pagodas out of the Rajapore Customes, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone commencing the first of September next, and 5000 to be paid in two yeares space, to make which writings and orders 3 or foure dayes will be requisite, which being effected I will send them to Your Honor by Adall the Moody, who is now with me, who arriving in safety to Your Honor will acquaint you more clearly of all passages here. I intended to have sent Sevagys writings and orders by this bearer, but seeing it would cost some time before they were finished, and Your Honor enordering me to send you a dayly express, is the reason I so suddenly dispatcht this man, and the reason I wrote Your Honor not before is because Naragy Punditt desired me not to write untill I had spoke with Sevajee, for which fault I desire Your Honors pardon. I cannot advise your Honor particuarly of what newse here stirring having not sufficient time, but it seemes unreasonable I should totally decline it.

Sevajee is makeing a throne very magnificent, on which he spends much gould and jewells, intending to be crowned in June next, being the beginning of the new yeare[?]. To this Coronation he hath invited many learned Bramines, and will liberally bestow on them many ellephants, horses and money, but it is not knowne whether he will be crowned in person or some other Prince, for it is reported he hath a Prince of the Nisamshay [Nizamshāhi] race in his custody.

By other conveighances your Honour will have received news of the proceedings of Sevajees army. Nevertheless I cannot be excused without giving you some account Bhadur Caun did desire to descend into Concan, but understanding that the Rajah Savajee hath stopt the passages by breaking the wayes and advances twixt the hills and keeping a constant guard there where the passages was most difficult, he returned from whence he came.

The Rajah Sevajee intended to proceed for Currall to give new orders to his army and to create a new Generall of his horse in the roome of Pertab Roy [Pratap Rāy] who fell in the encounter of Sevajees army with Bullool Ckaun in a narrow passage betwixt two hills who with six horsemen more were slaine, being not succored by the rest of the army, so that Bullooll Ckaun remain victorious, but Amand Roy [Anandarao] Lieute-

nant sent Sevajee word that he should not resent his Generalls death, he remayning in his stead, on which Savajee enordered Amand Roy to succeed him in quallity and pay, and not to returne alive without being victorious against his enemys. And Anond Roy [*sic*] being a valiant person, on his masters order mooved with the whole body of his horse farr into the enemys country in search of Bullooll Ckaun. But it happened that Dilleel Ckaun understanding of Parrap Rajas [Pratāp Rāy's] death, fell in with his army to succour **Bullooll Ckaun**, makeing great hast to fight with Anand Roy, but he seeing two such valiant enemyes before him durst not fight them, and thereupon tooke his way towards Cannara, journeying 15 leagues per diem, he before and the two nobles following him; but after many days march, not dareing to effect any thing but only to march after him, they both returned. Dilleel Ckaun went under **Panalla** to besiege it, but stayd there but five days and returned to his former station, and Bullooll Ckaun went to Collapore. Anand Roy passing much inland, robbed a Citty called **Pench**, eight leagues from **Bancapore**, which Citty belongs to Bullooll Ckaun[s] Jagheere, from whence he returned well laden with 3000 oxen laden with goods, which Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun understanding, they intended to intercept him with their whole army, encountring neare Bancapore, where happened a desperate battell; but **Anand Roy gott the victory**. In said battell fell a brother of Quider Cans, Cousen of Bullooll Ckauns, and Anand Roy robbed the whole army and brought 500 horse and two ellephants and other things, Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun flying away. Anand Ray on his returne leaving his booty with Savagee, is gone againe to Ballagatte to robbe more townes.

I have discoursed with Narragy Punditt concerning the peace you desired might be concluded with the Sidy Foote [Fatte] Ckaun. He answered with many comparisons shewing that **Sevagee had no inclination thereunto**, whereupon I never talkt more about that affaire, of which Naragy Punditt will himselfe write you.

I shall give your Honour what news I have heard of Siddy Sambole in a few words. He engaged with Doulett Ckaunes navy in Satouly [Sātawly (Rajapur)] river, where there was slaine above one hundred men of the Siddys and 44 of Doulett Cauns who gaines the victory but is wounded with an arrow, and tis reported that Siddy Sambole is likewise wounded and his hands burnt. He not meeting with good success in

the aforesaid river is gone to Haresser neare Vessing [?]. This newe Sevajee told me himselfe. Now I desire your Honour not to licence the Siddy to enter into your port, nor his men to come on shoare, for if you should not thinke convenient to refuse him, it would cause great differrences to arrise betwixt us and Sevajee, for soe much he declared to me at first meeteing.

Now I desire your Honour to send Mr. Henry Oxinden imediately with a good present because I cannot stay long here by reason of the unholesome waters of the hill. Concerning the present, Naragy Punditt enquired of me and I answered him that Mr. Henry Oxinden would bring an Arrabb Horse with him of considerable vallue, who desired me to write to your Honour not to send any, because the Rajah had told him he had not occasion of any, but that in liew thereof you would please to send him some pretious stones, either pearles or dimonds, which may be worth his wearing at his coronation, wherefore I desire your Honour to send him some rings of pretious stones or pearles, or some chaines of pearles, which the Jentues wear on their shashes, because these people thinke that the English cannot want pearles and other jewells, being merchants that trade in shipping. Naragy Punditt enorderes me to write your Honour that if you should send a horse the Rajah would never ride on him, but give him some of his servants or souldiers, because he hath many horses, as well Arabbs as Turkish, which considering, your Honours may please to doe as to you it seemes best. Your Honour hath already wrote to Naragy Punditt that you would send an English man of your Councill, which he hath made known to the Rajah, wherefore it is convenient that Mr. H. O. Comes with a considerable present in conformity to his quallity, which may be about 1000 or 1200 Rups. It is also reasonable that you present the Rajah with something at the time of his coronation, but this present you now send will serve for all. I likewise advertise your Honour to mind Girder Das to send 35 ordinary thurmas to Naragy Punditt, for which he often persecutes me, and Girder promised to send them just after my departure. God preserve your Honour is the prayers off,

Rairy 4th Aprill 1674.

Your humble Servant
NARANSINAY

Translated out of the
Portuguese originall.

(452)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 30–31	SEVAGY RAJAHS COLE NĀMĀ	Dated 6 April 1674

(REFERENCE)

[Refer to 'Consultation at Surat,' under No. *473* infra, dated 8 May 1674, p. *348*]

(453)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 487, Fols, 143 & 144	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 7 Aprill 1674

(EXTRACT)

Your resoluc [?ti]on not to permit the Siddy to winter at your island with his ffleett, wee cannot disapprove in regard to the great prejudice the island will receive thereby, but wee think it much better, that our President prepare a letter signing to the Governor at large his reasons, why hee cannot permitt them, sealing the said letter and sending it us with a coppie in English that as occation serves wee may present him. For wee esteem it will be more prevalent with the Governor then anything wee can say, who are here soe near him. If any thing interveenes in the meane time, wee shall give such answer as wee thinke fitting.

(454)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3951	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO SIVAJI	[Undated] [?] 1674

(EXTRACT)

The honored Bhimagee Pundett, with Narasinnay, is this day arrivad at Bombay, who delivered me your Excellency's letter, by which I understand you were in good health, which I esteemed very much. Likewise they informed me about the buisnesse past concerning Rajapore, that your Fxcellency would make an end of it, for which you had given order to the said Bhimagee Pundett whereof I was very glad.

I was certain that when your Excellency tooke this buisnesse in hand that it would bee ended, and all the losse that the English susteined in Rajapore satisfyed; but the said Bhimagee Pundett is very prudent in negotiateing on your parte to our prejudice and to the contrary I would not argue anything because there should bee noe difference in our friendship, and for this reason I doe onely to please your Excellency accept of the summe

of 10000 Pagodoes, though our losse was greater, to be paid as followeth (vizt.) 7500 Pagodoes in ready money and 2500 to bee discounted in the customes at Rajapore. Concerning other particulars treated by Bhimagee Pundett with mee there shall bee noe faile on my parte nor in any other buisness of yours that may happen hereafter, and in the same manner ('tis reason) you should treate with mee.

The present you was pleased to send me I received with great joy ; at present our English ships are not arrived that I might send you some curiosities. The bearer hereof Narasinay will present to your Excellency one **Arabia horse**, and some other things which will serve for your servants.

[Endorsed] Copy of the President's Letter to Sevagee Rajah No. 18.

(455)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3952 } SIVAJI TO AUNGIER { Undated [?] 1674

(EXTRACT)

I received your Honours letter by Bimagee Pundet and Narasinnay who manifested the good corrispondence that your Honour doth use with mee, likewise they treated with mee about the buysness of Rajapore which I have answered and **do send them againe** to treate with your Honour, my desire being onley to keepe the same corrispondence which your Honour doth with me. I shall not say more but desire you that there may bee noe difference in **our friendship** for I am very well acquainted of your Honours prudence. I send your Honour a present which I desire you to accept off.

[Endorsed]

Copy of Sevagee Rajah
his letter to the President.

(456)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 24 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 [?8] April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay now treating with Sevagee, having wrote a letter to the President adviseing of the conclusion of the treaty with Sevagee and confirmation of the contract formerly agreed on, and desiring that **Mr. Oxinden** be imediately sent to him to confirme

the Articles of Peace betweene the English and Sevagee, and that he brings a considrable present of some jewells to Sevagy, in regard he intends to make himselfe King and to be crowned, which being fully debated, and considering the necessity there will be of sending a present to Sevagy at his coronation had not the treaty at this time been so happily concluded and agreed on, and also foreseeing the great advantage that will in time succeed to the Honble. Company, it was fully agreed on and

ORDERED That Mr. Henry Oxinden doe gett himself ready and be sent to Sevagy with a considerable present to confirme the Articles of Peace betweene us, and that what things are necessary for the present be sent for to Surat with all convenient speed.

That Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe consider betwixt this and next Counsell day what is necessary to be inserted in the Articles to be demanded of Sevagy and to bring in their report accordingly.

That a letter be write to Naransinay for him to advise imediately what persons of Sevagy's Councell, or great men near him are necessary to be presented and what value to be given to each of them.

(457)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 98	BOMBAY TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 9 April 1674

Yours of the last of March advising the arrival of the 4 Dutch ships and releace of some English prisoners &c. particulars.

The occasion of this conveyance by express is to communicate unto you the hopes we have of a speedy accommodation with Sevagee Rajah to our content, which you will read in the enclosed paper, being copy of Naran Sinays letter to the President received last night from Rairee [*cf* No. *455*], wherein you will observe that the former contract is confirmed by Sevagee and to the end that it might be celebrated and concluded on the more solemnly between us, and that we may also be the better enabled to procure other considerable priveledges to the enlargement of the Company's trade in his country, we have esteemed it very convenient to send Mr. Henry Oxendon with a handsome equipage and an acceptable present to Sevagee, and that with all the speed possible that he might return before the rains, and the rather for that you will observe that Sevagee is now determined to crown himself King of his country, and had we not had this occasion, we should have

been necessitated to send some persons to compliment him on so solemn an opportunity; now you may observe by the letter that whereas we intended to send him a good horse or two with other things from hence, he seems no ways to like it, but rather desireth some good pearle, diamonds, and other jewells which may be more acceptable unto him, wherefore we have sent this express in all haste to you, and do intreat you to buy and send us with all speed possible, some of the particulars mentioned in a list herewith sent to you to the value of 3, or 4000 Rups. which we hope you will be able to procure in 3 or 4 days and pray let what you send be very good in its kind, and as to the price, we wholly refer them to you, and tho' we presume that your prudence and care of the Company's interest will animadvert to you that the charge will be very great to the Company and it may be you will think it will be too much for him, yet we desire you to take notice that what present you shall make, though chargeable, yet we trust will be of great advantage to the Company in their future trade and settlement, and besides, whatever expence we are at on this occasion, is to be deducted out of what we shall receive from Sevagee, so that in effect, it will be little or no charge unto them, wherefore we gain; and again desire you to furnish us with the the said particulars with all speed, for without them, we cannot expect the success we hope for, in our negociation.

We desire you also to take notice, that Sevagee is very much concerned and affronted at our favoring the Siddy, and hath sent the President a message that we must not expect peace with him if we assist the Siddy or permitt his vessells to winter here, and in truth it will be so great a prejudice to this Island, that we have determined not to admitt them, and therefore we have already prepared you before hand to answer what demands the Governor of Surat may propose unto you concerning that affair, and we hope our moderate proceeding with the Said Siddy here and your prudent application at Suratt, will qualify any displeasure the King of the Governor of Suratt may take against us, for not admitting the Siddy's fleet to winter here, notwithstanding Naran Sinay in his letter doth write that there is little hopes of procuring a peace between Sevagee and the Siddy, yet the President doth not despair of procuring a happy effect thereof by these solid reasons which he will commuicate by Mr. Oxendon for the mutul advantage of both parties.

(458)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 21 (3d set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 16 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay by their advices of the 9 Currant, giving us an account of their proceedings with Sevagee by Narran Sinnay their Scrivan, who they had sent before to prepare business against Mr. Henry Oxindens arrivall to him. The said Narran Sinnay finding greater success then he expected, for Sevajee being willing to come to an accomodation for the Companies and their servants losses at Rajapore on such tearmes as he propounded the last year, by the payment of 10000 pagodees now directed his Scrivans to pass orders concerning that affaire to pay it at three payments, vizt. 2500 pagodas out of the Rajapore Customs, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone comming the first September next, and 5000 to be paid in two years space. The Busines being soe neer an accomodation, Narran Sinnay desired the President to send away Mr. Oxinden with as much hast as might be, and a sutable present in jewells and pearles, he understanding that the horses intended him would not be acceptable, in regard he was making a rich and stately throne and intended to be crownd a King in June next; wherefore the President and his Councell there, having desired us to provide in all hast the following particulars, wee resolve to use our best endeavours to performe it, or so many of them as may be had.

2	Pearle both Rups.	500
4	ditto	800
4	rubys for Ear Jewells	200
1	diamond ring	400
1	ditto	300
1	ditto	200
1	ruby ring	200
1	head jewell like a feather	700
2	Bracelets	400
		3700

List of what is sent to Bombay to present Sevajee

2	Pearle wt. $10\frac{1}{10}$ rutties cost rups.	500
4	ditto wt. $18\frac{9}{10}$	750
1	diamond ring rose cutt	450
1	ditto	325
1	ditto a table	130
1	head jewell like a feather	680
2	bracelets	450
	insurance at $\frac{13}{16}$ per cent	$29\frac{1}{4}$
	Rupees	$3314\frac{1}{4}$

(459)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 102-3 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

He thought of [it] not fitt to give an absolute **denial to winter the King's fleet,** but to cast it wholly upon the Government [?–nor], prudence representing the just reasons on our side, which are to this effect.

Secondly, that last year the Island was pretty well stored with provisions and necessaries of all sorts, but since the Siddy has plundered the main, Sevagee **has utterly denied all sorts** of provisions and wood from coming hither, which has caused a great famine and want of all things insomuch that we have not to supply ourselves, much less his fleet.

Thirdly that Sevagee **has sent a threatning message** to the President, that if he permitts the Siddies fleet to winter here, he will make war with us, and use his utmost to burn the King's ships in our port, and we are in no condition to secure them, in regard our ships are gone for England ; and besides he has sent word that he will supply the Dutch with 10000 men to take this Island, so that we can by no means admit it.

Fourthly that it is **neither the King's honour and interest** for his fleet to winter here, for besides our port being open, we cannot secure them against those numbers of men which he may send to destroy them. It will be double charges for the King to winter them here, where all things are expensive dear, wherefore the President desires him to winter them at Suratt or Danda Rajapore, where he promiseth to supply them with all things necessary

that the Island affords. This is the import of the President's letter to the Governor as you will more at large read in the Persian letter herewith sent.

The President hath thought good to send him a present of 2 mermaids teeth and 2 petrified crabs, which we hope he will esteem as great rarities being procured with much trouble and care here, which we desire you to deliver him.

(460)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, pp. 153–154 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now in answer of yours of the 9th current, incloseing us a translate of Narrandas Sinas letter, by which wee perceive you are likely to come to a speedy accommodation with Sevajee on the conditions that you were the last yeare treating about, of paying you 10000 Pagodas in full satisfaction for the Honble. Comyany's and their servants' losses in Rajahpore, and wee may consequently inferr that the Company's late loss at Hubely must be included; you sending Mr. Oxinden on that employ wee hope will make some addition by his procureing us further priviledges for our trade in his country. The present which you desire may be sent with all speed to accompany him wee have been collecting these two dayes as near as wee cann in such particulars as you desire from us; what is wanting, as the rubie for the ear jewell and the rubie ring of such value, which are not at present procureable, wee have supplyed with a dagger of neat workem which wee thinke may be as acceptable to him as any of the other. The particulars which wee send you are as followes:

		Rupees.
2	Pearle weighing rutt. $10\frac{1}{10}$ cost	500
4	Ditto weighing „ $18\frac{9}{10}$ cost... ...	750
1	Diamond ring, a rose cutt, cost	450
1	Ditto cost.	325
1	Ditto, a table, cost	130
1	Head jewell like a feather cost	680
2	Bracelets cost	450
		3285
	Insurances at $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent	$29\frac{1}{4}$
		$3314\frac{1}{4}$

All which particulars wee have delivered to Moan Drunidas and Volup Lickmedas, Sheroffs, to send you, which they doe by a Cossett that accompanyes your Cooly, the bearer hereof.

That **Sevajee** is much **offended at your favouring the Siddee** in permitting his vessells to winter att your Island, and hath exprest soe much to Narrand Sinay, wee have reason to believe, and you may doe noe less of the other interest here, for when the Governour here, or the King's Generall near you there, shall come to understand (as certainly they will) this your Embassage, and a conclusion of a peace with the King's enemy, together with your denyall of their fleet to harbour with you, you must needs conclude that the Mogull will take us for none of his friends, and that wee must be exposed to many injuryes if the Company doe not alsoe suffer in their trade. But you haveing soe often manifested to us how much the good and **well being of the Island**, both for provissions and traffique, **depends upon** an accommodation with **Sevajee**, together with the trade that wee expect to have by the settlement of factoryes in his country, that wee shall patiently endure what these people may impose on us rather then declyne the interest and benefitt of the Company in their Island.

As Narran Sinay doth give you little hopes of procureing peace betweene Sevejee and the Siddee of Danda Rajapore, soe we think it not a business soe facile to be effected, for a warr soe many yeares standing to be suddenly accommodated. Thus wee have given answer to your letter and haveing nothing here of newes that offers, wee conclude and subscribe

Your very affectionate friends.

Whereas wee intended to send you a dagger, the man that ownes it stands on such high termes for it that wee thought it not necessary to buy it at soe extravagant a rate.

(461)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, pp. 129–131 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 22 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

At present our designes for pepper looks towards **Sunda** the merchants of which place having been much discouraged from sending that commodity, up aloft **by reason of Sevagee**, a good cropp of this yeares remaines yet there, soe that wee hope wee

may be furnished with a good quantity from thence. The only impediment we feare in this business is from **Govendinaik**, but wee shall use all faire and prudent wayes to make him our freind. To that end wee have sent for downe our sheroff, who is likewise his, and a man much respected by him, to mediate the business between us. If wee find that hee will comply, wee intend to send Thomas Sherlock to Sunda to treat with him to buy up what pepper he can, from whence he may conveniently goe up to Hubely, **if their be a cessation of armes betweene Sevajee and this King** for the time of the raines, to try what may be done concerning our cloth investments. At present wee have little or noe hopes of effecting any thing in it, but if an oppertunity presents, wee shall use our endeavours therein.

God be praised that at length there is a period put to all our long and tedious rebellion here by the arrival of **Aboo Ckaun Rustum Jeamah**, to whom all these countrys are given. Upon notice of his coming, Measaub made noe great account of him supposeing that he would not be able to keepe his men together any long time for want of money ; but it pleased the Divine Providence to dispose it that at his approach to Cuddera the Governour of that place being deserted by his men (upon what account wee know not) and thinking himselfe to[o] weake to oppose, went out to meete him, contrary to the expectation of all. Alter this **Carwarr** was yeilded and Measaube himselfe hath, without stricking a stroke, **surrendred Anchola** and promiseth **Simeseer** (to which castle he is now gone) upon the delivering up to him his wife who is now a prisoner in Sunda castle, soe that wee now hope wee shall have a **lasting** peace. Yet some trouble we have mett with from these new comers who being very needy of money have much sollicited us to lend them some; which after much dispute, and importunity we have done, judging it our Honoble. Masters interest not to anger this new Lord ; he promiseth ever to cherish that love and respect for us which his father always boore to the English......Wee are very willing to bee ridd of our souldiers,......wee have only reserved five English men to play our great gunns upon any occation, which wee should not have done but that wee cannot thinke the Honble. Companies house or estate at any time secure without them in this ill govrened country where the Governours themselves are to[o] apt to play the rogue. And besides, wee heare **that Sevajee is about a days journy hence, goeing to build a Castle** upon a

very high hill, from whence if he be not prevented, he may very much annoy these parts.

(462)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 104-6 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday the whole fleet consisting of the King's 2 Men of war, 5 frigates and about 15 grobes, came into this road, and tho' at first they came to an anchor without, yet a most violent storm first blowing from the North, and afterwards turning to the Southwest, and proving extreamly fierce, that they were not able to ride it out, forced them to come close into the bay for shelter.

[Omission here] Though they have exceedingly importuned, yet I can no way give my consent for their wintering here, and if possible I will get them out....

[Omission here] From the time of their wintering here Sevagee has not suffered any provisions or wood to be brought to this Island from his countries.

Forced to supply ourselves from the Portugal country and Batticala and other places.

Sevagee will use his utmost art and force to destroy the fleet if they winter here.

He may easily burn the ships one after another, and it will be impossible for me, or any of their people to secure them.

If any disaster happens by fire or otherwise, let it light upon their own heads.

I send you herewith, a letter which I received from Naran Sinay, which I desire you to show him, wherein he will understand what danger the Island will undergo by Sevagee's incursions and the war he will declare against us.

They may be safe and secure at Suratt and may be so soon sent down from thence in September as from hence to prosecute the war against Sevagee.

Hope he will order the fleet to be sent up to Surat.

Provisions I have none to spare them, for I have not any for ourselves.

[Omission here] Will cost the King double the charge here, as it would at Suratt.

For besides the mischief they did last year when here, in wounding and killing some of our people, plundering and robbing

houses and forcing our women, I understand from several of the people of the Island that they have threatned to do all the mischief they can, by burning the town and raising all the Moors in rebellion against us.

Nay Siddy Sambolee and some of his officers have been heard to speak the very same words.

Not to suffer them to come on shore, except some few and those without arms, and when they have provided themselves with necessaries, to desire them to be gone.

Caus Moody being lately at Cullean and Negotanna [*sic* Negotan ; Nāgothanā] about some affairs there, the Soubidar of those places, **Dadagee Pundit** told him that he had orders from Sevagee his master, not only to hinder all provisions from coming to this Island, but also **to make war** upon us from those parts, if we suffered the Siddy's fleet to winter here.

Siddy Sambolee desires his fleet to winter here, not for the King's interest, but **his own**, for besides that, he is fearfall to be called to account for the great charges he has put the King unto ; he fears if the fleet goes to Suratt, they will never trust it with him again, nor can he possibly secure it, so long as it is here.

Desire him as he tenders[?] the King's honour and interest to move the Nabob to send for the fleet with all speed to Suratt, and if he heres [*sic*] any quarrell has happened betwixt the Siddy and me here, I desire him to be assured that the fault was on their sides, and not ours.

Tell him plainly and boldly, that **you are willing to leave the port,** and trade of Suratt rather than be subject to these great inconveniencies.

(463)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 152	SURAT TO CALICUT	Dated 25 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

For newes in these parts: The King is gone in person against the **Pattans,** who have taken the province and citty of **Cabull** from him and cutt off one of his armies that hee sent against them under command of **Rajundan Ckaun,** who with 12 more Umbraws and many thousand men are slayne.

Sevagee is makeing a costly throne and intends to be crowned King in June next.

(464)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 26-7 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 27 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Sidyes fleete, which lay at the mouth of the Bay, being on Saturday last, the 25 current forced by a violent storme of wind and a great sea withall to come close into this harbor for shelter, they being not able to ride it out without great hazard and danger of looseing the Kings frygatts, the President thought fitting out of comon civility (in regard they were forced in by stress of weather) to supply them for the present with what provisions they stood in need of during their short stay in this harbour; where, being safe at an anchor, the Sidy this day sent one of his Noquedahs to treate and intercede with the President for the wintering of the King's five frygatts here. Whereupon, the Councell being convened and the whole circumstance of this affaire againe fully considered and debated and laid open to the Noquedah the great and apparent danger the frygatts would undergoe if they wintered here, in regard of the King's enemy Sevagy in the opposite Maine would send shipps or corrupt some people on this Island to burne them as they lay in harbor, and many other dangers and inconveniencys being also declared to the Noquedah, the result of the Councell was that they would not recede from the former deniall and withall confirmed the same. Then the President propounded to the Councell that, seeing it pleased God to force the Sidyes fleete into this harbor and that he supposed Savagy might be offended at our sheltering his enemy soe near them, whether Mr. Oxinden should as yet be sent with the present to Sevagy to conclude the old Rajapore difference and confirme the peace between the English and him, or no? which being fully considered

RESOLVED That Mr. Oxinden should gett himselfe ready to goe to Sevagy, but that his journey for the present should be suspended untill the Sidyes fleete be gone from hence which 'tis hoped will be in few dayes if it pleaseth God to lay the high winds and seas.

(465)

O. Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3918 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 28 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Sidy Sambole, Commander of the Mogulls fleets, takeing advantage of the Honble. Company's dependance in theire traid at

Surattand other parts of his dominions, and also of the violence of a great storme which came from the Southward and forced him to come in with his fleet into this Bay, caused the President, much against his will and inclinations, to winter his fleet this yeare in our harbour; but the tearmes and articles on which he was admitted, and also the advantage which the Island and people doe receive by the money which himselfe and soldiers spend here, doth render his Company less ungratefull to the Island, and though Sevagee was at first offended at his wintring here, yet the President haveing given him the reason of his proceedings, he was highly satisfied therewith.

(466)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 pp. 155-157 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you accompanyed the particulars you wrote for to present Sevajee, bearing date the 18th currant, whose coppie is inclosed. On the 26th wee received yours of the 18th with the incloseds to the Governour and Sied Mahmud, giveing your reasons why the Siddees fleett may not winter there. Wee have made some alteration of your letter, though litle yet wee thinke pertinent to the business, for in the conclusion of your letter to the Govornour you left him too much liberty to impose on you what you doe not desire; wee therefore made it runn after this manner; that whereas you doubted not but the reasons you had given him would be satisfactory, soe you desired him to send his order to the Siddee that hee either winter his fleet at Danda Rajapore or bring them up to Surat. Wee thought good alsoe to leave out that clause of Sevajees threatening to assist the Dutch with 10000 men against you; and your Scrivan in his stile is *too humble*, and places words unbecomeing your quality. Wee send his Honour the copie that hee may see the litle alteration wee have made.

(S) The President's letters to the Governor and Sied Mahmud were this day (delivered) with the small present sent him. The Governor seems to like the letter well and sayes hee will send it up to the king, that it may stand as an evidence against the Siddies accusations this morning, hee seemed to deny our carrying out of tyles, saying that the Voocanavis might take notice, as well to his as our prejudice, that wee carryed out Brick and lyme and tyles from hence to the island, but in an houre after our Broker

being with him, wee believe did make knowne to him what he was appointed, that if he denyed us the carrying out of tyles, how could hee expect that wee should furnish his ffleett with amunition and other provissions for warr from our island as wee have done, or if hee did not and it was the Governor's voluntary act, it is soe much the more acceptable for hee sent one of his owne peons to Umbra to see it done, in as great quantityes as wee desired.

(467)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 27-8(2d set)	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 30 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

RESOLVED That Captain John Shaxton. Deputy Governor, Mr. John Child, Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe all repair this afternoone on board the Sidy, and first of all, after the usual compliments passed in civill tearmes to desire the Sidy to depart with his fleete out of this Port, urging those effectuall reasones which ought to perswade him thereunto, (vizt.) the great danger the fleete will runn of being burnt by Sevagees people, and the want of provisions and famine on the Island, and Sevagees resolution to declare warr against us if wee doe admitt of any such thing, and in case he still obstinately refuseth to be gone, to put the King's Duay [Dwāhī] upon him, declaring that after 3 dayes time, which wee give him to victuall and water his fleete, wee will shutt up the Port and not suffer any of his men to come on shoare nor any sort of provisions to be sent to them, and to make a publique protest in the presence of all the Moores there present that if any evill, damage or loss doth happen to the King's fleete, or if any quarrell, breach of peace and amity doth fall out betweene the King and the English on this score, that they are the cause of it and lett the evill light upon their owne heads.

(468)

(8) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 122	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 30 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys men are landed from 3 or 4 vessells of theirs at Surey and droven all the people, men and women from thence, and Mortturges and other places, who hither upon mouthed complaining of them, therefore have ordered the raising 4 or 5 files of men to march that way.

(469)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, pp. 107–8 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 30 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

The news which you sent of the success which the Pattans have against the King's Army and other commotions at court, makes me fear the troubles will increase all over the Kingdom to the great disturbance of trade. God in his good time grant a happy issue thereof.

I am advised from Mahim, that some of the Siddie's boats with soldiers, are gone up the river to Surey and some of those parts by Sion, and have landed the soldiers, who have robbed and plundered the poor people there, and turned men, women and children out of doors, so that there is a very great complaint made unto me of them, and I have determined to send up a party of horse and foot to make all quiet again, and to force them on board and those who were the abettors of the same, to bring them hither, and to imprison them. The *Hunter Frigate* is sailing up towards those parts, to force their vessells back agin into the road. Now whether it be fitting to entertaine and harbour such wicked, evil designed rogues in this Island, or whether they can, with any reason or conscience expect it, I leave you to judge. I send you copy of a consultation concerning which [*sic*, this] affair which passed this day [See No. *466* dated 30 April] wherein you will read our full resolutions.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, p. 29 (2d Set) — CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY — Dated 4 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Naransinay, wherein he presseth very much for Mr. Oxinden to proceed in his journey to Rairee, in regard Sevagee intends very shortly to be crowned and to sitt on his throne, and likewise, it being necessary that a speedy satisfaction touching the Sidyes fleete being here be given unto him, least it should prove disadvantagious to the concluding of the peace now in treaty

ORDERED That Mr. Oxinden prepare himselfe with all speed to goe to Rairee with the present, and that Mr. John [Child], Mr. Oxinden and Mr. Ustick doe meete this afternoone and put the present in order, and to consider how it must be disposed, and to bring an account thereof to the President next Councell day.

ORDERED also That Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas Mitchell doe accompany Mr. Oxinden for his assistance in this affaire.

(471)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 110 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

Since our last, the Siddy has discharged his soldiers, and sent about 500 of them altogether on shore with their arms, powder and bulletts in several boats, unknown to the President, and without the Siddys giving any notice thereof, who attempted to land by force, which caused us to double our guards at the Custom House, and considering the villanies they committed, and not [?] knowing what mischief they designed the last year, would not admit any to come on shoar, but they still pressing whether we would or no, as it were by force, some of our men sent 2 or 3 shot at them, which struck some of their boats, but God be thanked, no mischief was done, and so forced them off, and it proves well, for there might have been many lives lost on both sides : besides this the Siddy's ship in her salutes slung several shotts on shore, which had like to have done great mischief, the shot being seen by several Englishmen to fall and brought to the President, whereupon the President sent a 2nd message to the Siddy to desire him to be gone out of the harbour and to let him know that none of his men should come ashore, so that we stand at a bay at present, the Siddy resolving not to be gone, and we resolving he shall not winter here, and enjoy the benifits of the port to bring his vessells on shore, yet we furnish him with what water and provisions he wants and though we easily could, yet think not good to drive him out by force and violence of our shot, but rather to weary him out, and though we think he will scarce leave the port this year, yet we design his entertainment shall not give him encouragement to come again, unless we can bring him to some good articles for the security of our trade and protection of the main over against the Island from his invades and plunderings, which if we can bring him to, we shall soon be friends.

(472)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 162 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

To yours of the 18th of Aprill, wee have already given answer and owne the receipt of that of the 25th, Wee have now

alsoe yours of the ultimo ditto month, all which treating of the disturbances you have and are like to receive from the Siddeys ffleett in your part and the great detriment the island already hath suffered by their wintering there the last yeare, and much more should you permitt them this and haveing perused your severall reasons and arguments both to the Governor and us which wee have endeavoured to make him sencible of, as well by your letters, as by Sied Mahmud, which wee doubt not, they are apprehensive of as well as wee, wee have formerly let you know and are still of the same minde, that noe interest here shall inclyne us to consent to the prejudice or ruine of the Companys island and therefore lett not any thought of us make you declyne your intention of removeing the Siddys ffleett from you, if you have not already done it. Wee have this day learnt from the Governors Duan that the Governor about 8 dayes past, wrote the Siddey, what the Kings orders were that the 2 great shipps should be brought up to Surat, and that if hee kept ffriggats abroad, hee should pay for the hire of them soe that wee conclude, rather then the Siddee will be at that charge, hee will bring up all the vessells and wee hope ere this you are rid of them soe that with this wee thinke fitt to dispatch one of your pattamarrs, reserveing the other a day untill wee learne with [what] answer the Governor or Sied Mahmud shall give to your letters which if wee shall finde inclyneing to favour the Siddee, for the wintering his small vessells at your (F. 163) island then shall wee deliver a letter as from you letting him know how the Siddeys vessells have gone up the river, plundered the inhabitants of the island and turned them out of doores for which reason, you will not permit any of them to winter there, and have given them orders to victuall their ffleett and begone and some other circumstances. This wee have ready drawn up, but shall not make use of it, unless wee finde occation.

(473)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, pp. 30–31	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	Dated 8 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

Severall writings being sent by Naransinay, signed by Sevagy in order to the concluding of the Rajapore differences and confirming a peace between the English and him, being translated into English and publiquely read, some things therein were found to be superadded thereunto more then what was consented unto,

whereupon a Paper of other articles being drawne out, necessary to be agreed on betweene both partyes, was this day read. examined and approved, and conteyne as followeth (vzt.)

Sevagy Rajahs Cole Nomma OR CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH THE HONOBLE. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY NEGOTIATED BY THEIR SERVANT NARANSINAY IN THE 9th DAY OF THE MONTH MAHARAM WHICH IS THE 6th April 1674.

WEREAS in the Raigne of Adell Shaw the English East India Company had a Settlement and Factory at the Port of Rajapore, which Port being taken and plundered by Sevagy Rajah, the Factory was likewise robbed and they became great loosers thereby. Parte of their goods and money fell to the said Rajahs share and the rest were taken by the souldiery ; whereupon ensued a breach between the Rajah and the English, who left frequenting the said Port of Rajapore, but **they intending to compose those differences** and resettle at Rajapore, did formerly send two Envoyes to him, but effected nothing ; since which, Naragy [Niraji] Pundett interposing by his mediation and desire to the President of Bombay, he sent as an Envoy to this Court of Rairee Naransinay, who concluded the differences as followeth (vzt).

That the English for their **losses susteined at Rajapore** shall receive **10,000 Kings Pagothas** from the Rajah Sevagee to be paid (vzt.) 7,500 out of his Treasury to be received in three years time, that is to say, 2,500 in the first years time to be deducted out of 5,000 Pagothas worth of goods, which the English shall buy of him, for which they shall pay but 2,500 Pagothas and 2,500 to be discounted, and this is to continue for 3 yeares time, when the English wilbe reimbursed of the 7,500 Pagothas ; and for the remayning 2,500 Pagothas, when the English settle at Rajapore, it shall be paid them out of the customes, and untill the said summe is fully discounted, they shall not pay any customes. And thus, paying 10,000 Pagothas, all disputes and discords about the Rajapore business shall cease on either side.

That the English may have liberty to settle their **factoryes in any part of Sevagys dominions** (vzt.), Rajapore, Choul, Dobull or Culleam, and whatever goods they shall import into any of these ports or export, shall be valued at the Custome House by fower able merchants, and according to what they shall apprise

them, the English shall pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and noe more nor noe less,

That tbe English shall sell their goods in the owne Factory to any mearchants whatever at their owne price, and they shall have licence to tranport them whither they please, paying the inland Customes, but the English only to buy and sell at Port and not carry or transport them inland. And if the English shall find some sorts of goods unvendible and think fitting to reshipp them without paying any other Custome, then what did at laning (vzt.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and according to these Articles, both Sevagy and the English are to act.

(474)

F. R. Bombay. Vol. 1, pp. 36-37	Consultation at Surat (continued)	between [?] 8 & 11 May 1674

Articles of Peace, Union and Freindshipp agreed on betwixt the Noble Prince Sevagy Rajah and the honble. East India Company

[*Copied from Orme MSS.* Vol. 114 and printed in this Volume as No *475 infra.* After the copy in *Factory Records, Bombay*, Vol. 1, there is the following addition:]

Ordered that Sevagy pay noe Customes for the wheate; and in regard the Company hath lett the Customes out, that the Rendoro or farmer be allowed soe much as the Custome of the wheate comes to.

Mr. Childs, Mr. Oxiden and Mr. Ustick having put the present for Sevagy and shared them out as they are to be presented the President and Counsell having perused the same, approved thereof, the contents of the present are as follows (vzt.)

To Sevagy Rajah (vzt.)

„ One head jewell sett with diamonds &ca. cost Rups. 690

„ Two braceletts sett with diamonds &ca. cost Rups. 450

„ Two pearles poiz. ROI ·sʇıun $\frac{1}{10}$ 510

——Rups. 1650

To Sombagee Rajah Sevagy Rajahs sonn

„ Two braceletts sett with small ruby's 125

„ One breast jewell of 8 Diamonds. 250

——Rups. 375

To Morah Pundett Sevagy's greatest favorite

„ Two large pearles valued at Rups. 400

„ Annagee Pundett a great favorite

„ Two gold chaines poiz. Tolaes 7 „ 125

To Narragee Pundett another favorite

„ Two Pamarines cost „ 70

To Rawgee Somnatt Sevagy's Secretary

„ Two Pamarines cost „ 70

Totall Rups. 2690

Besides severall other small presents to which are left to Mr. Oxinden to dispose of to under officers as hee shall see occation and for the Company's interest.

(475)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 124 -8 (2d Set)	ARTICLES OF PEACE, UNION AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NOBLE PRINCE SEVAGEE RAJAH; AND THE HON. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY	Dated [?] May 1674

(EXTRACT)

1. THAT from this day forward, there be a true firm and inviolable peace and amity between the noble Prince Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. English East India Company their Succesors and assigns and between the lands, countries, subjects and inhabitants of both parties of what degree and quality soever.

2d. THAT all acts of enmity, hostility and discord, shall cease and be abolished, and that both parties shall abstain and forbear from all plunderings, depredations and injuries, whatsoever, public and private, in all places both by sea and land.

3d. THAT the said Sevagee Rajah and his subjects and all other inhabitants in his Dominions, shall use and treat the English kindly and friendly and with respect and honour due to them as friends and confederates, so that they may freely pass by land and water into the countrys, cities and towns belonging to Sevagee Rajah, and there continue so long as they please and buy provisions and likewise trade and traffick in goods and commodities of all sorts, paying the usual duties and be obedient to the Civil Government of the respective places, the same kindness to be reciprocally interchanged to subjects of Sevagee Rajah on the island Bombay.

4. THAT in case any ships or vessells of the subjects of either nation shall by storm or pirates or any other necessity whatsoever be driven into any of the ports of Sevagee Rajah or into Bombay, that they may depart at their pleasure without paying custom or any other duty, except they break bulk or land their goods; and in case it so happeneth, (which God forbid) that any ship or vessell shall be so cast away or driven on shore by the violence of storm or otherwise, it shall not be lawfull for either party to confiscate or seize upon the said vessell or goods so unfortunately cast on shore, but rather each nation shall be obliged to help and assist the distressed in the recovery of the said vessell and goods and restore the same to the owners thereof.

5. THAT the officers of the respective custom houses, searchers or any of their ministers of either party shall regulate themselves by the laws of justice and equity, and demand no more customs or dutys or force from the merchants for presents or otherwise, more than is just, or usual.

6. IN case any English or subjects belonging to the Island Bombay shall be wronged or abused in the Dominions of Sevagee Rajah, the said Sevagee, or the Governors of his respective towns and ports, shall take care that speedy justice be done, according to right and equity, and that due punishment be inflicted upon the persons, who have committed the offence and injury, the same justice also to be exercised by the Governors of the Island Bombay to all subjects of Sevagee Rajah in the like cases.

7. THAT no private injury of any sort shall weaken this happy peace or beget any quarrell or dissention between the said Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. Company, but every one shall answer for their own actions and be prosecuted thereon, neither shall one person suffer for the offence of another by reprisal, confiscation or other unjust proceedings unless justice be denyed or unreasonably delayed by either side.

8. THAT in case it shall so happen that Sevagee Rajah having warrs at present, or her[e]after with the countries of the Mogull and King of Decan, or other Prince whatsoever, shall make inroads and plunder any town where the English have any factory settled, it shall not be lawfull for the General or officers or soldiers of Sevagee Rajah to plunder, molest, or disturb any house, warehouse or factory, belonging to the English, or to seize upon any of the persons of their servants or brokers upon any

pretence, or design whatsoever, but rather the said General or principle officer shall be obliged to secure the said English factors from the violence of the soldiers, and in case any of the goods or estates belonging to the English or their brokers, shall be embezzled or plundered, the said Sevage Rajah shall be obliged to make full satisfaction for the same.

9. THAT in case the armada or ships of war, belonging to Sevagee Rajah, shall make seizure of any vessell beloning to the ports of Indostan or Decan wherein any English goods are laden, tho' the said vessell or other goods be made prize, yet whatever goods belong to the English, shall not be confiscated, plundered or imbezzled upon any account whatsoever, provided they are made to appear by sufficient proof, and testimony, that the same belonged to them, and in the same nature, if the English shall make seizure upon any vessell, wherein are any goods belonging to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, though the said vessell and other goods be made prizes, yet whatever goods belong to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, upon sufficient proof thereof made, shall not be confiscated or embezzelled, but restored unto them again.

10. THAT the English during their pleasure, shall reside at the port of Rajapore or any other ports in his Dominions, with all freedom and liberty; the Rajah at his own charges, giving them a convenient house to live in, and not suffering any to molest them and that they may at their pleasure, journey up and down in the country and voyage from place to place in persuance of their trade, without any let or hinderance, paying custom for, their goods once, and that in port only, when imported or exported.

11. THAT whatever goods or merchandize the English shall import or export they are to pay custom, at the rate of 2½ per cent, and if any goods are landed not sold, but reshipped for other places, no customs to be paid for the same, nor for any sort of provisions or timber whatever.

12. THAT it shall not be lawful for any Governor Droga of the custom house, or any person in power to obstruct by bublic prohibition or private menaces, the sale of any English manufactures, or hinder them in buying the commodities of the country upon any pretence whatever, but that the English shall have free liberty to buy their goods of and dispose of their merchandize to whom they please.

13. THAT if any English merchants buy any goods of the natives or contract for any of the natives commodities to be

delivered them and the natives shall either neglect to pay their debts or pay their contracts, Sevagee or his Governors shall use means to force him or them to make satisfaction, and on default thereof, it shall be lawfull for the English to detain such persons in their house till the debt be cleared, or the contract accomplished.

14. THAT whereas the English factory house at Rajaporo is fallen much to decay, they may have liberty to repair the same and build such conveniencys thereto as shall be necessary and what charge they are at, to be defrayed out of the Customs.

15. THAT in case any war should happen between the English, Dutch, French, Portugeeze, or others, it shall not be lawfull for Sevagee to assist any of them, or on any pretence whatever to seize or deliver up or suffer to be seized or delivered up any part of the estate, belonging to the English, or any of their persons or servants, but he shall be bound to protect, and if any of the Company's or particular mens estates be seized, he shall be bound to make it good.

16. THAT no person of what quality soever, shall enter forcibly into the English factory, or warehouse, but if any difference happens between the English and the natives, it shall be amicably composed betwixt both parties, and in case (which God forbid) any quarrel should arise, so that by heat of blood either party be wounded or killed, Sevagee or his ministers shall do justice on the natives, if it appear to be his fault, and the Englishman (if culpable) to be kept in irons, till order shall come from the Governor of Bombay, concerning his punishment, and if any difference shall arise in accounts, or otherwise betwixt any of the English servants, or brokers, and the country merchants. the Chief of the English is to be acquainted with it and to determine the controversy according to the justness of the cause.

17. THAT if any of the Company's servants, of what quality soever, should absent himself from his duty and retire to any part of Sevagees country, upon notice given, he shall use his endeavours to return and surrender him.

18. THAT the English, and other innabitants upon the Island Bombay, shall have free liberty to fetch firewood from the adjacent islands opposite to the main, without any obstruction from Sevagee's people, or any custom to be demanded or paid for

the same, to whom strict prohibitation [*sic*] is to be given to prevent any misunderstandings.

19 THAT for the better management of the intended trade and commerce, between these islands and Sevagees Dominions, and for the mutual encouragement of the respective inhabitants to apply themselves thereunto the more vigorously, all manner of coins, made and used on the Island, Bombay, go current in Sevagee's Dominions to which effect Sevagee's order is to be given to his Soubidars, Havildars &c. accordingly, and also all sorts of coins made in Sevagee's Dominions shall pass freely on the Island Bombay.

20. THAT whatever priviledges, favours and immunities the said Sevagee Rajah shall think good to grant unto the English nation, or to any inhabitants of the Island Bombay, the Governor of the said Island shall be obliged to grant the same unto all the subjects and inhabitants of the countries and Dominions of the said Sevagee Rajah.

[These articles are copied in Orme MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 124–8].

(476)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 3963	INSTRUCTIONS TO HENRY OXINDEN	Dated Bombay 11 May 1674

Mr. Henry Oxiden

The experience which you have had of all the affaires of moment and overtures which have occurred between Sevagee and us relateing to this treaty, by meanes of your daily assistance with us in Counsell, where the matter hath largely been debated, may excuse this trouble of our further animadversions thereon in this paper, but that wee may not be wholy wanting to our duty, wee think good to recommend the following instructions for your observation:

The former difference between the Honorable Company and Sevagee at Rajapore being for the present accomodated by a mutuall agreement and contract betweene us, with the particulars whereof you are thoroughly acquainted, our next worke is to endeavor the establishment of a secure and advantagious course of trade between this Island and the countrys under his jurisdiction, which wee trust in God may tend very much to our Honble. Masters interest. For the better effecting whereof wee have thought good to send you to the said Sevagees Court at the Castle

of Raire that you may in person treat with him touching the confirmation of those articles which wee herewith deliver to you [see No. 475] and for that the evill custome of these Easterne partes puts the Company to indispensable necessity in such case, there bein[g] nothing to be done in this parte of the world without them, wee judge it necessary and prudent in this conjuncture to be somewhat more free handed then otherwise wee should bee, that wee may the better prevaile with him and his Ministers of State to gratifye the Company with their reasonable demaunds and to procure the better esteeme and endearment of our nátion and trade among them; wherefore, at your arrivall, when you observe a convenient time, you are to present to Sevagee, his mother, son, &ca., those jewells and rarityes which are appointed in Consultation for them, which wee hope will bee very acceptable; and seeing as Narrinsinay informes us they are more desirous of such jewells then any other thing wee can present them, which therefore will bee more proper and necessary, in regard Sevagee is designing to make himself a King.

In the Contract signed by Sevagee [see No. 473 *ante*] wherein he promiseth to pay 10,000 Kings Pagothas for satisfaction of the Companys loss sustained at Rajapore, there are some things mentioned which are more then wee agreed to in our Treaty with his Envoy, (vizt.) that in the first payment of 2,500 Pagothas it is to be discount out of 5000 Pagothas worth of goods which wee are to buy of him, and soe consequently in the rest of the payments, which was not resolved upon or agreed to possitively by us, but rather that wee were to receive it in ready money which you are to endeavour to press him unto; but in case he declares that he cannot spare ready money and that he will force goods upon us, you are to bee carefull that you doe not take any old or unmerchantable goods, and that they bee not overprized, to the end that neither the Company nor the interess[?t]ed bee loosers thereby; and if you can possibly procure pepper, dungarees, percollas or any sort of callicoes proper for Europe, it will bee much better, provided the prices are reasonable, wherein you must regulate yourselfe according to the list of prices which you will carry along with you; and for that wee observd Sevagee Rajah hath a parcell of old Camakins which he is desirous to put of [f], wee would have you to please him, and for formality sake to looke upon them, but not to meddle with them except you find the Company will bee gainers by them and not loosers.

Secondly, in that clause wherein he admits the English liberty to settle factories in any parte of his dominions, wee find that Negotanna and Penn and those partes lying over against Bombay are not expressly included, wherefore wee would have you make that one of the Articles, that wee may settle and build warehouses in any of those partes, declareing that it will bee a great convenience to his owne occations, and a meanes to bring downe trade to that parte of the country.

Thirdly, in the last clause he limits the English that they shall buy and sell only in port and not transport any goods in the inland countryes. This, you may tell him, is a great inconvenience and discouragement to trade, and that which noe King or Prince ever hitherto imposed upon us, for in all Industan, Decan, Persia, Arabia, and the South Seas, and other partes where wee trade wee have liberty to transport goods, paying custom at port only. Wherefore you must press him by all reasonable arguments to make an alteration of that clause and to graunt us the same priviledg which wee enjoy in other partes, otherwise wee shall bee very much discouraged and not trade soe much as otherwise wee shall doe.

Wee reasonably presume that Sevagee will be much offended at the Sidys wintering his fleete in this bay, but when he hath understood what endeavors wee have used to turne him out and how ruffly wee have treated his men, the particulars whereof you are to manifest unto him, haveing been witness of the transactions here, and when you have represented unto him and made him sensible of the indispensable engagements wee have in the Mogulls country by meanes of trade, and settling of factoryes in his dominions, wee doubt not hee will in his wisdome be fully satisfyed of our integrity and the full desire wee have to keepe a good understanding with him. And you may further declare that he a[l]so hath vessells wintering here as well as they, and wee could not in reason and prudence denye the Sidy the same kindnesse though it be very much against our will and inclination.

Amongst Sevagees cheifest Ministers of State you must particularly apply yourselfe to Naragy Pundet, who hath expressed extraordinary kindnesse and affection to the Company's interest, and therefore you are to communicate unto him all our designes and proposalls before they are presented to Sevagee, that you may take his advice and approbation therein, desireing him to intercede and mediate with Sevagee Rajah for the speedy

conclusion thereof. You are also to pay all civil respects to his Peshwaw or second Minister of State Mow[Moro]punt, and likewise to Anagee Pundet, with whom wee may have frequent occation of correspondence, soe that the nearer intimacy you gaine with him the better.

Seeing that the present warr betwixt Sevagee and the Sidy of Danda Rajapore causeth a great obstruction and insecurity to trade, wee hold it consistent with the Company's interest, and becomeing our duty so far as in us lyes, to endeavor an accomodation of peace between them, for if they two were friends the King of Indias fleet now sent to assist the said Sidy would bee called home and not molest these partes any more. Wherefore wee desire that, when you see a fit oppertunity, you debate the matter seriously with Narage Pundett, representing unto him the advantages of such a peace, together with the charges and misery of the warr, and that it is like long to continue, at least so long as this King lives except he makes a peace with the Sidy, Futty Ckaun; which warr, if continued, may prove a greater prejudice to Sevagee then the takeing of Danda Rajapore will advantage him. Whereunto you may add some other arguments which the President hath in private communicated unto you, which wee hope will prevaile with him as tending to his owne advantage; but if you find him to be averse to it you may desist from moveing of it to the Rajah, declareing that what the President designes is onely the office of a good neighbour and freind to them both, for he designes not onely to keepe peace with his neighbours but that his neighbours keepe peace also one with another.

In the agreement made with Sevagees Envoy, Bimagee Pundett, touching the satisfaction to be paid the Company for their loss at Rajapore, in regard Naragee Pundett, whom wee have before recommended unto you, did prove the only mediator to bring Sevagee to soe faire and good accomodation, wee thought good to promise him, for his encouragement, 500 Pagothas to bee paid him out of the said money, thereby to obleige him the more to doe the Company further service in their trade hereafter; and also wee promised to Bimagee Pundett the Envoy, for his effectuall service therein 100 Pagothas; wherefore in case they desire the said money you may confirm our promise but endeavour to put it of to the 2d or 3d payment, but if they earnestly press to have it made good out of the first, you are not to denye them, for it is necessarie for us to keepe them our freinds.

You are to discourse with Narage Pundett touching the opening a way for the merchants to convey goods betwixt Ballagall [Balaghat] and the inland mart townes of Decan and Negottanna, and the maine over against Bombay, declareing unto him that will be a great means to enrich his country and secure those partes for when our trade is once settled there wee shall bee better able to assist him in the strengthening those partes against any enemys; wherefore wee desire you to press him earnestly thereunto, for that it will bee a notable advantage to his country.

You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he use his interest to perswade Sevagee to encourage all merchants to trade and bring downe goods from the neighbouring partes of Decan, to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his officers to use them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and freedom from unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance trade then that, and he will find his revenue to encrease more by such a way then hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will not require much time, and for that wee know not how emergencies may fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay but referr it to you, for wee would not have you returne without some good effect of your businesse, which wee presume may bee compleated in one month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to advise us continually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee shall give you such further directions as are necessarie; and soe wee commend you to the Almighties protection and remaine

Your very loving friends

Bombay

May 11th 1674

[Factory Records, Bombay Vol. 6; pp. 114-118 (2d set),

NOTE.--Copied, with many clearical errors, in Orme MSS. Vol. 114]

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(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, fol. 164 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 12 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

I dispatch away Matheus with these and Sied Mahmuds letter in answer to yours which wee suppose will be noe wayes satisfactory, nor can they write otherwise, unless they had the

readyness (with his Braminies) against that ceremony which is to be celebrated about fifteen days hence, after which he will likewise be occupied for some days, so that it will be neare a month ere wee shall be dispatcht.

He hath graunted all what we demanded except our money goeing currant in his country and the restoring unto us what wracks may happen on his coasts. To the first he says, If you make your money as fine and as weighty as the Mogulls money it shall goe in his country if his people will take it, but he cannot force them, neither will he hinder its being current, which wee have experimented to be true in the time of our being here, for sending our money to change, wee find among the pice they bring us abundance of Bombay pice, but no bugrookes To the other they say that should they graunt us our wracks, the French Dutch and other merchants would demand the same, which they cannot graunt, being possitively against the Lawes and constitutions of their country now, and formerly the Nisamshay Kingdome by which they are still governed. They do likewise scruple at our desires to pay custome no where but in port, but as to that they will insert in the articles that whatever custome wee paid and privilledges wee enjoyed at Rajapore in Adell Shas time wee shall retaine still, and not be deprived thereof, which if I am not mistaken, were large enough. Neragee Punditt advised mee likewise that the Rajah had dispatched me, thinking I had been gone, and left Narrinsinay to looke after the writings and follow me, declaring that my presence would but little avail, for they were already resolved what to signe, to which noe perswasions could alter. But without your Honour &ca. order I shall not stirr hence, although I could wish my selfe from this damp and feavourish aire, being all day long encompassed with clouds which continually cover the topp of this hill.

By the bearer you may please to express your minds, whom I sent to accompany to Bombay our supernumerary Coolys. and kept only those that belong to our pallenkeens, and nevertheless wee shall have in all neare 50 persons in pay, which is a great charge to the Company, where fewer persons might doe the busines.

From Neragy Punditt I received the same news which his Honour writes concerning Dillell Ckauns being called up to Court, of Bhadur Ckauns following him and the Kings displeasure against the latter which is the occation of his sending downe Rajah Ramsuing to treat with Sevaje, so that now expect

a sudden peace with the Mogull and Abdull Shah, when the settling of Factorys in the Rajahs country will be secure and beneficiall to the Honoble. Company; otherwise they will be neither.

Naragy Punditt declares that the Rajah will not recede from the Contract he signed about the Rajapore business, diswading me much from mooving any allteration therein, least he should be displeased; but you may receive the appointed quantity of goods yearly at Rajapore. Cloth they declare they have none, but pepper beetlenutts and coconutts shall be ready there.

If your Honour &ca. command our stay here, wee shall be in want of some refreshments of wine, &ca. to force us against this noysome foggy aire, which pray enorder to be sent us with speed, together with an answer to these, wnich with presentation of due respects is at present whatt offers from

Honoble. &ca.
Your Honours most humble Servant
HENRY OXINDEN.

Rairy Gurr
30th May 1674,

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F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, pp. 171-172 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 30 May 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee have perused the severall papers that passed between his Honour and the Siddee about the harbouring his fleet with you this Monzoon and the permission and grant you have given the Siddee for the same upon his signing of some Articles. Wee doe truly wish you had opposed it to the uttermost, for they will from this your favour be troublesome to you yearly dureing the warr with Sevagee, and they doe look upon the articles signed by the Siddee as a force upon them, in regard the monzoon was soe farr entered, that they would signe to any thing rather then adventure to sea. The Governour is concerned at these articles and says it matters not what the Siddee hath signed to, since the shipps and friggatts are the Kings, which wee ought to protect and defend, especially being in our harbour. And whence wee think wee have made our Muzza[?Muzra] and desire the King may be made acquainted with the favour and service you have done him,

and the loss and damage you may sustaine by Sevajee for the same, the Governour tells us noe, and sends to the Deputy President to advise his Honour to write to him that hee will protect and defend his shipps and friggatts dureing their stay in our port, and such a letter hee might send to the King in our favour, but Wee approve your prudence in makeing the Siddee signe to such articles, and would not have you receed upon any expectation of favour that wee may receive from the King. Our customes are moderate, and while wee live peaceably and trade with freedome in his countries, wee expect noe more.

(S) Wee wish Mr. Oxinden good success in his negotiation with Sevagee, and those articles you propound to Sevagee approved of and signed and a peaceable settlement in his countries, but wee may fear the Siddees wintering his ffleett at your island may give him cause ill to resent it, and make demurr on the business, if not worse, which wee should be sorry to hear.

(483)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 176	SURAT TO DUNGUM [DHARANGAON]	Dated 2 June 1674

(EXTRACT)

Your newes of the Pattans being risen against the Mogull and their success in cutting off part of his armie, wee have received some monthes since, and likewise called all his Umbrawes to his assistance. The sonn of Rajah Jessin is on his way to supply the roomes of Delleloon [Delirkhan] and Badder Caun, and wee hope will prevent Sevagee of makeing any inroades hither, especially wee shall have noe cause of fearing him dureing the raines.

(484)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 139–141 (2d Set)	THE COUNCIL AT BOMBAY TO HENRY OXINDEN	Dated 5 June 1674

Mr. Henry Oxinden

Wee have received yours of the 27th and 30th May, whereunto wee now returne answer by the same Bandarine which brought your last. Wee take notice of the first audience you had from Sevagee, and are glad to understand the success you had in your first reception, which gives us noe small content, to observe the respects and favor which the said Rajah expresseth for our

Hon^ble. Company and nation, from whence wee doe reasonably presage a prosperous negotiation of the Company's affaires in those partes hereafter.

As to those articles which the said Rajahs Ministers have scrupled to graunt, wee noe wayes wonder at, nor would wee have you be very importunate or pressing to procure them, least they should concede [*sic*? conceive] by our earnestnesse that wee pretend to a greater designe therein then in trueth we have; time and their better experience of us wee doubt not will procure more priviledges for us, and for the present wee are contented with those which they have already promised; onely you may assure them this, that it is not the Rajahs interest to deny us anything which wee doe reasonably propose, tending to the advancement of trade, for in that wee prosecute his interest as much if not more then our owne, which he in time will be sensible of.

As to Sidy T[?K]assum, though he wrote unto the President a pitifull letter, desireing his intercession for him, yet we thinck it not consistent with our Master's interest for a person in your qualification to appeare publickly in his defence in procureing his release, seeing he hath noe relation to Bombay further then what tends to his accidentall interest; wherefore wee advise that publickly you take noe notice of it, but if privately you can doe him good by declareing that at present he is quite out of the Sidys service and soe was when he was taken, you may therein doe an act of charity to him and noe hurt to the Company; yet if he doth still presse you to interceede for him, wee would have you promise him faire but act according to prudence and as our orders shall direct.

Wee approve of the present of a diamond ring which you have made to Naragee Pundett, and hope hee will bee hereafter very serviceable to our Masters.

In your letter of 30th May wee finde litle to add of what wee have allready wrote; as to the silver coyne, which wee intend it shall bee as fine and weighty, if not better then that of the King of Indias, and soe if the Rajah doth not hinder its being current, wee desire noe further favor from him, but wee hope hereafter to procure his order that our Budgrookes may passe, to which end wee will contrive them accordingly, for from thence wee expect the greatest advantage to our Company, being made of our owne native commodity; wee would not have you to bee too pressing therein for the reason above specifyed.

As for wracks, the same law which they use with us wee shall use with them if wee finde it to the Company's advantage, otherwise not.

As to the customes being paid onely at port, it would bee well if you could procure a graunt thereof, but if you cannot, wee shall content ourselves with the same custome and priveledges which wee enjoyed in Adel Shaws time. As to your stay there for procuring the articles signed, wee heartily wish you could gett them graunted and bring them along with you without the necessity of a further charge of keeping Naransina there, whose stay will alsoe bee chargeable to the Company, but if you cannot and that you find the ayre and weather doth not agree with you and the rest of our freinds, wee leave it to you to act therein as you thinck good, but in such case wee desire you to presse Naragee Pundet for a speedy dispatch thereof, and in the meane time wee much approve of your sending away the supernumerary coolies. Wee hope that there will bee a suddane peace concluded between Sevagee and the Mogull, whereby his country will bee free and secure for our Masters trade there hereafter. Seeing you cannot procure any alteration of the contract at Rajapore, you may desist the motioning of it any further, referring it to an after negotiation. Wee have ordered you what wine, &ca., refreshments you want, hopeing they will sufficiently supply you until your returne hither, where wee wish you a safe arrival and remaine

Your very loveing freinds

[A portion of this letter is reproduced in *Orme Mss*, Vol. 114]

(485)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 178	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 12 June 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read Mr. Oxindon is in soe faire a way for the concludeing the Articles with Sevajee.

(486)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 3965	OXINDEN'S NARRATIVE	13 May to 13 June 1674

(EXTRACT)

MEMORIALL OR NARRATIVE of what occurred in Henry Oxindens Journey to the Castle of Rairy the Residence and Court

of Sevajee Rajah to which place he was enordered to repaire by the Honoble. Gerald Aungier President of India, and Governour of Bombay &ca. Councill to conclude the long Depending Differences betwixt the said Rajah and the Honoble. English East India Company and Negotiate **a firme Peace** with him.

May the 13th. Having received Instructions from the Honoble. President &ca. Councill and gott all things in a readiness in order to my Journy, imbarked in a Bombay Shibbar (together with Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas Michell who were by his Honour appointed to accompany me) and about nine of the Clock at Night arrived at **Chaule**, a Portugall Citty on the maine, into which wee could not enter, the gates being shutt up and watch sett so that wee passed this night in the suburbs in all [*sic*? a] small Church called St. Sebastians, and

The 14 About three in the afternoone receiving advice that **Sevagee** was **returned to Ra[ya]ry from Chiblone**, departed thence to **Upper Chaule**, a towne belonging to the Rajah, about two mile distant from the Portugall Citty, and was in former times a great mart for all sort Decan commodities, but now totally ruined by the warres betwixt the Mogull and Sevajee, whos armies have plundered and lade it waste. The Soobedar of this towne being a person of quallity who commands the country opposite to Bombay, as Negotan, Penn &ca., I thought good to give him a vissitt, and to present him with a couple of Pamerines, and the rather because I understood from Narinsinay, our Linguist, that he hath some aversion to our nation, and might somewhat hinder our proceedings at Court, which I was willing to take him off by all fair meanes. He received the vissitt kindly and promised all the courtesye that lay in his power to performe, and after some immaterial discourse wee returned to our tent and

The 16 Tooke boate and sailed up Chaul River to a towne called **Esthemy** [Ashtamee], some 6 leagues distant from Chaule, where wee stayed untill the next day, and on

The 17 Sett forth about 6 in the morning for [? from] Esthemy, and about sunn sett pitched our tent in a plaine some 6 miles distant from **Nishampoore**, and on

The 18 About foure a clock in the morning from thence, and about sunn rising came to **Nisampoore** where we stayed about one houre to refresh our Coolys, and then sett forwards, and at 9 of the clock arrived at **Gongouly** [Gangāvali], a little village scituated on the bank of a pleasant rivulet, from which in a faire day may be descryed the Castle of Rairy, and on

The 19 Sett forwards for Rairy, and about nine of the clock came to **Puncharra** [Pāchād], a towne at the foote of Rairy hill, where wee understood that Sevagee was departed thence to **Purtaab Gurr** to visitt the Shrine of Bowany, a Pagode of great esteem with him, and celebrate some ceremonies there in order to his Coronation, having carried with him severall presents, and among the rest **a Sombrero of pure gold** weighing about 1¼mds. which he hath dedicated to the said Pagodes use. Understanding here that we could not be admitted into the Castle untill Sevagees return, pitched our tents in the plaine, and

The 20 Esteeming it necessary in order to our more speedy dispatch to make our business knowne to our Procurator Neragy Punditt, I went to vissett him (whose reception was very kind). I delivered him his Honours Letter showing him the severall presents wee brought for the Rajah &ca. Ministers of State, of which he highly approved, and promised to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soone as conveniently he could after his returne from his pillgrimage to Purtabb Gurr. In the interim wee might rest satisfied that his endeavors should be totally employed in forwarding the Honoble. Companies Interest and procuring us a speedy dispatch, for which, having rendered him thankes, I presented him with the **Articles** which wee brought for the Rajah to signe, translated in the Moratty Language, which he said he would peruse, and then give his judgment of them another time. I then took occasion to discourse with him concerning the conclusion of a **Peace betwixt the Rajah and Siddy of Danda** Rajapore, urging many arguments to create in him a beleife it would be for the Rajahs advantage; but he would not be perswaded it was for his Masters interest to raise a siege which hath cost him soe much blood and treasure, especially now he hath such hopes of gayning the place, and therefore told me it would be in vaine to moove it to the Rajah, who was **resolved to take that Castle**, lett it cost him what it will, and to that effect was dayly sending downe more ordinance, ammunition, men and money. I replied the President had no more designe in makeing this motion then that of a good neighbour to them both, having observed the miserys that each party endured and the generall obstruction of trade occasioned by the warr; but since he desired me to desist mentioning it to the Rajah, I should not trouble him therewith, but what was more consistent with our and his owne interest, which was the encourageing of trade and merchandize in his country and opening the waies to Ballagatte that merchants might with

safety bring downe their goods to the sea ports, which would be much to the Rajahs proffitt and increase of trade and treasure; and this I recommended to his prudence to perswade the Rajah thereto, who being a souldier from his infancy, its possible minded not such concernes, to which he answered that he doubted not but it would be effected in a short time, for that the King of Vizapore, who is owner of those countrys from whence most sort of commodities come, being weary of the warr with his Master, hath sent severall Embassadours to conclude a peace with him, which he thought would be made up within two or three months, and then the ways should be free and merchants have egress and regress as formerly; That the Rajah would, after his Coronation, act more like a Prince by taking care of his subjects and endeavoring the advancement of commerce and trade in his dominions, which he could not attend before, being in perpetuall warrs with the great Mogull and King of Vizapore. This is the substance of my first discourse with our Procurator, Naragy Punditt, who seems to be a man of prudence and esteeme with his Master, so that after a little setting, I tooke my leave of him, having first presented him with a diamond ringe for which he expressed a liking, and his eldest sonne a couple of Pamerines, and doubt not but they will well deserve it from the Honoble. Company, if any settlement is made in Sevagees dominions. After returne to the tent I gave his Honour &ca. an account of my negotiations, together with the news currant in these parts.

Ditto the 21 This day was continued in the same place under the tent, and found it excessive hott and incommodious; but this evening to our joy wee understood that the Rajah was returned from Purtaab-Gurr, when I sollicited Naragy Punditt to procure us leave to pass up the hill into Rairy Castle, and on

The 22 Wee received orders to acend up the hill into the Castle, the Rajah having enordered us a house there, which wee did, Leaving Puncharra about 3 of the clock in the afternoone, we arrived at the topp of that strong mountain about sunn sett, which is fortified by nature more then art, being off very difficult access, and but one advance to it, which is guarded by two narrow gates, and fortified with a strong high wall, and bastions thereto. All the other parte of the mountaine is a direct precipice, so that it is impregnable except the treachery of some in it betrayes it. On the Mountaine are many strong buildings, as the Rajahs Court, and houses for other Ministers of State, to the number of about 300. It is in length about 2½ miles and breadth ½ a mile, but noe

pleasant trees nor any sort of graine growes thereon. Our house was about a mile from the Rajahs Pallace, into which wee retired with noe little content.

Ditto 26. **The Rajah**, by the sollicitation of Naragee Punditt, gave us audience, though busily employed with other great affaires, as his Coronation, Marriage, &ca. I presented him and his sonne Sombagy Rajah with those particulars appointed for them by the President and Councill, which they seemed to take very kindly, and the Rajah assured us that wee might now trade securely in all dominions without the least apprehension of evill from him, for that the Peace was concluded. I replyed that was our intent, and to that effect the President &ca. had sent me to his Court to procure some Articles signed and privilledges graunted by him, which were the same wee enjoyed in Hindostan, Persia, &ca. where wee traded. He answered it was well, and refferring me to Moro Punditt, his Peshua, or Chancellor to examine the Articles and give him an account what they were, hee and his sonne took their leaves and retired into their private apartments, where they are busily emploied with the Banyans [?Brahmans] in consultations and other ceremonies, and will heare of no manner of business untill the Coronation be over. Wee likewise departed to our house againe, when I gave his Honour &ca. an account of my transactions hitherto.

May the 28th. Went to Naragy Punditts, and tooke his advice concerning the presenting the rest of the Ministers of State, who told me that I might goe in person to Moro Punditt, but to the rest I should send what was for them by Narinsinay, declaring likewise that if I would have our businesse speedyly effected and without impediment, it was necessary to be at some more charge to present some officers with Pamerines &ca. who were not mentioned in our list of presents, to which I assented, considering that the time of yeare was farr spent, and that should wee be forced to stay the whole raines at Rairy, the Honoble. Companies charge would be greater then the additional presents comes to, and therefore desired to know who they were which wee must oblige. He answered that two Pamerins were not enough for Moro Punditt, that wee must present him with foure, and Dutagy Punditt, Vokanavice or Publique Intelligencer, with [a] ring thats vallued at 125 Rups.

The Debir or Persian Escrivan with 4 Pamerins
Samgee Naigee Keeper of the Seale 4
Abagy Punditt............................4

And then I need not doubt of a speedy conclusion.

Otherwise they would raise objections and scruples on purpose to impede our negotiations, for every officer in Court expected something according to his degree and charge. So wee tooke out Pamerins &ca. for them, and went accompanied with Naragy Punditt, sonne to More Punditt, with his present, who received it very kindly, and promised he would press the Rajah to confirme the Articles and dispeed us, as did all the rest of the ministers unto whom, by Naragy Punditts advice, I sent Naran Sinay and a servant of my owne.

Ditto the 29th. This day the Rajah according to the Hindoo custome was weighed in gould and poized about 16000 Pagothas, which money, together with one hundred thousand more, is to be distributed after his Coronation unto the Braminys who in great number are flockt hither from all the adjacent countrys.

Ditto the 30. This day I sent our Linguist Naransinay to Naragy Punditt to enquire what he had transacted in our business touching the signing our Articles &ca. who returned answer that the Rajah stopt his eares to all affaires whatever, and differred them till his Coronation was over, being busily employed with his Braminys to put things in a readiness against that day, it being now at hand, and therefore must have patience till then declaring that the Rajah hath graunted all our demands except those two articles, wherein it is expresst that our moneys shall goe currant in his dominions and his on Bombay, and that he shall restore whatever wracks may happend on his coast belonging to the English and inhabitants of Bombay. To the first he accounted unnecessary to be inserted in the Articles of Peace, because he forbidds not the passing any manner of coyne in his dominions, nor on the other side can he force his subjects to take those koneys [? coins] whereby they shall be loosers. But if our coyne be of as fine an allay and as weigh[t]ey as the Mogulls and other Princes, he will not prohibitt its passing currant. To the other Article he says that it is against the Lawes of Koncan to restore any shipps, vessels or goods that are driven on shoare by tempest or otherwise, and that should he graunt us that priviledge, the French, Dutch and other merchants in his country would demand and claime the same right with us, which he could not graunt without breaking a custome that hath lasted for many ages. The rest of our desires he most willing[ly] conceded, embraceing with mutch satisfaction our Freindshipp, promissing to himselfe and country much happiness by our settle-

ment and trade. Naragy Punditt did likewise then informe me that he doubted not but to perswade the Rajah to graunt us our wracks, because wee enjoyed the same priviledges in the Mogull and King of Decans country, but the former Articles concerning the money, wee must not expect it, and it was enough that the Rajah would not prohibitt its passing, if made conformidable in goodness and weight to other Kings coynes, with which I might rest, satisfied and that as soon as possible after the Rajahs Coronation he would gett the Articles signed and dispatch us, of all which I advised his Honour &ca. by the returne of some Coolyes I sent to Bombay to ease our charges.

June 5th. Naragy Punditt sent me word that on the morrow about 7 or 8 in the morning the Rajah Sevagee intended to ascend his throne, and he would take it kindly if I came to congratulate him therein, that it was necessary to present him with some small thing, it being not the custome of these Esterne parts to appeare before a Prince empty handed. I sent him answer I would, according to his advice, waite on the Rajah at the prescribed time.

Ditto the 6th. About 7 or 8 of the clock went to Court and found the Rajah seated in a magnificent throne and all the Nobles waiting on him [in] very rich attire, his Sonne Sombagy Rajah, Peshua Moro Punditt and a Braminy of great eminence seated on an ascent under the Throne, the rest, as well officers of the army as others, standing with great respect. I made my obeysence at a distance and Naransinay held up the diamond ringe which was to be presented him. He presently tooke notice of us and enordered our coming nearer, even to the foote of the Throne, where being vested, wee were desired to retire, which wee did, but not so soone but that I took notice on each side of the throne there hung (according to the Moores manner) on heads of guilded lances many emblems of Government and dominion, as on the right hand were two great fishes heads of gould with very large teeth ; on the left hand severall horses tailes, a paire of gould scales on a very rich lance head poized equally, an emblem of justice, and as we returned at the Pallace gate there was standing two small elephants on each side and two faire horses with gould bridles and rich furniture, which made us admire which way they brought them up the hill, the passage being so difficult and hazardous.

Ditto the 8th. The Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any state or ceremony, and doth every day distribute his almes to the Braminys.

9 and 10. Every day sollicited Naragy Punditt to gett our articles signed and dispatch us, the raines being sett in violently. He returned answer that he would loose noe oppertunity, carrying them always about him, but that the Rajah was totally taken up in the distribution of his almes to the Braminys.

June 11th. Naragy Punditt sent word that the Rajah had graunted all our demands and articles excepting our money passing currant in his country, which hee accounted needless and had signed them; that to morrow the rest of the Ministers of State whould signe them, and then wee might depart as soone as wee pleased.

June 12th. This day the rest of the Ministers of State signed to the Articles, and I went to receive them at Naragy Pundítts house, where they were delivered me by him, who expressed much kindness for our nation and promised on all occations to negotiate our business at Court with the Rajah, for which having rendered him thanks and given a Cozen of his a Pamerine for his paines in transcribing the Articles and other services, I tooke my leave of him, and the

13 Departed Rairy Castle, and the 16th Ditto arrived at Bombay and delivered his Honour &ca, the Articles of Peace signed and ratified by Sevagee and his Ministers of State, which if punctually observed will be of no small benefitt to [the] Honoble. Companies affaires, both on this Island Bombay and their factories which may be settled in Sevagy Rajahs Dominions.

HENRY OXINDEN

[Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 88, pp. 147-55]

(487)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 60-1 (2d Set) } CONSULATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 July 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Henry Oxinden being returned from Sevagy, with whom a firme peace is settled and articles signed betweene the Honble. Company and him, this day presented to the President

and Councell a narrative of his negotiations at the Court of Sevagy, which being read was approved of and

ORDERED That the said narrative be entered in the Register and coppyes thereof be sent to the Honble. Company by the next shipping.

Mr. Henry Oxinden having also delivered in his account of charges in his journey to and from Sevegy it was given to the accomptant to examine and

ORDERED That the said account be entered in the Company's books and added to the rest of the charges expended in the treaty with Sevagy and cleired by the money which Sevagee shall pay according to the Articles of Agreement made betweene the Honble. Company and him.

(488)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 182	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 14 July 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read. Mr. Oxinden returned, and your Articles of Peace signed by Sevagee, in which, if there be any alteration made of those you propounded and formerly sent us a coppy of, wee desire another coppie.

(489)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 183	SURAT TO ROBERT SMYTH AT DILLY	Dated 16 July 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee have of late been in quiet in these parts, Sevagee in the month of June haveing caused himselfe to be crowned a King, sitting on his throne, at least 20000 Bramins and all his officers attending the ceremony.

(490)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 185 } SURAT TO BROACH (EXTRACT) { Dated 21 July 1674

Wee have nothing of newes passing this dead tyme of the raines, and it will be none to tell you that

SEVAJEE HATH CAUSED HIMSELF TO BE CROWNED KING,

at which ceremony Mr. Henry Oxinden was, with whome hee hath concluded Articles of Peace, for trade in his countryes and some reparation for the Company's and their servants' losses in Rajapore. Anno 1660.

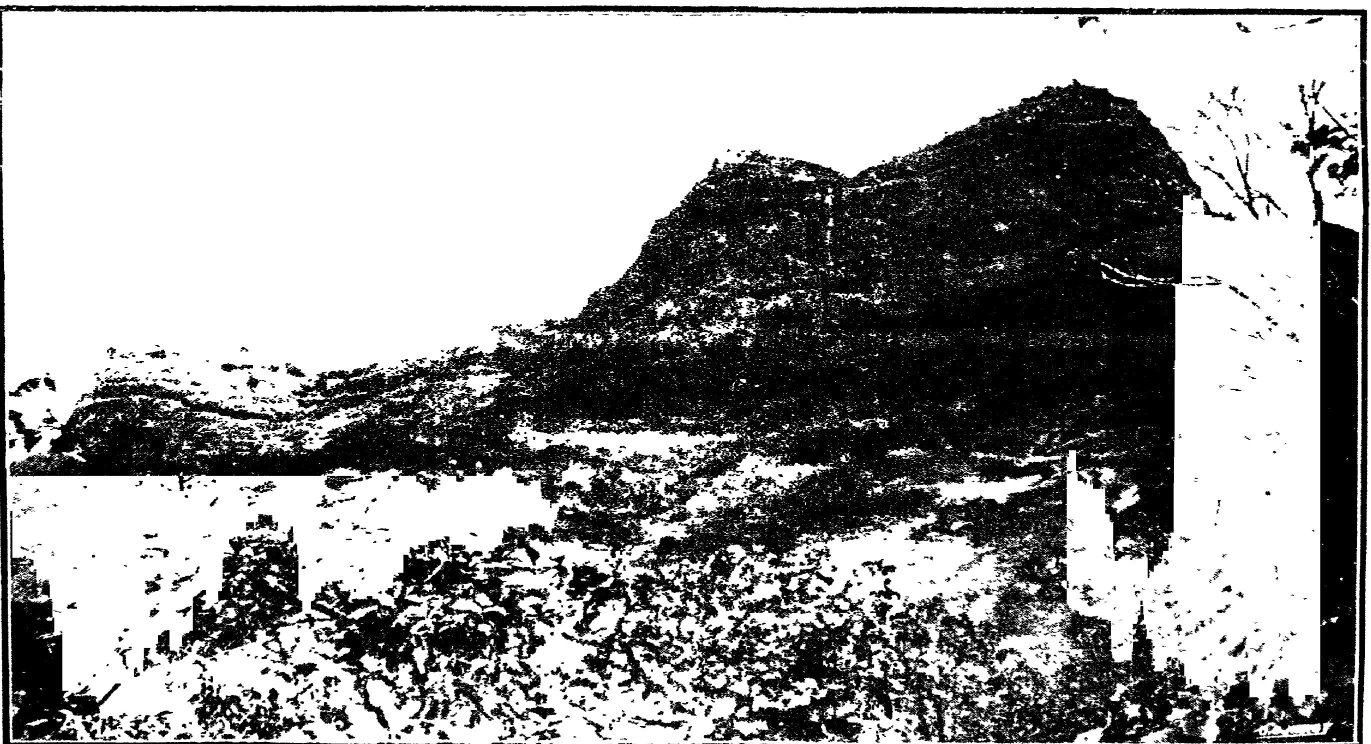


PHOTO BY MR. M. B. LIMAYE, POONA.

"A few men may keep it from all the world." (Vol. I. p. 252.)

English Records on Shivaji

Vol. II

(1)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 153 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 July 1674



Herewith I send you Mr. Henry Oxendon's narrative of his proceedings at Rairee, from whence he has brought us the copies of articles signed. The merchants of Rajapore, Dabull and all the seaport towns, hearing the conclusion of this treaty have expressed their joy and eagerly desire our speedy settlement of factorys in that country, but those who formerly owed the Company money do fear they shall be called to account and therefore some of them, as it is said, do side with the French.

Whether it will be convenient to settle a factory at Rajapore immediately after the rains, or to deferr it untill another opportunity, the sooner we begin, the sooner we shall recover the Company's debts, and the money due from Sevagee, and also those ports, will the sooner be rendered commodious to the Company's trade.......Our first appearance there, after so long absence, should be handsome and reputable.

(2)

F. R. Bombay, Vol 1 p. 72 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 31 July 1674

(EXTRACT)

Whereas Sevagy Rajah having obliged himselfe by contract to pay 10000 Pagothas the Company upon account of the loss of Rajapore, wherof 2500 Pagothas are to be deducted out of the customes and the remayning 7500 Pagothas to be made good in goods at three payments in Rajapore; and whereas the condition of the contract is that the Company are to buy the value of 5000 Pagothas in goods of the growth of the country according to a price to be valued by fower honest and indifferent persons, for which goods the Company are to pay the one moyety to be discounted out of parte of the debt. And whereas also in

Sevagyes country there are no other goods procureable from him but pepper, coconutts, and beetlenutts, and which pepper is very deare and cannot be bought at the Company's price but to great loss, so that there remaines only coconutts and beetlenutts to be received on that account; and this being the time for buying and procureing the said comodityes, which if suspended and not bought in a convenient season wee may be put of to another yeare. Whereupon the President and Councell, considering that the sooner that affaire be ended the better

ORDERED That Girderdas, the broker, doe send downe the contract between Sevagy and the Company to the Company's brokers servants Ranchore and Mungee, now at Rajapore, with a letter from the Governor to the Subedare of Rajapore, giving, the said brokers order and power to demaund and receive in the Companys name the payment of the first part either in coconutts or beetlenutts or both, to the end the time may not be lost and to demaund the said Subedares speedy answere that wee may governe ourselves accordingly.

(3)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 187	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 1 August 1674

(S) Wee are thinkeing to send the Hoigh downe to you, the later end of this month with your Persian provitions and the remainder of your gardenseeds if wee are not necessitated to keep her here for the preservation of our goods, and for as Savagee a few days past hath sent an express to his bramin here, to demand, of the Governor 900,000 ruppes for the Chouty for 3 years past, or else threatens to vissitt him after the raines. So there is also a current report in towne that Sevagee hath ordered his ffleet abroad to surprize the Judda and Mocho Jounks at the rivers mouth, which the kinsman of Mmundgee, who with 150 more Lascars of Gogo now in Savage's [?] hath promised to undertake about which the Governor sent to know if wee heard of it, into which affair we desire you to enquire and advise us speedily.

It is wrote hither from Orangabaud that Savajee had spoiled and distroyed Bawder Ckawnes Camp, and besides 200 brave horses collected for the King hath carryed away a crow [crore] of Rupees and burnt all his tents. Tis said he decoyed Bauder Ckawne and his army with 2000 horse who drawed him 20 or 30 Course from his camp while Sevajee sent 7000 horse another

way that did the feat; but this we cannot confirme untill wee have further advises.

* * * * *

Wee desire your advise in case Savajee should send forces against this place, either by land or sea, what confidence we may repose in the articles of peace lately made between you and him, or if you could procure his cole and send us, wither it would protect us and the Honble. Companys estate in their house.

(4)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, pp. 28–29 (3d set) — CONSULTATION IN SURAT — Dated 6 August 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Councell receiving advices from their President at Bombay of date the 20 July, desiring their opinions about certaine affairs, the which having debated, they concluded as followeth.......

The settlement of Rajapore factory now they have concluded Articles of Peace with Sevajee Rajah being propounded to us, whither to be done imediately after the raines, or deferrd untill another time, the Councell concluded to deferr it untill our Europe ships arrive, when wee may learne what orders the Honuble. Company may give, for their next years investsments may supply the said factory with such Europe goods as may vend there and although the sooner they settle there, the sooner they will recover that part of satisfaction which they have agreed for with Sevajee for depredations in said factory anno 1660, which wee suppose is to be made good out of the Customs there, yet considering the King of Vissapore [is] at present in warr with Sevajee, and whose Generall lyes with an army ready to fall downe on that towne and port, and stops all trade from the port, wee thinke to adventure an estate there at present will be insecure.

(5)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 188 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 6 August 1674

(EXTRACT)

The narrative of Mr. Oxindens proceedings in Savajee Rajaes Court we are well satisfied with as to the signeing of the Articles of Peace and Commerce in his countrys. Wee have only further to desire to know the particular conditions of satisfactions Savajee is to give us for the [damage] at Rajapore which did preceed the confermation of the Articles, and whereon in great measure (we suppose) depends the more speedy settlement of that Factory,

which otherwise for some considerations might yet be forborne awhile, as well in regard to the King of Vissapores forces who live upon the Hill and hinder at present all trade from or to the Port of Rajapore, as also to our present warr with the Dutch, our want of stock, &ca. But that you may not think us averse to its settlement, although wee cannot apprehend any great security there for an estate while an enimy lies hovering about it that may fall downe upon the towne at his pleasure, yet upon the **hope of a sudden peace** between the King of Vissiapore, and the Rajah (as Naranje [Niraji] Punditt acquainted Mr. Oxinden there was probability of) we consent that upon arrivall of our ships, when we see what orders the Honble. Company may give for an investment next year that factors be sent thither.

(6)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 189 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 6 August 1674

Wee heareing of the news of the souldiers being cast away in **Sevajees** country and being seased upon by the Subedarr of **Coodall** did long agoe order the takeing care of them; wee heard by an acquaintance of of Velgys that in case of their liberty than gave out they intended for Carwarr which prooved soe in deed.

Wee were afraid to write unto the Subedarr while they were prisoners fearing we might thereby increase his hopes in getting money for their releasement.

Wee shall with all speed send forward Your Honours letter unto the Subedarr per one of our House servants requireing his answer thereunto which when we have received shall further it to Your Honour etc.

(7)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 3, Part IV, Fol. 33 } SURAT CONSULTATION { Dated 8 August 1674

Requests Bombay "to send a corporal and two files of souldiers to remayne with us here, in regard there is expectation of **Sevagess forces** coming to Surat."

(8)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 189 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 August 1674

If you [? we] heare from you in answer to ours of the 1st current that that there will be no danger or feare of **Savagee's forces** coming against this Citty the next month wee shall

continue our resolution to send downe the Hoigh with all the Persian Provitions.

(9)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 pp. 190–191 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 August 1674

The 6 current we give answer to yours of the 20 July. Wee are now replying to that addition you made the 23 ditto. And herein we advise with you as good and faithfull councellors whose imperfections you will bear with, if we err in our judgments, since you seriously command [*sic*? commend] the affaire to our consideration and advice. **The rupees** you have stampt with the Persian character we have received, which is the subject of our discourse, the impression on the side being Ingrese King Charles hath given us occation of scruple whether it may bring us or the Honble. Company into a Primunire, and we intreat your Honour to consult that clause of their letter of the 22 February 1670, where they give order about a mint and caution us that we make no stamps so much as resembling the Kings coynes. Now, although you stampt not the Kings Armes, yet we think the impress of his name doth intile [? intitle] it to the Kings coyne and not the Companys. If this our queary be frivo[lo]us and invaled, we hope your pardon....And yet suppose that were cleared, some greater title of Majestie should be used then Mearly **Ingress King Charles**; nor can we thinke this will sound well to our neighbouring nations, but may give them cause of light affections and discants upon it, as well in regard to the English words in the Persian character, which these people cannot understand as to the playness [plainness] of the Kings stile.

Now as to the current passing of this coyne in the countrys adjoyning without vattaw, we cannot suddainly and rationally conclude why this rupee should be more currant then the other of the English stamp, untill you have first made the proofe; and it may be, the ignorant people who cannot read may take them for other rupees of this Kings coyne, but the shroffs looke into the intrinsic vallue of the silver, and according to that, they will pass in other parts of Decan, where they are sold as bullion, and other forreign coynes are, and all carried to **Vissapore** for sale, although **that King hath no silver coyne of his owne,** and there we suppose turned either into plate or else brought back into the Kings territories by merchants that constantly trade to Vissapore. And thus they will pass at Carwarr, and not otherwise....

Thus we have given your Honour our opinions which we humbly submitt to your juditious construction.

(10)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 p. 189 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 August 1674

(EXTRACT)

The 9 current was brough[t] us yours by the Coharrs, with the garden seed, for which wee thank you. The Coharrs not being yet recovered in their feet wee cannot perswade them to returne untill 2 or 3 days more, when shall be sent you what they can carry of seeds, Marmalid, &ca. for your sick people, and if we heare from you in answer to ours of the 1st current that there will be no danger or feare of Savajees forces coming against this citty the next month, wee shall continue our revolution [*sic*, ? resolution] to send downe the Hoigh with all the Persian provitions.

(11)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, pp. 159–61 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15 August 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mora Punt, Sevagees Pershaw and Chief General of these parts, is near Cullean Bundy with an army of 8 or 10000 men. The Portugeeze have been much frightened, and it is said, he has demanded the tribute of Choutry from them, which has caused them to keep strict watch at Bacaim and prepare themselves for a war, but part of the army dispersing into Cullucannia [*sic*, Cullianniah] they are eased of their fears. It is very probable that Sevagee, having now made himself a sovereign Prince, will attempt some notable action on the score of honour, and doubtless he has some notable design in hand, for he is active in preparations for war, but we have no certain advice of his attempting Bawder Ckauns camp, nor do I give credit to any such thing, for they seem **too great friends** to quarrell one with another, and too wise and politic enemies to trust one another or be surprised. As to the report you have of Sevagees ordering his fleet to surprize the Mochoa Junks, I do not hear of any such thing, but it is certain Omagees kinsman with several other fugitives, are entertained in his service, and may probably put such things into his head and if he had ships or vessells able to undertake such a design, he is apt enough to attempt it, **but his fleet** consisting only of small grabbs and slight and inconsiderable boats, very ill fitted, and his men totally inexperienced to the sea, I cannot apprehend any such danger from them, but I understand the Soubidar of Cullean is building one large vessell, on what design I know not, besides,

I hear, that he hath at Rajapore 4 or 5 three masted vessells which used to be employed in trade to Muscatt and other places, but I do not in the least hear that he make any preparation at sea for such a design, nor do I believe any of his vessells will stirr out for fear of the Siddys fleet, which are now preparing to go to sea, and will keep all these parts in great awe. If any such preparation had been made by Sevagee, I should have had notice thereof from our Vakeels, which are now at Rajapore, Dabull &c., places, but shall enquire further into this business and if any such thing be, advise you speedily thereof.

You will fiind by the articles of peace made with Sevagee, that he is not to meddle with, or disturb any of our factorys settled either in the King of India's, or Decans Dominions, and he has promised to give strict order to the Generalls of his army about it; so that in case he should send any army against Surat, I hope he will perform his promise unto us, but seeing neither he nor his people are to be trusted in cases of this nature, especially in plundering attempts, I desire and advise you to keep very strict watch and strong guard if you hear the approach of his army, and if you apprehend any necessaty [*sic*] thereof, I will send you up the two frigates with men for your farther security, and in truth his warlike designs are so cunning and secretly designed and so suddainly put in execution, that it is necessary for you to stand always upon your guard.

I am glad you give encouragement to settle the factory at Rajapore with the first convenience, wherein your advise you give me, is acceptable and such as I have observed. There is some probability of peace betwixt Sevagee and the King of Viziapore, for it is both their interest to keep peace one with another, that they may the better deal with the Mogull, for neither of them are like to get anything by quarrelling. If any gain by it, it will be Sevagee by his plundering the country, for though the King would be too hard for Sevagee in the end, yet it is not his interest to destroy or weaken his forces.

(12)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 35, No. 3990 — BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY — Dated 20 August 1674

[EXTRACT]

Wee have concluded a firme (and wee hope a lasting) peace with Sevagee on such tearmes and articles as wee presume will not be displeasing unto you. It was managed by Mr. Henry

Oxinden, a narrative of whose proceedings shall attend you by your shipps, wherein if he hath merited your approbation it wil-be to his own honor and advantage.

Sevagee by [the] advice of his Braminyes hath made himselfe King or Sovereigne Prince of his owne dominions, and having raised a powerfull army hee seemes to feare noe enemy, but makes all his neighbors stand in dread of him, especially the Portuguese to whom he hath given frequent alarumes. [A portion of this extract is given in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 169 q. v.]

(13)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3 p. 169–70	BOMBAY TO ENGLAND	Dated 20 Aug. 1674

The **Pattan subjects** to the King of India **have rebelled** against him, and in a sett battle routed the King's army and killed the General, against whom the King himself is marched with a great army, but hitherto cannot reduce them to obedience.

The town **of Chaul** where the **silks were made**, by an unhappy fire, is almost destroyed ; above 3000 houses being burnt to the ground, many of the inhabitants whereof are come hither, and more would come daily, if we had houses for them, and it is computed that, between the month of March and June, there came no less than **6000 souls** from several parts to this Island, which causeth provisions of all sorts to be very scarce ; but this year we do expect a plentifull harvest, it hvaing pleased God to send very happy rains. A **public granary** would be very necessary and profitable to this island but for want of stock, we cannot as yet think of its being hard put to it to find money to pay your general charges, which to our grief increase upon us by means of this warr, tho' we are as good husbands as possibly we can be for you, considering the times and circumstances we act in.

(14)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 173	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 22 August 1674

Morah Punde [**Moro Pandit**], Sevagees Chief Minister on the main, hath treated with the President by several letters and messages for transporting of salt in our vessells to his countrys ; in regard that he cannot do it with his own for fear of the Siddys fleet, who threatens to do much mischief, and to hinder all trade to his ports. The President has hitherto opposed and denied the said motion considering the present state of affairs, but his importunity is very great and impatient of denyall.

(15)

Ormo Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 174 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 August 1674

This goes by **Doctor Frier**, who takes his passage on the French Pink, now bound for Surat, Mr. Gyffard having desired he might be sent up in hopes he may prove instrumental towards the curing his present distemper. By him, I have sent you the books of account of this Island.

(16)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, p. 78 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 26 August 1674

(EXTRACT)

The President having received advise from **Sevagee** that if wee admitt the Sidyes fleets to tarry any longer in our port he will, notwithstanding the peace betwixt him and us, fall upon his enemy in our harbour and **declare warr against us**, inserting [*sic*? inferring] that wee shew more favour to the Sidy then to him, which being seriously considered

ORDERED That the Secretary and Captain Thomas Niccolls be imediately sent to the Sidy to give him notice of the message Sevagy sent the President, and to declare unto him that himselfe and fleete **must leave this port**, they having received provisions and accomodation all the raines, which being now over they may with safety goe to sea.

(17)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 pp. 196–197 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 September 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee yesterday duly debated in Councell, which Consultation being herewith sent, we humbly referr it to your Honours consideration, the which will pass for answer to your said letters. We only may signifie to you that haveing perused **Savajee Rajahs orders to his Subedar of Rajapore** concerning his Articles and the conditions made with him for trade in that his Port, we find them more recluse then we had though[t], and much short of the privilledge we enjoy in other parts, more especially in the King of Deccan....

To be denyed the carrying our goods up into the country for sale, but confined to sell them in port, is what we never expected,

II-2

for twill be a great prejudice to our trade in Deccan and the carrying out our goods againe that will not sell there, having first paid the custome, is nothing of priviledg, for in other ports where we have trade, we may carry them out without paying any custome.

* * * * *

We have considered the motion you make of imploying the Companys shipping in salt freights into Savajee[s] country. We are informed that it doth prejudice shipping and causeth them to dammage what fine goods they afterwards carry...We are very unwilling that your two friggatts...should receive prejudice, but if you find it worth your adventure...you may employ the *Mayboone*, the *Malabar Coaster*...provided their stay be not long forth, for feare of the enimy.

(18)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 203–204 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 2 September 1674

(EXTRACT)

I thought good...to acquaint you of affaires here...which is that Sevajee is mightily insenced against this Ckaune Lord of this country, for haveing seased upon a very rich merchant of his living at Narsa, a towne of his 16 miles distant from Punda or thereabouts, in so much that these Governours hereabouts are in greate feare, prepareing boates to send to Punda with artillery, desiring us here to spare them some gunns and our balloone for their assistance against Sevajee. But I know better then comply hereunto, haveing a deniall pretending by report I have heard that your Honour hath settled a factory in Rajapore, for which reason I sent them answer that wee are merchants and ought not to concerne our selves in other affaires than what belonged unto us, and that wee doe not come here to fight, but to trade; and in case wee should doe any such thing our Factory would be destroyed there, as formerly it was. Neither doe I intend ever to medle with anybody that shall offer to come against these parts, knowing it is our masters interst; but they are such a parcell of rogues that they will not understand anything of reason that doth hinder their designes or selfe interest, replying that formerly wee could fight and assist a Braminy Governour [?], and now to denye their Lord in soe small a business, as they count it, which doth mightily trouble them; but how to act otherwise I know not.

(19)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, p. 83 (2d set) | CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY | Dated 4 September 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor and Councell having notice[d] that the Sidy had listed a considerable number of Portugueses and Topasses, inhabitants of this Island, in his service in the warr against Sevagy in a private and secret way without giving the least notice thereof to the Governor[?], which being a thing not to be permitted and may justly give Sevagy offence and cause him to resent it ill, whereupon it was agreed on and

ORDERED That a generall order be made and published strictly forbidding any person whatsoever to pass off from the Island without leave from the Governor, and that the Chiefe of the Pove be sent for and acquainted that if any person inhabitant of this Island shall enterteine himselfe in the Sidyes service [he] shalbe severely punished and all his estate confiscated to the Honble. Company.

(20)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 227 | FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT | Dated 7 Sept. 1674

[EXTRACT]

The above confirme with yours 26th May, in answer whereto haveing first congratulated that eminent service you have done our Honble. employers in settling soe faire a correspondence with Sevajee, restitution for the damage of Rojapore agreed, and so seasonable overtures for advantages both in traffique and neighbourhood now that the establishment of his conquests renders him no less concerned for the encouragement of trade then he was formerly for plunder. Your restraining of the Mogulls fleete from hostilities in your quarters, being no doubt a greatfull service, and endearement to him in this conjuncture, which with the concourse of people and trade to your Island under the shelter of so just an administrator are instances of soe great merritt as cannot faile of our Honoble. Employers highest esteeme and acceptance, the which our affectionate desires are content to wish may ever equall your deserts.

(21)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, p. 87 (2d set)	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 8 September 1674

(EXTRACT)

ORDERED That for the better security of the hoygh from the Mallabar pirates in her passage up to Suratt that a Corporall and two files of souldiers be sent on her to remaine after their arrivall at Suratt, in regard there is expectation of Sevagy's forces coming to those parts.

(22)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 sect. 3, p. 184	BOMBAY TO CAPT. J. STAFFORD	Dated 10 September 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Loyd our Minister, and Mr. Oxendon and Dr. Fryer have desired to take their passage for Suratt on your ship, whom we recommend to your courteous usage.

(23)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, pp. 186-188	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 15 Sept. 1674

The observation you have made touching the clause in our agreement with Sevagee, wherein he expects we should sell our goods in port, and denies us the privilege of carrying them up the countries for sale, is the same which we also took notice of, but we did not esteem it the Company's interest to desire or break of [*sic*? off] the conclusion of peace with him on that score, for we do not doubt, when the factory of Rajapore is well settled, to procure that and other good priviledges from him, he seeming to comply with us in all our reasonable and just demands touching trade.

The Mayboone, Revenge and Hunter are now lading with salt, bound for Dabull, which we are informed will not at all damage the ships; in regard they are well denged [*sic*] with matts and kajanns, the freight will not be great, because the vessells are not capable of carrying so much as expected, but we hope it will well bear the charge and keep the ships and men employed and oblige our neighbour Sevagee to favour the Company's affairs the more, as being a particular kindness to him, and Dabul being so near, we apprehend little danger of loss of time, for the ships will be ready for any employment, which shall be proposed for them.

Appointed Mr. George Robinson as third of **Rajapore factory.**

Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Oxendon and **Dr. Fryer** do now take their passage on the Faulcon.

(**24**)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 93–94 — CONSULTATION AT SURAT — Dated 16 Sept. 1674

(EXTRACT)

Girderdas, the Compay's broker having advise of some goods, as cotton yarne, dungarees, and salt petre for the garrison of Bombay, to the amount of Rs. 10,000 gott ready for the Company at Raybagg and other places up country, this day made a proposall to the President and Councell that, seeing a quantity of goods is already provided in those partes, where two severall armyes are neer and that the two brokers at Raybagg, Ranchoredas and Mungee Dowgee will not adventure the goods downe, but at the Companyes hazard, and considering that the Company doe alwayes runn the risigo [? risk] at Carwarr and other factoryes bringing their goods to Port.

Ordered that the goods be brought downe **from Raybagg** and the other partes where provided at the Companyes hazard to **the Port of Rajapore,** and that for the better security in conveying said goods through the armyes, the said Ranchore and Mungee Dowgee are ordered to procure Firmauns from the King of Vizapore and Bullooll Cawn that none of their souldiers or people molest or hinder the caphalas with goods belonging to the English, but to lett them pass securely through their territory to the English factory at Rajapore.

(**25**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 204 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 16 Sept. 1674

(EXTRACT)

The **towne** is againe **strongly allarm'd** and some of the gates shutt up. The Governor demands 10000 Rups. from the rich merchants of the towne for defence of the place. They mett together and drew up a Rooka [Rokhā] to present to the Governour, of which they have not yett his answer.

(**26**)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, p. 92 (2d set) — CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY — Dated 16 Sept. 1674

(EXTRACT)

ORDERED That one Englishman in company with Naransinay be sent up to the Governor of **Ganeer** [Junnar] to procure

his pass for the safe conveying our English manufactures through the Mogulls army, and also that they procure another pass for the safe conveying of said goods through Sevagees army from Ganeer to Culean-Bundy, and that they be sent up thither with all possible speed.

(27)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 197	BOMBAY TO MR. WARD	Dated 22 Sept. 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child who is appointed Chief for the settlement of the factory of Rajapore being at present detained here, on some weighty affairs, we have thought good to send you Mr. Charles Ward and Mr. George Robinson to the said port of Rajapore, with a stock in treasure, and some goods, that you may the better prepare, and get things in readiness against Mr. Childs arrival and to the end that the fame of the English coming thither may invite the merchants from Raybagg, Collapore and other Mart towns in those parts to come down and bring their goods to port.

(28)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 203	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 25 Sept. 1674

(EXTRACT)

We have had some piques with the Siddy to get him out of Mazagon bay and with much ado have persuaded him to get his vessells out, and in 4 days more he has promised to leave this place. We expect frequent trouble from him, but we must bear it so well as we can for your sakes, (we judge there is little fear of Sevagees disturbing Suratt at present, for we understand that his forces are diverted more southerly against Deccan and the Castle of Pundah, upon the occasion of s [*sic*] quarrell lately fallen out between him and Rustham Jemmahs son as you will perceive by the inclosed letter from Mr. Bandish) and not having not else at present, we remain.

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 217	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 4 October 1674

(EXTRACT)

Bawder Ckaun hath lately sent orders that no provisions be permitted to be carried out hence or from Broach, saying that

Sevajee is supplied thereby. What wee heare more as to these and other affaires wee will write by an express.

(30)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 204 BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 October 1674

(EXTRACT)

These are in haste to advise that by letters received yesterday from an inteligent and credible person in Cullian, I am given to understand that **Sevagee in person** with a great army is come thither, but the design whither he is bound is kept very secrett. The discourse is either **against Surat or Bauder Cawn.** I hope rather the latter. This I dispeed by a mible [*sic*, nimble] fellow that if his army march your way, you may have a few days notice to prepare yourself, and as soon as I have certain knowledge of his design I shall immediately communicate it unto you. The experience you have had of such alarms as these will, I hope, make them less troublesome unto you.

(31)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 207 BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 October 1674

Sevagee himself in person was of late with a great army at Cullean Bundy, but went presently from thence, **leaving part of his army** there, and is expected again very suddainly ; what his design is, cannot yet be learnt, being kept so close and private, but you may assure yourselves, when known, we shall advise you thereof per express.

(32)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 209 BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 October 1674

(EXTRACT)

Bawder Ckauns embargo on provision and corn exported from Broach and other places is a **trick of hate**, more designed to ingratiate himself to the King than to hurt the enemy, and we presume they will be soon sensible of the prejudice the Kings subjects suffer thereby, and that the order will soon be recalled.

A few days past the President wrote you a letter advising that Sevagee was come down with a great army to Cullean, and that there was some apprehension of his design against Surat, since

which the body of his army is marched up to the top of the hill, lying over against Bauder Ckawns army [Jenneah Gur], and Sevagee is gone in person to Polly, and it is said will follow the army very suddainly, and that he has provided a great quantity of pickaxes, mattocks and crows of iron and other instruments usefull for his plunder, but where his design lies, none can discover.

(33)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 218	THOMAS NICCOLLS & Wm. MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dabull, 14 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

In persuance of Your orders at our arrivall in this port on the 24th of September wee delivered the Pullankeen to the Subedar who received it very kindly and promised us all kindnesse and expedition but wee found the Haveldar of Chepaloone to be very crosse to us who denyed us a measure for some time and told us it was not the custome to measure solt on board, but wee urging that it was a great distance betwixt the towne, and our ships there might be great imbezelments be by the way; so that at last wee procured a small measure from him which by our stilliards weighed of neatsalt 14=6¾ soe that the *Revenge* delivered tonns 84 and upwards and the Hunter upwards of 36 tonns and a halfe and haveing delivered our salt wee fell downe to Dabull and with Mulla Mahmud applied ourselves to the Subedar for money who hath promised it us 3 several days one after another, and yesterday night sent us word that Sevajee is on some action, and had present occation for money to pay part of his Army and that all his moneys was gon in paying them, soe that wee are unmo[o]red and weight for this mornings.

(34)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 p. 244	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 22 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

The towne is strongly allarmd by Sevajees forces near Ramnagarr. The people of Balsarr, Chickeley and Gundavee are fledd and the Banians here are packing away what they can doe privately. Wee heare that there are 3 or 4000 Bills [Bhills], a wilde people belonging to the Rajah of Ramnagurr that doe at present hinder Sevajees forces passing the streigh[t] of Ramnagurr, to whome is proferrd 100000 Rupees for passage.

(35)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Part II, Fol. 3 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 22 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

The cotton yearne was sent unsorted (but all of a price) occassioned by **rumours of Sevajees Army approaching to Collipore.**

(36)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 214 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

It is certain **Sevagee** is gone out with a great army, but whether gone, or where his design lies, none can tell; so soon as we can learn, we shall by express advise you thereof. We remember not else at present, but remain.

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 221 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

(S) I should be wanting at **Rajapore** to waite the coming of **Aimajee Punditt** to gett his orders to the Chouckes not to stop our goods coming downe he haveing already gott a pass from Covas Ckaun and Ballcall [Bahalol] caun and the Governors of the townes belonging to the king; that I found no great necessity for my proceeding but soe returned with him.

The 17th Sevajee ['*Jenagee*' in Sen] Punditt arrived to keepe his Dually [Divali] here and the 18th came to give us a visitt in our little cottage. We used our endeavours what wee could to gett our old house againe, which he now lives in, but will not yeald it unless wee send for the Articles between your Honour and Sevagee, and then he will not a[? s]tay one houre there. **Amagee Punditt** is expected dayly, and hope, he being at the makeing of the Articles, to find some helpe by him for the recovery of it.

(38)

F. R. Surat Vol. 107, p. 1 } PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO THE COUNCIL AT SURAT { Dated 25 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

As concerning Sevagee I have not further to advise since my last, he being certainly gone out with a great army on a designe

keept very private, some say he is gone to **Suttara Castle,** a castle he tooke the last yeare, but nothing certaine. So soone as I can learne his intentions, I will advise you thereof with speed.

(39)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 239-240 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

(S) **Sevajees approach as farr as Billgom** [Belgaum] with his forces frightned all the merchants out of Hubelly in so much that as yet they are not returned.

As for news in these parts....**Abboe Ckaun Rustum Jemmah** is departed for Visapore, being sent for by **Cauos Ckaun,** every one suspecting that this country will be given to another. There reason is that before his departure he robbed all persons he could lay hands of that was worth anything, sending first for some whom he knew to be monyed men, which when they came desired that they would lend him noe small summe of money, which they denying, he kept them in prison untill they were constrained to yeild to smaller conditions then at first. On a Sunday he came to give us a visitt on purpose, as wee heard afterwards, to borrow more money of us or elce to seise us as prisoners, but being jealous of his former actions and comeing at an unseasonable time, wee shutt our doores, telling him as he drew nigh, by one of our servants who went to meet him, that wee were goeing to Prayers, and soe craved his pardon. Likewise it was not our custome to receive visitts on that day, which when he heard, without seeming in the least to be displeased. Wee heare that at Vizapore the **great Ckauns are at difference,** the event of which time will discover.

(40)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 4025 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 Oct. 1674

(EXTRACT)

The people of this towne were lately ready to fly upon a **false alarme** that **Sevajees forces** were approached as neere as Gundavee and had burnt the towne, but they came no neerer then 4 course on the other side **Ramm[?n]agarr** and believe their business was to put fresh provissions and men into his strong holds; they are now retired and these people at present at queit [quiet].

(41)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 Fol. 234	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 3 November 1674

Sevajees forces (as wee wrote in our last) **being retired from Ramnagar,** wee are in present in peace.

(42)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1 pp. 113-114 (2d set)	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	Dated 6 Nov. 1674

(EXTRACT)

Sevagy Rajah having sent an Envoy to the President bringing with him an extraordinary kind letter from his Master, together with a small present consisting of five peeces of ordinary stuffs and a confirmation of the order for the payment of the money according to agreement at Rajapore and other priviledges which he hath granted to the Company in his country, and in a private message desiring to be supplyed from us with **50 great iron guns,** from 40 to 60 hundredweight, which sort of gunns the Company have not at present any to sell except they spare him some of them mounted belonging to the Castle. Which request of his being duly considered, and in regard of the firme peace settled and established between the Honble. Company and him, and the friendship and kindness which he doth now express to their affaires in his country, it was

Ordered that **Sevagy be supplyed** from hence privately with **tenn great gunns** for the present, it seeming not consistant with the Company's concernes absolutely to deny him his request in the full, but to comply with his desire in parte, and if possible wee can to procure batty for the said gunns, in regard the President is sensible and doe foresee the great want thereof, which the Island will susteyne before the yeare comes about, by reason of the **forbidding provisions to be brought from Broach to** Bombay and those neighbouring partes; and also a prohibition which the Portuguese have published that no batty or rice be carryed from Salsett or any other parte of the Portuguall Dominion to Bombay; but in regard the President and Councell have a tender upon them for the selling any more gunns to Sevagy least the sale thereof being knowne to the Mogull should create any disturbance to the Companys affaires at Surat.

Ordered that the Deputy President and Counsell of Surat be advised of this affaire desiring them seriously to consider the

conveniency and inconveniency thereof, least the disposall of the gunns may any wayes prove dangerous to the Company's Settlement in Surat and to give us their opinions thereof that wee may proceed accordingly.

(43)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 Fol. 5-6 } FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 November 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to understand that disturbance that is att Surat by reason of the alarams given by Sevagy's army, the greatest ple [? part] whereof commanded by himselfe in person, gone up to the Goth [Ghats] towards Bander Kaun's Lascar and have given him a hot alaram but whether he intends to assault his camp or else make bravado and so passe to Surratt or some other place and where he designes to plunder wee cannot tell.

Wee have now to advise that Sevagee hath now here an envoy who hath brought an extraordinary kinde letter...[—etc. as in the last, number 42] of which wee are at present totally unfurnished except wee spare him what belongs to the ffort besides which he hath alsoe sent to deale with us for the two greate brass gunns which wee can sell to him for reasonable profit but wee have a tender upon us least the sale there of being knowne to the Mogull and [this] tis impossible to hide it may create some disturbance to the Companys affaires att Surratt for which reason wee have suspended o[u]r answere at [?pre-]sent to both these proposalls untill wee heare from you wherefore wee desire you seriously to advise the conveniency and inconveniency of this affaire it will certainly be very good for the Company to ease their large dead stock here by the sale of some of the gunns and especially the two great brass gunns which lye heavy upon us. But if the disposall thereof may any wayes prove dangerous to the peace of your settlement in Surratt you being the best judges pray let us know your opinion that wee may proceed accordingly.

Bombay the 8th November 1674.

Your very affectionate ffriends
Gerald Aungier, John Childes,
James Adams, Stephen Ustick,
Rajnald Laugford

(44)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 p. 47 (3d set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 12 Nov. 1674

By a letter of the 2d [?8] current from our President and his Councell in Bombay wee are advised that Sevajee hath an envoy there, who sollicites the President to spare him for his masters use 50 great iron ordnance, from 40 to 60 cwt. a piece, and more over desires the 2 brass guns that came out the last year; which, being an affaire that may interfere with the Company's affairs in this place and other of the King's dominions, they have thought fitt to advise with us therein; which we having duly debated wee have concluded to lett our friends there know that such an action would incense this King, their being letters wrote up to Court against the French for furnishing him lately with ammunition, and they are not a little disgusted that Sevajee hath bin furnished with provitions from our Island of Bombay, much more would they be concerned upon our accomodating their enemys with ammunition, and our friends at Bombay doe declare it is impossible to hide such a thing from their knowledge. Moreover wee doe know that the fort hath no such quantitys of large guns to spare, their not being above 13 iron ordnance from 40 to 50 cwt. when it is requisite there should be a greater quantity, and for the 2 brass guns, although they be a great charge of dead stock yet they are soe absolutely necessary for the defence of the place, having so great a command into the sea, that wee should greive to part with them to Sevajee, or any other, although it may give no offence.

(45)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 244 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 Nov. 1674

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 2d [?] currant was received yesterday, and thanks be to God wee have lived free from the allarm of Sevajee, there being here noe news at present where his forces are, so shall not desire any more of your souldiers from the Island......

Your proposall to us about accomodating the desire of Sevajee in furnishing him with 50 great ordinance from 40 to 60 C. weight and the 2 great brass gunns that came out the last yeare wee have debated, and doe find that soe publique an action as that would be must needs provoke this King, who being

already made sensible by his ministers Bauder Ckaun and others, as we h-[e]are, that his enemy is furnished with provision from our Island, might be incensed to ruine our trade in his dominions should wee assist him with such ammunition and what the French have lately done of this nature the Governor hath wrote up to the King; nor indeed have you such store of gunns of that weight as to spare any without prejudice to the castle, for you have not wee thinke above which were brought out in the *Berkly Castle* from 40 to 48 cwt. and wee could wish you had as many more such. And for the brass gunns, wee heare from divers of the Commanders &ca. they are of such use and service by the command they have into the sea, besides the repute they give to the place, that although they are a charge, yet we should blush to thinke, that either Sevajee or any others should be master of them

(46)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 219	BOMBAY TO MADRAS	Dated 14 Nov. 1674

......In **June last** the old difference betwixt the Hon. Company and Sevagee concerning his plundering of Rajapore was decided and wholly made up, and a firm (and we hope lasting) peace concluded on such terms and articles as will in time tend much to the advantage of the Hon. Company and honour of the English nation.

Dutch and French have been so much affronted and disgusted by the present Governor, that they have thoughts of quitting the place. The Dutch are resolved to have satisfaction for the injuries he has done them and have some of them left the factories, keeping the sea in their hoyes in expectation of their ships from Persia, when they intend to demand satisfaction; ...but for certain **the Governor of Surat has utterly ruined the famous trade of that port**, that in few years its name and repute will die, except some suddain remedy be applied.

(47)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Fol. 15	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 23 November 1674-(9 ber)

As concerning the **great gunns** which **Savagee** soe earnestly desires of wee observe what you write thereon but cannot att present give you our sense untill the affaires be **againe debated and considered** of here in Counsell.

(48)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 253 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 30 Novem. 1674

(EXTRACT)

Amagee [**Annajee**] **Punditt** arrived here some days past, but made his stay very short, his occations calling him to a place called **Killnarr** [Khelna], some twelve course hence, but doth intend to returne speedily. Wee used our endeavours in the time of his aboade here for the howse, but could worke nothing upon him, he telling us the house was included in the 10,000 pagodas Sevagee gave, nor will he give us ground convenient for the building one on, but a place soe **incommodious** occasioned by the shallowness of water that our boates cannot come within a quarter of a mile loaden, but must be forced to unlade and to be carryed on coolys, which wee are very sensible will be off great charge to the Honble. Company, considering how dear they are here in this place.

Wee have at present runn up a small habitation by the river side, against it pleases God Mr. Child arrives, for whom wee heartyly wish.

(49)

F. R. Surat Vol. 107, p. 30 } THE FACTORS AT DUNGOM TO THE COUNCIL AT SURAT { Dated 10 Dec. 1674

The news of **Sevajees forces** continues still bordering uppon these parts, and hath lately **cutt** of 3 or 400 **men** from [? by] a Rajah who would have opposed him, the rest flying to Orungabad for refuge [See No. 55 *infra*].

(50)

(D) O. C. 4051 } BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO. { Dated 16 Dec. 1674

Wee observe your animadvertion touching our Treaty with the **Vice Roy of Goa**, and shall governe ourselves accordingly. As to the passages of Tannah and Carrinjah wee doe still insist on your right, that of Carinjah is at preset in a manner free unto us. As to that of Tannah during the war with the **Dutch** wee thought it prudence to wave all occasions of passing that way, that wee might not exasperate Portuguese who were apt enough of themselves to favour and assist the Dutch against us; and besides so long as the warr continued between the King of India and Sevagee that pass wil be of little use to your Island, in

regard the townes on the Maine bordering thereon, Cullean Bundy &c are as it were blocked up, and obstructed from all trade by means of the Mogulls and Sevagee's armies, always encamped thereabouts, but when wee see a convenient opportunity and that it may be your advantage to prosecute this affaire wee shall doe it home and to purpose, and yet be careful not to involve you in any open breach with the Portugguese, for in truth wee love peace and declare it to be your best policy to keep amity with all our neighbours especially till we are better settled then now wee are. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 4, p. 6 and Collection of Papers.... Bombay Govt. Vol. 6 p. 83]

(51)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Fol. 43	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 23 December 1674

Bombay pice were current in Shivaji's land—"there is coming in the *Golden ffleece* and *Rainbow* 1500 Chests of copper more which we have thoughts of takeing most part of it on shore here for the mint, for our pice doe not onely pass arrt. [current?] in Sevagees country, but in all the Portugall country.

(52)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, pp. 29, 32	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 30 Dec. 1674

In a former letter, we desire that the *Maybloom* might be sent down to carry Mr. Child to Rajapore, but understanding she is already lading for Persia and therefore cannot be spared, it was resolved that the *Revenge* unlade here her pepper, and afterwards that she be sent to Rajapore, with Mr. Child, in regard it is exceeding[ly] necessary and consistent with the Company's affairs, that the factory may be settled so soon as may be, for we hope to be supplied with good quantities of cotton yarn and other goods against the ensuing year, besides till Mr. Child goes down the articles of peace concluded with **Sevagee**, cannot be accomplished, whereby we shall loose one years pay and as to the pepper brought by the Revenge and Mallabar vessells, we hope the ships when they came, will be able to carry it up themselves.

The **Portugal Vice Admiral** is come into this port, bound to Trombay with his flag aloft, which he did not strike, whereupon I ordered a shott to be sent across his forefoot, which brought him to an anchor, but yet he continues his flag aloft.

(53)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 4056 } INSTRUCTIONS TO RICHARD ADAMS { Dated 4 Jan. 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Richard Adames,

During the Honourable Company's settlement on this Island the various circumstances which have occurred in their affaires, together with the continued warrs and disturbances betwixt the great Mogull and Savagee and between Savagee and us, have hindered us from making inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof att present wee are in a manner totally ignorant of, butt now an appearance of a betterr accomodation (in regard of our peace with Savagee) presenting itselfe, wee have thought good to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighbouring partes on the Maine, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantageous commerce on this Island; and knowing your genius apt and well quallifyed for this emploiment wee have made choice of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those parts and to bring us an account of your observations. These are therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take your passage in the Company's sloope for the towne of Cullean Bundy which lyes in part of Sevagees countrey, where the first thing you are to do is to present unto the Governor of thatt place the President's letterr herewith delivered you, and after you have waited on him you are then to take your passage by land for the citty of Junear[Junnar],which is about 3 dayes journey distant from Cullean Bundy, where you being arrived you are likewise to present the President's letterr unto the Nabob or Governor of that place, and to take these following observations. [Then follow very detailed instructions worded exactly as in No. 349, dated 1 May 1673]....What else you think fiitting to take notice of wee referr unto you and remaine.

Bombay,
4 January 1674/5 Your loving friends

(54)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 33 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Jan. 1675

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] I will now add this, that the Admiral came into the road and struck his flag, and saluted our Kings, and we shewed the same respect to the King of Portugalls flagg, so

that by this means the friendship between us is preserved and a good understanding kept up between us.

(55)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 4062 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated Swally Marine 9 & 11 Jan. 1674/75

(EXTRACT)

On the 12th October wee made our humble addresses unto your Honnors per ship *Welcome* to Persia, transcripts whereof you will receive in our severall pacquets.

Wee were then and many days after hotly allarm'd by Sevajees forces, but the Bills, a people inhabiting the woods about Ramnagur, 50 miles hence, would not give him passage this way, that his army diverted their course toward Orangabaud, neer which citty they have plundered severall townes and were mett with by a party of the Kings forces commanded by cuttaff [Kutub] Ckawne, for which Sevajees forces were too hard, and routed them killing 300 or more on the place. His severall inroades into the King of Vizapores countrey hath greatly prejudiced your affaires in your factorys of Carwarr and Hubely, about which latter market towne all your dungarees are made, and the weavers imprested moneys aforehand, who, upon the rumour of Sevajees approaching that way, fledd with about 3000 Pagodoes (though since returnd), so that the investment ceasing some considerable time, wee have received no more then 8883 peices of cloth of 30000 wee bespoke and expected from thence.

(56)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 13 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 Jan. 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austen and Thomas Haggerston are returned to us, their factory at Dungom being destroyed by Sevagees forces the 1st of this month; our warehouse, with what goods therein, the Generall ordered to be burnt, notwithstanding they declared themselves English, that wee had peace with Sevajee and had setled a factory in Rajapore; which some of his principall officers about him did affirme and would have perswaded the Generall to forbear what he did and let our people goe, but could not prevaile. At length after they had carried them 30 or 40 course with them, dismissed them haveing taken away all they had and Chabuckt [=whipped] one of them because he had noe more. Wee feare the

Honble. Company have lost in cloth in the warehouse and in the weavers houses and monyes imprested them about 10000 Rupees, an account of which wee shall endeavour carefully to collect, with the factors losses, and send you soe soon as we can have it punctuall from the brokers at Dungom; that satisfaction may be required and a greater security for our trade, or our peace with Sevajee will be only a baite to take the Company's estate by parcells where ever his people by their inroades shall find it; more especially tis requisite that you procure his coles for our brokers and English factors in all places where our investments are made. Wee have ordered Mr. Austen and the other to give their particular relations of the businesse, for they were not togather when taken.

(57)

Orme. Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 50 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 23 Jan. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is entering into a treaty of peace with the Mogul and some think will take effect; and we wish it may, for then the countrys on the main, will be open to the trade of Bombay.

(58)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 7, pp. 66-67 } BOMBAY TO JOHN CHILD, BOUND TO RAJAPORE { Dated 26 January 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee herewith deliver you the **originall Articles** and our Agreement with Sevagy and desire you to see that they are there punctually performed. Particularly wee recommend to you the receiving what the said Sevagy Rajah is bound by the Articles to make good to the Company and our nation for our loss sustained at Rajapore, the **first payment** whereof ought to have bin made good before now, but by your absence it hath been deferred. Wherefore you are now to press for a more speedy complyance, which wee pray you to enter upon most effectually. Give us a speedy account of your success therein that wee may govern ourselves accordingly.

Wee are exceedingly desirous that you might have **the old English House** for your habitation, for which wee have endeavoured to procure a positive order, but by means of the Rajahs absence and other obstacles, it could not hitherto be effected, but wee hope on your arrivall, by vertue of the Presidents letter to

Amagee Punditt and Subedare that you will doe much therein and either procure the same house, or another stone or brick house convenient, till you can build one for your selves in such a place and in such a manner as shall be consistent with the security of our Honble. Masters interest.

(59)

Original Correspondence Vol. 34, No. 3906	BOMBAY OCCURRENCES	Dated 5 February 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee are advised from the Deputy President and Counsell of Surratt that Dilleel Chaun, one of the greate Mogulls Generalls, hath lately received a rout by Sevagee and lost 1000 of his Pattans, and Sevagee about 5 or 600 of his men. The warr betweene the King of Vizapore and Sevagee still continues but not vigorously carried on, the great Umbrawes who are neither friends to the King nor enemys to Sevagee keeping it on foote out of policy and selfe interest.

(60)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 15–20	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 6 February 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

It pleased God to arrive us on the ship *Maytree* in Rojapore Road the 20th past month in the evening about 5 of the clock soe that wee were not 48 howers in our passage hither from Bombay Imediately after our arival wee dispatched Thomas Michell in a boate with advice to Mr. Ward, whose company wee had the next day, when haveing well considered all things, it was thought fit to send the broker with the Presidents letter to Annagee Punditt and the Subedar, giveing them notice of our arrivall and that the want of a convenient house was the onley cause that John Child was not the bearer himselfe. The 31st passed month the broker returned with a letter from the Subedar wrote by Annagees order wherin desired our coming on shore, and that himselfe with the other officers and merchants of the towne would come to meet us, and Annagee sent this message, that he would afford us the best accomodation in towne, but if proved not to content, chuse what place wee pleased, in 3 months he would take care a house according to our desires and liking should be built; this proffer wee thought good to accept, for the following reasons, first, in respect to your orders to Jno. Child on this businesse, wherin you write

you hope the President's letter to Annagee and the Subedar would either produce our ould house or some other stone or brick house ; next, in respect the distance between the towne and the ship [was] about 25 miles, soo that it was alwaies 24, nay 30 howers before could receive any answer, and the monzoone being far spent, a day was of vallue in respect to your orders concerning getting a freight for the *Maytree*. Next, in respect what happened upon Mr. Ward being earnest for our ould house, Annagee tould him that he should not have it, and that he did not care whither wee staid here or noe, if wee did not, his Master would save 10000 pagodas by itt, and further will have it that the house was allowed for in that summe graunted us by his Master towards satisfaction for our losses. This aversenesse of his was one maine reason, for he is not only one of Sevajees great favourites but Governour in cheif of all Cunconn, soe that wee cannot settle in any place but its under his jurisdiction, and such is his power that noe Governor can doe any thing without his leave, wherfore wee hold it prudence not in the least to disoblige him, but by all meanes endeavour to make him our friend; and lastly, in respect its reported for a certaine that Sevagee himselfe will be here within 1[5] or 20 dayes. By that time wee may receive your answer to this, when, if you thinke fitt wee demaund it, wee may better from him hope to procure our ould house. Your order therfore concerning this particular wee humbly desire, and that you may be fully informed in this matter, wee beg leave to advise your Honour that the house Mr. Revington built is small, occasioned by reason of another adjoyning to it, which then was in the English's possession, for which was paid monthly 100 Larrees. In this latter the Subedar lives, which Annajee possitively denyes us as not our owne. The other is made a place where publique greivances are heard and all their regeltrys [*sic?* registers] kept. This, he sent me word on board by the Broker, should bee delivered if wee were resolved to have it ; but indeed alone it will not serve our turnes and wee cannot enlarge it, being noe roome, but that would not be wanting, for had wee possession of this, wee are apt to believe the other would soon fall to us; but then wee shall highly disobleige the Hindues and Mores, for the latter have their church close adjoyning to itt and all persons in the towne of any quallity of the former live close round about it who will be forced to remove if wee come there. Now all things being duly considered, wee are much inclined to accept of Annajees proffer, and if wee can find a fitt and convenient place to build, but then wee shall stand

much on being paid ready money for our ould house as cost, which, if my memory failes not, is about 800 pagodas, and doe believe shall effect it or that what house is built for us shall be at Sevajees charge, which wee are the rather of the two desirous of, because wee shall not be able to build a convenient house for lesse then 10000 Rupees, for that the French have built here cost about Rupees 15000 and yet not fully finished. Now although wee cannot expect that Annagee will performe this promise in building of a convenient house in three monthes yett he will be able by his power, if willing to effect it in a short time, and wee doe thinke it the least evill to make the best shift we can for the present, then by striving for our ould house create abundance of enimies and at last possibly never have it; which will be the greatest evill of all, for Sevagee himselfe is a Hindue; therfore, if wee can have our desire complyed with, wee shall accept of Annagees proffer, and if it happens before your answer to these arrives to our handes will hope to renew your leaves, and if suites not with your Honours judgement humbly beg your pardon and a favorable construction of us, that to the best of our understanding in this wee acted to the honour of our nation and our master's interest.

Wee have already acquainted you the 31st January our broker returned to us with the Subedars letter and a message from Annajee, which being taken into consideration it was resolved the answer should be wrote to the Subedars letter and a letter to Annajee in answer to his message, and that on Teusday, God willing, wee should land at the place appointed for our reception. Being 2d instant early in the morning wee left the ship and about 10 a clock wee found most of the merchants of Rojapore arrived in a pleasant place about 6 miles short of the towne. After wee had bin there a short time come **Jevajee Pundit** [*cf* 'Jenajee' in No. 37] the Subedar and the Generall of Sevajees sea forces **Dolatt Cann**, with them most of the officers of Rajapore and a great number of souldiers. Wee continued here about one hower, being entertained according to their customes with trumpetts, drums, pipes, &ca. and dancing women, and then set forth for Rojapore by land, being in company about 500 men, the way soe bad that wee made it neere sunset before arrived at the towne. At entering it the shore and vessells welcomed us with discharging many great gunns, and our number increased to at least 3000 men. Wee were conducted to the house appointed for us, which although the best in towne except that of Annajees and the Subedars and French, yett not

big enough for us, and more, its far from the water side; but however its a strong built stone house, and soe conveniently built that itt will secure any goods very well, and a larger quantity then wee shall have to put into it. Here the Subedar, the Generall, &ca. took their leaves and imediately Annajee sent to desire our company, but being night wee desired to be excused, but indeed cheifly because he had promised to come out [of] his house to meet us but performed it not; the fault he laid on the Subedar who brought us not the way he ordered, soe that he was unprovided to receive us according to his intentions. He hath bin much angry with the Subedar on this occasion and publiquely chid him very severely. Wee staid some small time and received the house, but [for] want of conveniency wee went to an accomodation built by Mr. Ward, very convenient in all respects, only feare of fire, being kedjans.

Wee had thus farr wrote the 3d instant when being informed of Annajees intentions suddenly to leave Rojapore, wee were all yesterday very busily imployed in getting read and well informing ourselves the contents of those articles delived by your Honour to John Child, in order to the furthering our businesse, for in his absence is nothing to be done here of the least moment; soe after wee had well understood all and especially such as wee had present occasion for, wee accepted his invitation and visited him yesterday in the evening. With him wee spent about 5 howers, and in all this time could hardly perswade him to come to our businesse; full he was of discourses and questions, talke he gave us enough of and in all things like a shufling Banian behaved himselfe.. The first of businesse was concerning our house; it expresseth that the Englishes Becaurr [Vakhār] should be delivered them, and for that it may be ould and broken, what it shall want wee are to disburse the money and it to be deducted out of the customes. The meaning of this word Becaurr your Honour well understands, although they will have it but for only the house wee built, yet it certainly means the other house wee hired likewise, and accordingly made demand, shewing Annajee the Articles, which he could not deny, but said that after it was signed they had discourse with Naransenwy about this particular and because they could not well deliver it, he demaunded 800 pagodas, but at length with him agreed that it should be included in the sume of 10000 pagodas. This wee told him did not at all concerne us, and that wee did believe Narransenwy never had order to make any such agreement, but in fine he tould us that

he would not let us have our old accomodation but named to us 4 places, which were shewed us, all to[o] far from the water side; but one of them hath only that inconvenience, otherwise very fitt and convenient in all respects and is not from the water side above a bowes shott. And further, if wee like neither of these, bid us chuse what place wee would, above is [his] owne house in the towne wee should have it, and in 2 monthes he would obleige himselfe to build us a house to our liking. Upon this wee desired to know who should be at the charge. He answered that it should be according to the Articles which he would faine have perswaded us to beleive that what therein writ runne soe that wee disbursting the money it should be allowed us out of the customes. But our opinion was contrary, for the Articles about our house says thus, that if the English Becaurr wants repaire, what charge they should be at thereon should be allowed them out of the customes. This wee disputed with him at least an hower; at last he tooke John Child by the hand and gave it into the Subedars, declaring that what charge wee should be at in building should be deducted out of the customes. But with this wee could not rest satisfied; we therefore, to end all further discourses on this subject, said that what Annajee spoke was true, but wee desired for our satisfaction that he would give this under his hand, that should any dispute this hereafter it might be more plainly appear. Soe after a little pause he promised to comply with our desire, and in the morning would send us under his hand that whatever place wee should chuse to build on above his house wee should have, and that in 2 monthes after our speaking to the Subedar, &ca. it should bo finished and the charge to be deducted out of the customes. Thus far in this have wee done: not let goe our ould dwelling, procured this paper from Annajee, whose copie is inclosed, and yett not at all oblige[d] ourselves to build, but waite your orders, which wee humbly beg may be sent us with all convenient speed. Haveing thus far done concerning a house, the next businesse reckoned was to endeavour the getting of the 2500 Pagodas which wee demanded as due. He demanded Sevajees order concerning this; whereupon wee shewed him the paper gave us to demand it by, which after [he] had perused he said it was good. Goods he had enough, the Subedar should deliver us to the amount 5000 Pagodas, when wee must pay him 2500, and this yearly for 3 yeares, and indeed soe Sevajees orders runne that was delivered us, however your Honour understood it. But wee shall not care for pressing this any further till have

your Honours orders, and indeed cannot doe it, for money your Honour knows wee have none, but our copper wee are encouraged to have a speedy sale for, att Rupees 20 per maund of 28 *li.*

*   *   *   *   *

The newes here is that some of **Sevajees forces** have bin att **Callapore** which redeemed it selfe from their fury by a present, giveing of 1500 pagodas. Thence they went to a place called **Songam** which gave them 500 pagodas and thence is gone a roving; these forces [are] about 3000 horse, commanded by **Deatajee Punditt.** Annajee Pundit this night or tomorrow morning intends to sett forward for **Poundah**, a strong castle seated betweene Hubily and Carwarr, with very great forces, which if he gaines, its reported that Sevajee will be soon master of Vizapore.

(S) Yesterday arrived at this port from Muscatt a vessell whose chiefest Ladinge is about **60 horses**, wee had thus wrote yesterday and only staid in expectation of the premenconed **paper from Annagee**, he put of such messenger as wee sent him being our broker and chiefe peon Sheek Mamud till night when hee took his pallankeen they met him and demanded it he answered they should demand it of his scrivan with whome he had left it perfitted and soe went his way for Faundah [Fondāh] as is gave out, that coppie of that paper left for us is inclosed, by this you may see how affaires are here they valleu by this neither Articles nor their owne words, that first he had an excuse for as s [*sic*] but for that latter wee all know to have failed in, and wee are ure he can have noe excuse for, for wee did not only give him all imaginable good words but to him &c a present to the amount of about 400 rupees. Wee humbly beg pardon for keeping them soe long as wee have, [if] any thing of moment happens shall send another express.

(61)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 74 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 February 1675

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry for the disaster at Dungon and the hard fate which has befell Mr. Austin and Mr. Haggerstone; less could not be expected from rogues bent and designed wholly on plunder.

Sevagee and we, in these parts, keep a fair understanding and good correspondence, and we question not but it will continue however we shall make full demand of the Company's and factors loss there of him and procure for the future if possibly we can,

couls for the English factors and brokers in all places where our investments are made that none of his forces at any time molest them.

(62)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 69	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Datod 11 Feb. 1674/75

(EXTRACT)

..."Since which [writing to Bombay] have done nothing more than visited the **Subedarr** who is very **importunate with us to build.**"

(63)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 4077	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 13 February 1674/75

(EXTRACT)

Here hath of late bin a current report that the **King hath made peace with Sevagee** on certaine conditions of delivering up some castles to the King and sending his son into the Kings service, who was to give him the command of 5 or 6000 horse, and that the King had graunted Sevajee all the countrey on this side the river Bimra for his confines, which runs neer Orungabaud. Butt wee hear further that Sevajee demers and will not send his sonn to the Kings Gennerall untill hee hath better security. Wee should be very glad that **this treaty take effect**, that wee may live in peace after so many years continued troubles and fears for the securing your estates and our owne libertys; but yet there is another rebell, or theife, more remote, Rajah Chumpnek, that hath of late robbd divers Caphilaes, going and coming from Agra Brampore way, which putts us to greater charges and customs in bringing downe your indico and other goods from Agra by the way of Ahmadavad, which wee have lately concluded on in regard of the great danger the other way.

(64)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, pp. 21–22	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 17 Feb. 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

The Subedar is very importunate with us to build a house, promises very faire, but wee cannot as yet be asured to our satisfaction that it shall be allowed for by Sevajee; however, are in great hopes to effect it. Wee have had some dispute with him, the house ordered by Annajee for our accomodation **being broke**

open, it was told us by his order. About this Mr. Ward and Mr. Michell was sent with a message to him; he pleaded ignorance, hath put the man in prison that made use of his name, and hath promised to meet John Child at our owne house and will in all thinges comply with our desires. This happened yesterday, when the *Revenge* arriving, wee made some good use of it and shall improve her soe speedy, leaving us to our most of advantage.

(65)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Ffol. 63	BROACH TO SURAT	Dated 18 February 1674/5

Here is arrived Mr. Robinson in the *Mallabar Coaster* laden with salt for account the honourable Company by whom have received a letter from his honour and Councell to returne her laden with corne for the use of the island which we very much feare shall doe. This ffosedar having an order from his master Bhadour Chawn to let none be transported for fear of going into the Sevagee's country.

(66)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, pp. 85–88	BOMBAY TO MR. CHILD AT RAJAPORE	Dated 18 February 1675

(EXTRACT)

We are glad that they have expressed so honourable a regard to our Company and nation in giving the fair respect to your person, and though the Soubidar Amagee [Annaji] Pundit himself did not meet you, according to his promise, yet we cannot take it ill, for he must also have regard to the honour of his own master.

[Beginning omitted] Enter upon building such a house.

You have done well to make demands of Sevagees first payment of the 10000 Pags. We well understand how the articles run that we are to buy the value of 5000 pags. in goods and to pay 2500 pags. for it, and so successively for 3 years and we are glad to understand they are so ready to comply with thir bargain and so willingly offer their goods.

Iron and timber is so cheap at Rajapore. [Rest of sentence omitted]

And let us know the success of Sevagees design against Punda Castle and Vizapore, and what other news of moment doth occur.

[Begining and end omitted] The copy of the paper which Annajee Pundit left with you at his departure.

(67)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, pp. 33–4 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 19 Feb. 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy President and Councill of Surratt haveing advised us that part of Sevagees army have lately plundered and robbed the Honble. Company's factory at Dungom, and forced from their factors there all what they had, as well their owne estates as the Company's, and chaubucked one of them.

Ordered that a letter be imediately sent to Sevagee (with the attestations of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggerston) to advise him of his souldiers plundering the English factory at Dongom, and their violence used against the Company's factors there and withall to demand full satisfaction of him for what lost by the Company and their factors, and to endeavour to procure, if possible wee can, his Cole that none of his souldiers shall at any time disturbe or robb any English factory in any part of the Mogulls dominions.

(68)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol.107 Ffol. 64 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 February 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now sending a letter to Sevagee together with coppy of Attestatione of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggesston concerning his forces plundering Dangom wherein wee demand full satisfaction for the Company &ca. losses sustained there and hope to procure satisfaction for the same. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 90]

(69)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p. 26 } BROACH TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 February 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee should willingly have complyed with your Honour &ca. desires in returning the vessell [*the Malabar Coaster*] laden with corne, but this Fosedar had an expresse order from his Master Behadur Ckawn to let none be transported from his townes for feare of being carried into Sevajees ccuntrey, therefore shall be forced to send her away empty.

(70)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, p. 34 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 22 Feb. 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Rajah haveing sent to the President severall orders for the subedarr of Rojapore for his payment of the English the quarter part of the 10000 Pagothas according to agreement and touching a convenient house for the English at Rojapore, and also an order to Annage Punditt, Captain Generall of that country to shew favour to the English that shall reside there,

Ordered that the said orders be imediately sent downe to Mr. Child &ca. at Rajapore to be delivered to the Subedarr there, that they may receive the said quarter part and be furnished with a convenient house.

(71)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 91 } BOMBAY TO MR. CHILD AT RAJAPORE { Dated 24 February 1675

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you was of the 18th current in answer to yours of the 6th do., since which the President has received some letters from Sevagee and Morah Punditt, together with orders for the Soubidar of Rajapore concerning the payment of the first quarter part of 10000 Pags. and touching a convenient house for our factory there, and also Sevagees order to Annagee Punditt in favour of the English, all which orders we now send you enclosed, and desire your utmost care to see them performed, according to the agreement. We have not else to add at persent having lately wrote to you at large, but remain.

(72)

(S) F. R. Surut, Vol. 107, Ffol. 68-69 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Feb. 1674/5

Wee are glad to hear that the towne of Surratt is not apprehensive of any danger from Sevagee, there is a rumour, here alsoe of peace between Oram Zaeb and him but we give little credit to it for the Mogolls army hath lately fallen downe upon Cullean Bundy and burnt the poor Casaus [? Kajan] houses there; with little other mischiefe to Sevagee or his country and tis said the army since is retired againe to some distance of and Sevagees people are returned to Cullean and hee hath a considerable army ready to invade the king's country againe, and if wee did not

believe there was a good understanding betwixt him and the Governour of Surratt we should fear that he would take revenge on that place for we know not where els hee can goe to bear the charge of his army or gett plunder, haveing already robbed all the other places of note in his dominions.

Sidy Sambole is returned againe with his fleet into this port, having lost many of his men and being in a very ill condition for want of money hee talkes of returning to Surratt, wee wish he was well there; Sevagees follow the seige of [Danda] Rajapore very close and tis thought before the raine will bee master of the place. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, pp. 91–92.]

(73)

L. Book, Vol. 5 p. 167	THE COMPANY TO SURAT	Dated 5 March 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

We have perused the paper you sent concerning the Treaty with Sevagee, and doe like well of your proceedings, so far as it relates to the procuring of satisfaction for our losses susteyned by him and the opening of trade to Rajapore or elswhere and as may tend to a good correspondence with him (which we desire to doe with all persons in power in those parts), but as we formerly advized (when you were in treaty with the Portuguez) you must be very cautious how you treat with any Prince or person in power, soe as may tend to a difference between us and other Governments there, and in particular not in the least to agree to any aid or assistance, for that, ere we are aware, may procure a breach with others ; and in case you shall upon agreement with him enter upon a trade at Rajapore, we desire you to take care that it may be done with safety and security to our servants and estates ; and in regard Sevagee denies ever to have received our Granadoe shells we doe require that you endeavour to make enquiry what became of them, and to procure satisfaction for them.

(74)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Part II, Fol. 30	SURRATT TO BOMBAY	Dated 9 March 1674/5

The 2 shipps of the kings are ordered to be fitted out to assist the Siddy with which I fear you will bee troubled at the island this ensuing monsoon if their be noe harbour for them, within the Bay of Danda Rajapore.

......We look on them [the Portuguese Armada] little better then enemyes they doe dayly affront the nation, by the abuses

they offer all the vessells of our island they meet at sea forcing money from them, or seising their goods or stopping their trade, if they have not passes from the Portugalls, Although they weare English colours and have your certificate they belong to the island. Even now Mudan is returned from Goga and tells us, his boat and two of your honours are there embargued by Frigatts of the Armada of Dill [? Dieu]: because they have not Portuguese passes and will not be permitted to come thence, untill they have bought their passes, and if they thus arrogantly begin with the boates of the island our shipping, the traffique of the port &c. the honour of the nation will soon decay and be trampled on by a proud and insolent and beggerly people.

(75)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, pp. 44–5 } CONSULATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 March 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Part of **Sevagees forces** haveing lately made inroads into the Mogulls country, plundering and burning all places as they come, amongst which a body of his horse burnt **Dungom** [Dharangaon, Chopda] where the Honble. Company had a factory settled, whereof Mr. Samuell Austen was Cheife, and there robbed and plundered the Company's estate, setting fire to the warehouse where a considerable quantity of goods for Europe was laid up, notwithstanding a firme peace and articles of friendshipp was for some time passed bet[w]een them and confirmed, and the English factory settled againe at Rojapore, and Mr. Austen being now come downe to Bombay to give the President an accountt thereof, which being taken into consideration.

Ordered that Mr. Samuell Austen be imediately sent up to Sevagee to demand satisfaction for what his army plundered and burnt at Dongom belonging to the Honble. Company and their factors.

(76)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Ffol. 75 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 March 1674/5

Wee have thought good to send Mr. Samuell Austin upto Sevagee to demand satisfaction, for what his army plundered and burn at Dungom belonging to the honourable Company and their ffactors there who will sett forward from hence toward Rairy about two days hence. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 100]

(77)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 104	BOMBAY TO ENGLAND	Dated 24 March 1675

The town of Surat and indeed all India is become so impoverished by means of the warrs and ill Government, that tho' your credit is as great as ever, yet there is no money to be procured to carry on your investments.

Your factory at Rajapore is well settled and we hope will be great help unto us and we are also in a fair way of opening a trade to Aurengabaud and those parts of the King's country and Deccan, by way of Jureeg [?Junnar] which is 5 days journey from Bombay. We trust God's providence will bring it about to the encrease of your trade.

Sevagee's army by contrivance [? connivance] of the King's General have robbed the country to the very walls of Brampore, in which attempt they fell upon your factory at Dungom, where Mr. Samuel Austin was settled, plundered and burnt the town and therein a considerable quantity of your estate, the particulars whereof we have not as yet. They took Mr. Austyn and Mr. Hagerston prisoners, but after a few days, released them. We are now sending Mr. Austyn up to Sevagee to demand satisfaction, and to procure his writings to secure your factorys hereafter from such violence, which tho' we doubt not, he will grant yet it is ill trusting a plundering army, who has no regard to friend or foe. Sevagee in his own country gives us [as] great encouragment to your trade as we can reasonably desire, but the overtures of peace between him and the King of India being broken and suspended for the present, we cannot make the improvements there as we would but time will produce better effects.

(78)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 4077	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 25 March 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee advised that wee were in hopes of a sudden peace between the Mogul and Sevajee Rajah, but it hath proved only Sevajees pollicy, who held Bauder Caun, the Kings Gennerall, in treaty of a peace while hee hath filled all his castles with corne and procured a great summ of mony from the King of Vizapore to carry on the warr, who [? shivaji] threatned him [? Ādilshah] otherwise to make peace with this King and carry on the warr against his countrey.

(79)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 34 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 April 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee thought it our dutyes to give you an account that wee are here all in health, and that our Masters businesse here under our charge is like to have good successe.

The **Rajah hath been here** [and] used us with all expressions of kindnesse. He is now gone to a place of his owne called **Coroall** [Coodal], within a dayes journey of Pundah. Before he went hence, he ordered about 40 small vessells to be got ready, the biggest not above 4 gunns, which are to goe to **Vengerlah** with all speed, their to waite his orders. He hath an army with him of 15000 horse, 14000 foote and 10000 mesures [majurzcooly], with pickaxes, crowes, hatchets &ca. His designes are not knowne. Some are of the opinion he designes against **Pundah**, others that he intends to plunder **Goa**, others that he is going against **Surrup Magues** [*sic*? Surup Nayak's] countrey, and others that he designes against **Vizapoore.** He hath taken **Callapore** [Kolhapur], and report speakes hee will soone have **Raybag**. When he was here, we found it necessary to present him with some desires in our masters behalfe. All our requests he redily gratified, one was about a house, which wee are in hopes to gett without disburting a penny; with him wee sent Mohondas one of our brokers to gett his Pheermaun sealed for what we desired, which wee hourely expect. When he arrives, wee shall send an express with ample advices.

(80)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 37 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevajee hath laid seige to Punda Castle with about 2000 horse and 7000 foott these six dayes, and tis thought by all that he will carry itt, for he is providing against the raines and designes to stay to starve them out, for wee heare that Mamud Ckaune hath not above 4 months provission in the Castle, and he hath noe great expectations from Vizapore; the **Portuguese at** his first comming **saluted him very roughly**, but doe begin now to be a little calmer, soe that wee thinke the Portuguese will not molest Sevajee nor assist Mamud Ckaune. Wee desire to know your Honours &ca. orders how to carry our selves towards Sevajees forces if they should chance to come this way.

Tymmana and the K[?R]anna of **Cannara** hath bin at warrs for this three monthes, he being the cheife man in that country and of a very mean parentage did insult to[o] much over all people, but more especially the Bramins, which they could not brooke, soe that this warr was begunn by their instigation. Narran and Ventice Malla of the Rannas side have had some light scirmiges with him but have bin worsted; they will never leave of the enmity betwixt them till Sevajee goes and parts them, which wee heare will not be long after he hath taken Punda. About this and newes of Sevajee wee shall acquaint your Honour &ca. via Goa.

(81)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 41–49 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 April 1675

(EXTRACT).

Its a great satisfaction to us that our proceedings about our old house proved acceptable to your Honour. Wee observe your orders comissioning us to build a faire large and stronge house which wee hope to have finished sooner then wee could possibly ourselves have gott it done, and not lay out a penny of our Masters, which will exceed your great hopes of our soe contriving it that its cost should be deducted of the customes, and therfore to be at some charge to effect: this we doubt not but you will highly approve it.

The goods that **Annajė Pundit** intends us for the 5000 Pagodas is coconutts and bettle nutts, and that at deare rates, the former 5 Lar. [*Larees*] per Candy, the latter 100 Lar. per Candy of this place, being accustomary and alwaies practised by Sevajee Raja to pay his creditors so, when the 1st is really worth but Lar. 2½ per ditto and the latter Lar. 80 per Candy, soe that by this accountt there will come little to our Masters of the 10000 Pagodas more then their part of it to be deducted out of the customes [;] for pepper, dungarees, percollaes, broad and narrow baftas, he hath none in any of his owne dominions.

* * * * *

Annajee Pundit hath very much baffled with us and hath bin very industrious to worke us all the evill he could, but rest assured wee are not to be discouraged by him or any other, soe long as wee have your approvall and favourable acceptance of our hearty endeavors for our Masters interest, its a great encouragement to us and wee shall be allwaies chearfull. They all here are very well acquainted with our nation. They all

know our punctuallity and integrity, and for that wee are soe farr in esteeme that wee are assured an Englishmans money will be taken before either the French or Dutches when offered for one and the same thing; for all kindnesses from Governors &ca. in these parts must be bought, and the people of these parts being Hindues are more then the Mores covetous and gaping after presents, but wee are saveing in this with all prudence; they have formerly tasted the sweetnesse and advantage of our Masters trade here, and have as large expectations of a benifit from us as wee can desire. Wee heartily wish our trade may not come short of their expectations because wee beleive it may be to our Masters proffitt.

* * * * *

The goods wee hope to put of for good and proffitable rates, exceeding the prizes of Surratt, is vizt.

Broad cloth 350 ps. at Rupees 4 to 4½ most redds, not above 20 ps. greens. Scarlet and fine greens one bale will be wanting not, for these partes are furnished with fine cloth from the Portugalls at cheape rates and with them acceptable.

Currall Greezo, the largest and best, 5 chests will certainly goe of[f] att a good and proffitable rate.

Lead 100 Candy worth now 16 pas. per Candy is Rupees 4 per Suratt maund.

Copper 500 Candy will yeild about Pagodas 4½ per maund of 29; all in barrs, noe plates.

Tinn 50 Candy at Pagodas 3¼ per maund.

Quicksilver 5 Candys and vermillion 5 Candys; the former is now att Pagodas 20 per maund and the latter 16 per maund, but the rates they usually sell att is Pagodas 11 per maund, lower its knowne not to fall.

* * * * *

Wee have been continually much pressed by the Subeedar to build, but wee are not in soe much hast[e] of a house as not to advize our Masters interest; wee kept him in continuall hopes when we would goe about it, which wee counted prudence because wee would not be seen to doubt Annajees promise in allowing for it out [of] the customes, but were resolved, since wee had staid soe long [we] would spend a few more dayes in expectation of the Rajah with whome if wee should be able to doe nothing wee had still Annajees promise. The 20th past month the Subedarr sent us word that the Rajah would be the next day att a place called Vellvorah, about 4 course from hence, whither hee, the Hovelldarr

&ca. went to meet him, and that from thence he would com directly hither. Soe soon as wee received this newes, wee immediately made all our businesse in a readinesse, and had translated into the countrey language our desires (copie wherof is inclosed), which was wrote in a faire paper and by John Child kept in his pocket to be delivered as we should see oppertunity, and then wee set forward to meet the Rajah at the prementioned place, whither wee came the same night, but the Rajah came not the next day as expected but the 22d about midday accompanied with abundance of horse and foot and about 150 pallakeens. Wee had for our accomidation pitched a tent near the way he was to passe to the place appointed for his reception. Soe soone as wee heard of his near approach, wee went out of our tent, and very near met him. He ordered his pallankeen to stand still, called us very neer him, seemed very glad to see us and much pleased wee came to meet him, and said the sunne being hot he would not keep us now, but in the evening he would send for us. Wee had still a regard to Anajee, who although wee had certaine knowledge was none friend, yet wee knew it concerned us much to give him noe occasion of offence, but on the other side it behooved us to improve all wayes and meanes whatever to obleige him and gaine him on our side, for, 1st, our businesse lay wholy with him and next, he was much in credit with his Master. Wee therefore after had left the Rajah applied ourselves to him; hee seemed well pleased and promised he would doe what businesse wee had with the Rajah to our full content and that in the evening he would bring us into the Rajahs presence. With this good successe wee returned to our tent where, after wee had been a small time, Annajee sent to know what wee had to request of the Rajah, which wee sent him an accountt of, when he sent us word he would come and see us. Wee waited in expectation of him till sunn neer sett, and then sent to him to mind him of his promise. He returned us a short answer and bid the messenger tell us that at Rojapore wee might meet the Rajah. Upon this, haveing newes that Nelah Punditt had a sonne with the Rajah in great favour, wee sent one to him only to enquire of his health and offer him what service lay in our powers. He returned us a very civill answer, and but that it was night, would have come to see us. Wee now seeing Anajee soe resolved against us, began to advise what to be done, being very loath to doe any thing that might disobleige him. In the morning early wee sett forward for Rojapore and comeing to a pleasant spring of water, wee satte

downe under a tree, resolving to stay there once more to meet the Rajah, where wee had not been long, but **Purlaut [Pralhād] Punditt, Neeragee Punditts sonne,** passing by, came out of his pallankeene to us where wee were, seemed b[?v]ery glad to see us, and desirous to know wherin he might be serviceable to us, being very sensible of what had passed between us and Anajee. Wee shewed him the request wee intended to make to the Rajah and desired his advice. He gave us hopes to expect that all would be graunted, only that part of our desire about the 5000 pagodas goods to be delivered us in goods **at their true vallew,** and for instance tould us that when Narran Sinwey was at Rairee he was about making a bargaine to furnish the Rajah with salt, but requested he might be excused a usuall custome of 5 candy, deducted out of every candy sold him, when the Rajah answered him that he **would not break his usuall customes,** but rather want the salt. Wee had some discourse with him about this and at last brought him to confesse our request was reasonable, for wee had noe other thought but that the goods he intended us should be such as wee liked both in quality and price.

The Rajah being neer at hand, he took leave of us and bid us be confident of his readynesse to serve us. Imediatly after he was gone came the Rajah. He stopped his pallanken and called us to him. When wee were pretty neare him, wee made a stopp, but he beckoned with his hand till I was up close with him. He diverted himselfe a little by taking in his hand the locks of my periwigg and asked us severall questions; at length asked us how wee liked Rojapore and said that he was informed we were not well pleased there, but bid us not be in the least dissatisfied for what passed. He would order things for the future to our full satisfaction and that wee might be sure he would not faile to send for us when at Rojapore and that noe reasonable request wee should make to him would he deny us. After he was gone wee sate us downe, intending to passe a compliment on Anajee, for wee still had a great care not to disobleige him and that he should not have the least occasion to thinke we mistrusted his friendship, but he goeing another way, wee missed of him, but meeting his brother, applied our selves to him. He promised us in his brothers behalfe all manner of kindnesses; and soe wee went home.

The **24 March** in the morning Annajee sent for us in the Rajahs name. Wee were brought where he was. He left us pretending to goe to the Rajah to give him notice that wee were there; wee staid with his brother in expectation of his returne at

least two howers. He then came and tould us that wee could not speak with the Rajah now, but he desired to know what present wee had for the Rajah. Wee now thought it prudence to let him know that wee resented his behaviour towards us and tould him somewhat of our mind, after which wee took a civell leave and went home. The next morning wee were sent for againe by Anajee in the Rajahs name, but deferred our coming till wee had newes the French were already gone to him, and Purlaut Punditt sent his men to desire wee would make hast[e], when wee left our house. And when wee came neer to the house where the Rajah was, adjoyning to our ould house, a messinger was sent to desire us to stay under a tree, where after wee had bin a small time, wee were admitted into his presence. I was placed soe neare him on his right hand that I could touch him. With him wee continued about two howers, which was most part spent in answering many of his questions. At length wee presented him our paper of desires, which after had bin read to him, with a little pause, seriously looking on us, said that it was all granted us. He would give us a Phiremaun for all. Wee then sent for a present that wee had made ready for him, amounting to about 200 pagodas, with what wee gave privatly to Purlaut Punditt, &ca., that much assisted us, which money wee count very well bestowed and doubt not but that you will highly approve thereof.

The same evening the Rajah went hence and wee dispatched Mohondass to waite upon him and gett the Phiremaund sealed. For him wee waited this many dayes, hourely expecting him, but being lately informed that the Rajah hath sett watches suffering none to passe to the northward of the place where he is, but are searched and what papers found about them taken away, shall not keep these any longer, but copie of Phremaun shall send hereafter. The foundation for a house for us is dugg and lime and stone gathered togather for it. The Rajah left a man behind him whose businesse is only to looke after the worke and see it finished with all speed. The money for building is to be paid him by the Subedarr, soe that wee shall not be at any more charge for a house that will cost building at least fiveteen thousand rupees. Wee have not as yett any goods on accountt the 5000 pagodas. Coconutts wee are only offered at the Rajahs rates, but them wee are not in hast[e] to take, for wee dayly expect our new Phiremaune when, if wee must take them and the beetlenutts, wee shall have them att a cheaper rate; butt with neither shall we meddle till receive your orders.

Wee inclosed send you **a narrative of the trade in these** partes, wherin wee have discoursed of what worthy your notice in our judgments. Wee hope our endeavours to serve our Masters will be acceptable and that for it wee shall not have any hard or unkind censures passed on us. You may reduce either this Factory or Carwar to a small charge, not keeping in one of them above two persons, and that, at time of year when occasion [for them]. Now formerly, when Mr. Revington was Cheife here, he sent one or two to Carwarr downe with the ships to ship of[f] such goods as he should send that way; **but then both portes were under one dominion**; its now more then [ever] necessary to keep a hold there.

By the time wee may receive answer to these, it will be time for our going up the countrey, whither we are much expected by the King of Veesapores Governours ; they use our concernes with all imaginable kindnesses. Our small stock perswades us not to goe up, but then wee feare it will bee of an ill consequence, for they doe expect wee should apply our selves to their Master the King of Veezapoore. Wee begg your advice in this, being at present unresolved what to doe. Wee have received severall letters from the Kings Minister. One for his Honour is inclosed, brought us by Ranchoar...........

Sevagee Rajah with all his forces **is sett downe against Pundah.** He hath lost already a great many men, but is now in likelyhood to carry it. He undermined it four times, but was countermined by the defendants. He hath hove up a **banke** against it that his souldiers lye under, which is within 12 foot of the castle wall, and its said he will not rise therehence til he carries it. The **Portuguese** are in great feare of him at Goa. They doe not stick here to say that when he hath Pundah, Goa he counts his owne. He will, by all reportes, when master of this castle, soone be possest of all the King [of] Vizapoores dominions. He hath some forces neare Raybagg, but wee have noe newes certaine that its taken. He hath his Embassadore with the Vice Roy of Goa, who hath promised to stand neuter, but **privately the Portuguesse assist Pundah** what they can ; and indeed it concernes them soe to doe, for they will undoubtedly, if Sevagee takes it, find him a bad neighbour. The Portuguesse sent for its releife 10 shibarrs laden with provitions of all sortes, and some men, butt it fell all into Sevagees handes, who sent to the Vice Roy about it, but he denied to have any knowledge of it and ex-

cused him selfe soe well as he could ; but its reported [it] was done by his orders.

(82)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 37-8 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 April 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee hear newes that **Rustum Jemmah,** Lord of this countrey, is upon his way with about 1500 horse and some foot; this force is comming **to the succor of Punda.** Wee shall be not a little glad if our balloone returnes before he comes hither, for wee cannot expect otherwise but that he will be hunger bitt and greedy after money, which att present wee want very much, and am afraid will be the occasion of breeding a difference betwixt us, for he was soe well entertained before, which wee feare he hath not forgott, and this being on a more urgent occasion, will soe embolden him that he will, instead of desiring our assistance, be ready to command anything from us; but wee shall frustrate his great expectation, and seeing he is kowne, shall carry such a vigilent eye towards him that wee will not give him any occasion to take advantage of our youth as to thinke to further his designe by any rash and unadvised attempt.

As to Sevajee, he setts **all wheeles att** worke, for while he is a prosecuting his designe att Punda, his forces that went aloft have **plundered three great cittyes,** one belonging to this kingdome named Etgerree, the other two hard by Bagnagurr [Bhaganagar] which is in the limitts of the King of Gulcundawes dominions. They have brought away a great deale of riches besides a many of rich persons which they have carried to Sevajee att Punda. His forces have robbed Cucullee and Veruda [in] **the Portuguese territories** and tis thought by all that he will winn Punda Castle, for he makes preparations to take up his winter quarters there. Fame declares his army to consist of 30000 men. Wee expect some of them every day here, for the people begin to come from Simisee [? Shiveshwar or Shirsee] already, which is not above two leagues of us.

(83)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p.54 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 May 1675

(EXTRACT)

Pundeh hath been closely beseiged by the Rajah. Newes here was that he had possession of two out workes and had filled

up the ditch, made 500 ladders and **500 shakels of gold of ½ seare weight** each shackle, which was to give those as would adventure to asca[?e]nd the ladders to scale the walls. He hath lost abundance of men, and we hourly expected to hear he had taken it, but this morning newes came that he hath raised his seige [see the next letter dated 8 May 1675 No. 85] and is march ing away, **Boulleen Caun** being come downe against him with 8000 horse and 7000 foot, besides many forces joyned to him since he is come downe.

(**84**)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffols. 88–89	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 5 May 1675

By advice lately from Rajapore wee understand that the Sevagee hath closely beseiged Panda against which place hee hath already lost a great many men but it is thought, hee being there in person with soe considerable an army will make him sole master of that place which if hee doth, that country will lye open to his forces and hee may overrunne and take the greatest part of Conquon. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 110]

(**85**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 46	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	Dated 8 May 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee haveing this opportunity was unwilling to let it passe our handes without 2 or 3 lines to acquaint your Honour &ca. what newes these parts afford; for concerning the investment enordered, as to what wee can doe therein will seeme to your Honour &ca. very unpleasant, but thinke it convenient to advise your Honour &ca. therof that you may not expect much from us, if any thing, considering the distracted condition of these countrey affaires as they are at present and likely to continue soe for a season. **Sevajee hath forces upon the Gaute** to impede any Succors from comeing to these partes. The people at Hubely are not all come into the towne, and them that are there are in a posture to run away upon the least occasion.

* * * * *

Sevajee hath taken Punda Castle and hath put Mah[m]ud Ckaune in irons; with forceing him, he hath writ to the adjacent castle[s] to surrender to Sevajee, but none of them will adheare to him. In **Smimeseer** [Shiveshwar] there is about 3000 horse besides foot, which have laid seige to the Castle for this 15 dayes; 12 dayes

agoe one of Sevajees Generalls came and visited Carwar to burne it, which he did effectually, for he hath not left an house standing. He pitched his tent at Carwarr where the Desie formerly dwelt. While he was here there was some letters past betwixt us. In his first he desired us to send some great man but he [*sic*? we] did suppose it was to welcome him to Carwarr rather then out of any great secret he had to reveale and when wee desired to be excused considering the inconveniency that might happen seeing he did not come to fight against the Castle but to plunder and away, he when he perused our answer writ a little hastily, wee might say rashly, for he showed more passion then witt, yett for all that, he had soe much civility to goe away without attempting any thing against us. Wee was prepared as well as could be expected in such hard times, that if he should have proved otherwise then a friend might be able to give him such a salutation as would not be kindly taken.

(86)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, pp. 110–12	BOMBAY TO RAJAPORE	Dated 13 May 1675

We are well satisfied to understand that you have procured a house to be built, without distrusting [disbursting] the Company's money.

It seems that Annagee Punditt is very hard with you in paying the 5000 Pagodas due to the Company in cocoanutts and beetlenutts at those dear rates, but if it be Sevagee's custom to pay all his creditors in those goods and these prizes, we have the less to complain; yet we hope you will manage that affair with better success and either procure the 500[0] Pagodas to be paid in ready money, or else in goods at more acceptable prises than what you mention.

What you write touching your encounter with the Rajah and all the circumstances thereof, gave us matter of consideration, and as we are glad to understand the Rajahs kind respects unto you, so we cannot be well pleased to find Annagee Punditt so much our enemy, and the rather for that by the peevish and cross opposition that he has used, it seems to us that he has taken some high implacable disgust and offence at some passages which have happened between you and him; you will do well therefore by your prudent, meek and discreet deportment hereafter, to work him into a more affectionate opinion of you, for he is a person of great authority under his master, having the title and power of a

Viceroy in his command and being a wise man, justly expects to receive all due honour in his place; though we would have you keep up the respect due to our Hon. Company and nation by all just and prudent means, yet we advise you to avoid all ungrateful effects of haughtyness and vanity and to govern yourselves with a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings, and commerce with th [*sic* ? Marathas] wise and searching people, with whom you have to do, who make not only a sport, but a great advantage when they have to do with persons subject to the heat of passion or self opinion, of which we doubt not your experience of the world has sufficiently convinced you of.

You have done well to give us an account of the proceedings of Sevagee and his forces against Pundah, which we would have you continue.

You have done well to give us an account of Sevagees proceedings and the news of your parts, which we would have you continue. We understand that he has taken Pundah and made himself master of Carwar, except some few castles which he is now taking. There is a rumour much confirmed here of peace betwixt the Mogull and Sevagee and many give credit thereunto, but as yet we suspend our judgment till we have more substantial arguments, of which we shall advise you of, in due time.

(87)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 112	BOMBAY TO CARWAR	Dated 13 May 1675

If Sevagee should take Punda and give any disturbance to the country towards Carwar, upon advice thereof and that he is near you, we would have you send some person out to him to acquaint him of the English factory there, and of the good correspondence and friendship between him and us, and to desire him to order his army to give no disturbance to the English or to meddle with any of the Company's goods, and in the meantime, we will hear your own endeavours to procure his protection and passport for you, and send it with all speed; however we would not have you trust to his friendship but secure all the Company's estate the best you can.

For when a rude army comes, they regard not what they do, neither will they know friend from foe. The President would have you keep the wild bull until the Europe ships arrive, with you and then send him up by one of them. The foregoing lines we designed for you by return of the Cossetts, but before we had

finished them, yours of 8 May came to hand, by the *Solemity*, whereby we understand that Sevagee has taken Punda and burnt Carwar. **We do by no means approve of your proceedings in not going to give Sevagee's General a visit when he came to Carwar;** and we are of an opinion it will be ill resented. We would have you carry yourselves very civilly and courteously to all Sevagee's Generals and ministers of State, for in all likelihood he will make himself master of all these places, and then it will be our interest to gain their favour. You must govern yourselves with prudence, for as you must not disoblige him, so on the contrary we would not have you trust him no more then necessity requires; and to the end that you may be the more secure from his forces, we inclosed send you a letter to Sevagee and another to any of the Generals, desiring them that none of their army give us any trouble or disturbance, which you may deliver as you see occasion.

(88)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 61	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 21 May 1675

[EXTRACT]

Punda was taken by the Rajah some dayes since. He **put all he found in it to the sword** except the Governor Mahmud Ckaun who saved his owne life and four or five more by promising to bring into the Rajahs subjection all these partes belonging to the King. **Ounkelelah and Semaseer Castles are likewise taken; Cuddarah only stands out,** but its daily expected newes will come of its being likewise taken. He is now **master of Carwarr......** they here **threaten Goa** very much and its taulked that the Rajah will next sett upon itt.

(89)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 58	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	Dated 25 May 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee are come now to acquaint your Honours of the **great successe Sevajee hath had** in these parts, for he is **master of all** as far as Anchola, which he did not gett by his vallour but for **his money** (except Punda). Robert Jones and Edward Austin went and gave him a visit after he was in possession of Carwarr (when he had taken Punda Castle Natt Ckaun Governour of A[n]chola made himself chiefe of all these places), Mahmud Ckaun being in irons, Sallick Mahmud Governor of Carwarr placed by

Mahmud Ckaun, Natt Ckaun displaced and put it on Colle Ckaun. When/Sevajee had taken Pundah, wee concluded in a short time he would be master of all the rest, therefore desired Natt Ckaun to order this Governour to deliver us up a ship that lay under the castle with some gunns for the moneys was lent Abne [? Abu] Ckaun and Goindron on account customes. Wee had some gunns in pawne for Goindrons debt, which Mahmud Ckaun forced from us (this he would not heare of soe that wee are in great likelyhood to loose our money, for they discoursed with the Rajah [Shivaji] about it and he gave us little encouragement to believe that he would discount it in our customes). They acquainted him of the particuler summes.

Wee desired to know of the Rajah what customes wee must pay here, for we did acquaint him what wee paid under the Moores, but was answered the same which your Honour &ca. made with him at the settling of Rajapore and that wee must live under the s[a]me privilidges. The coppy of the Articles wee desire your Honour &ca. to send us. Wee doe not know whether Sevajee means not to take custome att Cuddora, for it was included in the Mores time ; we paid 5 Pagodas 6 Jetts. per 100 oxen there. If your Honour &ca. settles the customes of Carwarr it would be very beneficiall to our Honble. Masters, if we should have occasion to trade to any other of his ports, that wee pay noe more custome then this here.

(90)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 104 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 25 May 1675

Sevagee hath made a thorough conquest of the country hereabouts. Robert Jones and Edward Austen went and visited him, as to the discourse they had with him about the Company business, wee referr your worships and to our other Government[?] which wee thinke is something satisfactory to acquaint how affaires are with us at present.

(91)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 62 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 May 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevajee Rajah hath now taken all belonging to the **King of Veesapore in Cunkron** [Conkan]. He was very kind to our frindes att Carwarr. **Bulleill Caun** continues att Merg; his strength is reported to be 8000 horse and 7000 foott. He endeavoured to come downe to releive Pundah, but the Rajah had filled up the passages

with trees cut downe for the purposo and lined them with men, soe that he could not passe without certaine expectation of great losse, and great fear of being wholy over-throwne. This is the newes we have here, but from Carwar they write us that the Rajah stopt his intentions to releivo Phundah with a very large present.

(92)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fol. 115	FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT	Dated 31 May 1675

Wee are sorry to see your **Portuguese neighbours** are so ill natured to you as to incommode you both by sea and lands but seeing your new ffriend Sevagee coasts them further then they coast you wee doubt not you will find meanes enough to be even with them hereafter.

(93)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 105-6	FORT ST. GEORGE TO BOMBAY	Dated 31 May 1675

(EXTRACT)

The **progresse of Sevajee** along the coast of India may be a means to render the Portuguese more tractable and perhaps be never the worse for the Honnble. Company att Carwarr. [S. puts this at 17th July 1675]

(94)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 63	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 3 June 1675

(EXTRACT)

Bulliel Caun [Bahlolkhān] hath left the greatest part of his forces in and about Merg [? Miraj], and he is gone to winter at Veezapore. **Sevajee Rajah,** the last newes wee had of him, he was att Onclelah [Ancola], but was designed to winter in a Castle neere the Rajah of **Sundahs** countrey. **Annagee Punditt** is left in **Phundah** to see that repaired and made in a defenceable condition.

(95)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 71	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	Dated 9 June 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee crave your Honours &ca. pardon in not explaining ourselves better as to the perticuler circumstances about **Sevajees**

Generall that came to **Carwar**, but now shall acquaint your Honour &ca. to your more fuller satisfaction and then shall referr ourselves to your more charitable censure. When his Generall visited Carwarr, which was about 5 dayes **before Punda** was **taken**, wee had certaine newes that **Bulleille Ckaune** was within 2 dayes jorney of Punda and that **Sidde Mursudes** [Murshid] sonne to whome the countrey was given did follow with a very formidable army soe that to all outward appearance itt seemed very probable that **Sevajee** would have broke up his seige. Upon this report wee was very circumspect whatt wee did, and that if wee should have visited his Generall the Moores would have resented it to our Honble. Masters prejudice. But Bulleile Ckaun, contrary to all peoples expectations, received a **present from the Rajah** of 50 thousand Pagodas as not to impeed his proceedings, and that Sevajee should not molest his territoryes, soe wee suppose the Rajah will favour his treason soe farr as to reserve him for his last and sweetest morsell. These were the reasons which did prompt us to doe what wee did, but wee hope your Honour &ca. will not judge of our actions according to the event of thinges, for wee shall doe nothing which in all probability may not consist with our Honnble. Masters interest. Wee acquainted your Honour &ca. in our former letters that in all **likelyhood Sevajee would take Punda Castle**; our reasons was because noe hopes of succour was expected before the raines were over, and wee could have noe certaine newes of Bulleile Ckaunes coming till he was soe neare as is above mentioned, with forces sufficient to have frustrated his designe.

(S)......The two letters one to Sevagee and the other to the **Semidar** [Jamidar] of Punda wee have received and shall keep them by us till wee have occasion to make use of them.

(96)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 65	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 14 June 1675

(EXTRACT)

Within these 3 dayes the **Rajah** passed by this place bound **to Rayree.** Its reported for a certaine truth that **Bulleil Caun was bribed by him.** Its now thought that he will make **peace with** the young King of **Vizapore** and next sumer goe against **Carnatte**, being Surrup Naiques countrey. If soe wee shall be in quiet and then there will begin great trade here.

(97)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 67	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 15 June 1675

(EXTRACT)

Visiting Sied Mahmud the other day, he told us that **Sevajees vakeel had his articles of peace signed by the Mogull,** which is now currant in towne. Pray enquire into this businesse of his ministers and advise us what they say.

(98)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 128	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 19 June 1675

(EXTRACT)

And we desire you to consider whether it may be convenient to send Mr. Samuel Austin to his charge of that factory, who may very well take his passage from hence, and be there sooner than from Suratt, and it may be, we may find means to convey copper and Europe goods with him, which will sell there, better than here or at Suratt, and we hope to procure such authentick **coles from Sevajee** that we hope they will secure the Hon. Company's trade from the violence of his army hereafter.

(99)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 130	BOMBAY TO RAJAPORE	Dated 24 June 1675

Seeing you must receive the proceeds of the 500[0] Pagodas in cocoanutts and beetle nutts, we are well satisfied that you have reduced the prices, and would have you proceed to receive what you can thereon.

As to Mr. Child, his going up into the country for settling the **trade of Ra[y]bagg Hattanee** &c., we will approve thereof and do promise ourselves good success from his carefull management of that design.

(100)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 131	TO MR. ROB. JONES &c. AT CARWAR	Dated 24 June 1675

We have received yours of 25 May, advising the state of affairs in your parts, and Sevagee's proceedings against the King of Viziapore forces, all which we approve, and would have you still continue your said advices, that we may know in what state the Company's affairs with you, are in.

You did well to vizit Sevagee after he was in possession of Carwar, and we would have you carry yourselves very civilly, both to him and his officers, and not give him any cause of disgust, but keep as fair a correspondence with him as possible you can, whereby the nations and the Company's affairs may meet with all due respect from them.

We inclosed send you copy of our **Articles with Sevagee**, touching our trade in his Dominions, which we would have you observe.

(101)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 133 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 July 1675

Here has been a very great report of **peace settled between the Mogull and Sevagee** and it continues still much credited, and it is said that Sevagee is to deliver up all the castles and country which he has taken from the Mogull reserving only Sallera [Sattara] and Mawbe [?–lee; Mahuli; the Māvals] and that he is to be **the Kings Desy** of all his countrys of Deccan and that the present Governor of Junea [Junnar] is to come down to be Governor of Culleau Bimberly, but to this we give no certain credit till we hear further of it, and this is what offers at present from. [F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 109]

(102)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fols. 73 & 74 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 July 1675

Wee have sufficiently participated with the calamityes of the countrey since our new comers have invested themselves in the possession, for our Carwareans to wind themselves into your favour, with their owne insulting inclination hath bred noe small difference, as to the robbing us of our former rights and priviledges, the first affront they gave us was in respect of our coconutt trees belonging to our garden which they would come and tell and likewise the coconutts upon them, wee told them wee never used to be examined **in the Moores time** how many trees wee had. But that wee did pay 1 pag O ½ Tipkee a year to them as a duty, but never received any further trouble, with this answer they would not be satisfied, but wee was forced to send them an account they were soe tyrannicall as they would have obleiged us to sell the coconutts to them, but wee putt them of the business lyes deed, noe sooner had wee lulld the businesse asleep and thought that all our trouble had bin over, but was

surprised with a far greater perplexity, for the simader [?] being informed by the incendiaries to mischeife, he upon the change of Government when most people rann away that they left their rice with our peons, upon the newes he sends that Towne Musumda[r] to search for it, wee haveing advice upon what account he came sent for him and told him wee would enquire of our peons, about it and if hee could produce any sufficient testimony he should not only have their rice but see the peons severally punished that wee are guilty of such a fault, with this he went away something satisfied to our thinking, noe sooner was hee gon out of the doore, but sends his peons to severall of our servants houses to take account of the rice they had not time to carry any away, for our servants was at their backs and frighted them away without any harme done wee sent for that Musumder and gave him a small check for his impatience and all past very quietly till the next day; and then he began his ould trade to search, wee past that ower with a gentle admonition not to invade our privilidges which councell hee took for that time and desired us to examine our servants if they had any rice of people that had ran away, wee promised him wee would, which wee did and found a good quantity of other mens rice among our peons, which they confest soe soone as they were askt, wee had the account drawne out to show that Siminidar when soe ever he should demand it, that wee might end all further trouble, when he came over he did not soe much as send to us to know whither wee had done any thinge in the businesse, But sends and takes out all the rice that did belong to one of our servants, wee hearing of it examined the list and found that our servant had some of other mens, soe desired the Simidar to returne what he had taken more then is due, but wee perceived he mocked us and soe wee brought it back ourselves without any harme done. After we were returned to our house the Mesinede [ordered forth] with to the Simidar to send him some horse and foott to force us to a better complyance to deliver them soe much rice as their account speakes. wee told him wee would deliver up according to our account and the force nor nothing else should compell us to doe other wise, wee have turned out of the garden all the rice that belongs to them; we heard the Simadar would faine have quarrelled with us about this business as they pretend, and to the purpose did desire the Governor of the castle to spare him 100 men to joyne with his 30 horse and soe come to rob us and our peons. But the Governour being an understanding man, and

knowing how the Simidar had abused us put him of by telling him he must have the Rajahs order, our troubles are renewed daly and wee can never expect the Factory to florish as long as it is under Sevagees Government, they have robbed all the country people soe much as to the seed they should sowe, soe that the next year the men will be ready to eat one another for the new crop will be very small, all people pray that the moores may come and regaine the country and there is a rumor that they will come after the raines. Timmanna waited their coming to joyne them a few dayes more will discover that certainty.

Wee have made bold to send our complaints to the Rajah he being something higher us then you that wee might not loose soe much time for an answer as your honour &c letter would take up. But wee desire you to write him about it, and our answer from the Rajah with his order to the Semidar, will keep him in some bounds of civillity till a letter comes writ by your honours &c instigation.

(103)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 94–96	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 7 July 1675

(EXTRACT)

An Envoy being lately arrived from Sevagee, and bringing letters from him to the President, wherein Sevagee writes for severall things of which he is very desireous and mighty importunate for them; but the President declared to the Councill that this was a matter of consideration, and they were sensible as well as he, how much Sevagee is indebted to the Company for goods already sold him and that he could not pay with ready money, but with batty, coconutts, and beetlenutts, by reason whereof the Company were but small gainers, and that the goods he now required were iron, shott, and the two brass gunns, with a large quantity of copper, all which would amount to a great summe. And the President moveing also to the Councill how prejudiciall it might be to the Company's interest if some of his requests were not graunted, he haveing made himselfe very potent and in whose country lyes now a great part of the Company's trade; which being debated it was unanimously agreed that shott as many as could be spared be sold him in barter for batty, but noe copper without ready money; and as to the brass gunns the President desired the gentlemen of the Council to consider thereof and

give in their opinions next Councill day when the preceeding matters are to be taken into consideration againe.

The President takeing this oppertunity of the Envoy motioned to him the losses the Company susteyned at **Dongum,** and also told him that the person that was Cheife of that factory was now here with him who could declare unto him the insolencies of the Generall towards him, though he declared himselfe to be an Englishman and that he was there on the English Company's accountt; and that the President did expect that Sevagee would make good the losse againe to the Company, and he would now send with him the Cheife to give Sevagee an accountt of the loss the Company susteyned and also to demand satisfaction of him. But the Envoy advised the President that it was now a very ill time to send anybody up thither by meanes of the great quantity of raine that hath fallen and the sickness of the place, and that about the latter end of this month would be a better time, against which it is

Ordered that **Mr. Samuell Austen** prepare himself for the aforesaid journey **to treate with Sevagee,** he being now at **Rairy.**

(104)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 97	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 9 July 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Councill being full the president desired them to give their opinions touching the proposalls he made to them last Council day concerning the gunns and copper **Sevagee desired**; which was seriously debated and in the afermative it was carried that as to the copper Sevagee should have as much as wee could spare him at the rate other merchants paid provided he would pay ready money, it being a comodity soe consumptive in these parts that it is as good to us as ready money and why should it be sold to him for time or in barter for such goods as the Company would loose by; and as to **the gunns** that they should not be sold him at those tearmes which he proposed.

(105)

(S) F. R. Surut, Vol. 107, Foll. 113	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 15 July 1675

[They not only expect great profit from their new factory at Rajapore but further goe on to say]

" Wee have thoughts of settling a ffactory at Junea where we understand that severall sortes of cloth may be bought c[h]eape and if the triall doth answere expectations it will bee a good help unto us and wee hope the transport hither will bee secure enough whether the peace between the Mogoll and Sevagee be confirmed or noe for wee have a very faire understanding with both partyes and wee doubt not to procure their pasports for the safe conveighance of our goods the most that will trouble us will bee the pass of Tannah. But wee must deale with the Portuguese as well as wee can though not soe well as wee would. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 137]

(106)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 78 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 July 1675

(EXTRACT)

The newes goes here current that there is peace between the King and Sevajee. The Pattans are strong, *have beaten the Kings forces* that were entred their countrey.

(107)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 77 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 July 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Governour now declares there is noe peace between Sevajee and the King though the Articles were signed by the King and sent an eliphant to Bawder Cawne, and raised his Munsub for the good service he had done in making the conditions; but Sevajee hath baffled him [and] will stand to noe such Articles, contrived the deceit only to prosecute his conquest in the Vizapore territoryes.

(108)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fols. 89& 90 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 July 1675

(S) Our troubles with these interloper assult us afresh for about 10 dayes together wee was not molested with their impertinencies Butt now being we could not send them money which they have bin very importunate for continually hinting us what wee have spared Mahmud Ckaune and other Moores upon a necessity wee

alwaies gave them a modest denial that thought wee sent them away empty they had noe reaon to be dissatisfied with us. But these men are soe unreasonable that they look upon it as an affront to be denied though wee have it not and to make us sensible of it they have brought up a new custome as to make us pay custome att Burbullee which is att the bottome of the Gaute these insolencies if suffered will make them thinke they cannot impose to much upon us, wee know not what to say or doe, for wee cannot send a letter to your honour &c. But they must have something for it or will not lett it passe ; wee wrote for-merly to your honour &c. of their affronts cast upon us hoping that you will take this and the Hubelly businesse into your serious consideration that our factory may come once more to shine in its former splendour, having lost much of its reputation.

(P) Here is uncertaine newes and therefore we know not what may be done after the raines, but if the Moores should come to conquer these partes and that Sevajee should come here in September, as it is bruited, wee desire your Honour &ca. as there may be occasion to order the Captaines accordingly, for if this Kings army and Sevajees lies hereabouts we thinke it will be insecure bringing any goods down the Gaut but Mergee way.

(109)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 77	SRUAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 31 July 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe now find a necessity of sending up Mr. Austen to adjuist the accompts with the brokers, weavers and washers in the severall townes where our investments were on foot **when sevajees forces robb'd the place**, that wee may know the certaine losse the Company have.

(110)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 95–97	RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY	Dated 7 Aug. 1675

(EXTRACT)

The 30th ditto [July 1675] newes was brought us early in the morning that **Sevajees party in Callapore** had **seized the Governor** there for the King. Many of the inhabitants were leaving the towne but Sevajees souldiers kept all in with promise of faire usage, so that the townes people are preserved in quiet and some security, Sevajee having to guard it report speakes

about 2000 men, and the Moore Governor that was in it is carried to Puruallo Castle, where he as yet remaines a prisoner. Soone after wee had this newes wee sett forward for this place, our journey very troublesome and uncomfortable. In the high way wee passed by many dead bodyes of men and women that died for want of food. The wayes in many places very deep soe that our horses in some places ready to stick fast. Such townes as we passed much broken and decayed, a few or no people in them, where one house had a dweller ten were empty, the people being runne away for want and fear of Sevajee and oppression of their Governor. The 31 July wee arrived at this place; the Governor and publique ministers of this towne with all the merchants met us without the towne on horseback, and in coaches they carried us to a house very convenient appointed for our accommodation, where they all continued with us about 4 howers, treating us according to their custome of the countrey with their drummes, pipes, and dancing women, which noyse our weary jorney and hungry bellyes made more then ordnary unpleasant to us. However, it was somewhat pleasing to us to see all expressions of joy from the inhabitants in generall, and the hearty welcome wee had from the Governor &ca. The next day was Sunday, therefore it was Munday, the 2d instant, when the first businesse wee did was to enquire how our businesse went forward; musters of all sorts cloth procurable in and about this place was brought us.

* * * * * *

The newes of these parts are altogether uncertaineary [*sic* ? uncertain and vary] dayly. The most credibly beleived and reported is, vizt., that Oram Zeb the King of India hath taken great displeasure against sevajee Rajah, who had offered him 17 castles to make peace, which after the King had agreed to and signed the articles, the Rajah refused to deliver the castles, upon which the King of India hath wrote to the King of Vizapore and the Nabob Buleel Caun offering to let go a usuall tribute that this King uses to pay him annually, provided he will with all his forces goe against the Rajah on this side, and he intends against him on the other side, with resolutions, if possible, to utterly destroy Sevajee. This proffer is accepted by the Kings Minesters and the Nabob hath ordered baskets to be made to passe his men over the rivers (caused by the great raines that have fallen) intending against Purnoalla. Soe soon as the moon changes its given out he will sett forward but the rivers and deepe wayes will certainly hinder his putting his resolutions soe suddainly

in practice; butt against Purnoalla its undoubtedly reported he will, which if he doth, will not or cannot be before Duelle [Divāli], soe that till that time Callopore and all there about will be in quiet and our businesse by then will be neere done, only wee fear much that it will be hinderance to us in getting our goods whited.

(111)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2 p. 120 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 9 August 1675

[EXTRACT]

Mr. Samuel Austen being appoynted to goe up to Sevagees Court to treat with and demand satisfaction of him for the losse the Honble. Company susteyned by his forces robbing and plundering theire factory at Dungom, as alsoe to procure Coles and his coppy for the future preventing of the like, in case his army shall happen to plunder or fire such townes as the Honble. Companie shall have any estate in, and not only for those in the Mogulls country but as well for such factoryes as wee have in the Kinge of Vizapoores, with whome he is att warr, and that he may the speedier graunte our request and consider of our demands it is thought absolutely necessary to present him with some small curiosity, but not [to] exceed 500 Rupees, by reason wee have lately presented him largly, so it was

Ordered that a present should bee provided accordingly to the value of five hundred Rupees.

(112)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 90 } FROM ON BOARD THE SHIP *Maybone* { Dated Jettapore 17 Aug. 1675

Wee are now almost and had been altogether ready to haul the *Maybone* of the ground but that men are difficult to be procured and more hard to be kept by reason a fleet of men of warr that is here affitting out for Sevagee whose servants presse all the carpenters, sawyers, and smiths that they can find to our great Hinderance.

(113)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 99-100 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 Aug. 1675

(EXTRACT)

As to fitting the *Maytree* wee have had much trouble to gett carpenters &ca. to worke upon her and after wee had to keep

them the Rajah sending downe expresse order for the speedy building severall new grabbs to be in readynesse to accompany him with his army against Danda Raspory, but wee hope she will bee ready to waite your Honnors orders in a short time.

*　*　*　*　*

Wee shall closely ply the Subedar for the paying us the goods soe long since due, and according to the Phirmaund granted from the Rajah; he hath been most of the time since Mr. Childes absence up and downe the towne under his jurisdiction to receive in his Masters rents and but yesterday returned home, wee are informed he is to remove hence and one Tuka Pundit to come in his place.

Our intentions of sending to Goa for provission for the *Maytree* was the hopes wee had of a ready freight for her the first of the year to Persia, which wee might reasonably expect knowing what quantityes of goods were ready up countrey for those partes, and it being wholy the discourse in towne that a peace would be made before Dualle (Divāli) between the Vizapore King and the Rajah, that wee questioned not but to have goods downe very early.

(114)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 pp. 103–104	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	Dated 18 Aug. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 4th June in answer to ours the 25th May in which wee find you are pleased to make us soe happy as to acquaint us of your approvall in our proceedings with Sevajee, for which wee are not a little joyfull, our desires being alwaies to comply with the Honnble. Companys interest, and when it falls out otherwise wee are not a little troubled to perceive ourselves disapointed in our expectations.

*　*　*　*　*　*

When Seevajee had conquered these countryes as far as Anchola, he sent some of his forces into the Sunda Rajahs countrey. They finding noe great opposition seized upon Supa and Whurwa belonging to the Rajah. Sevajee sett a watch at Burbulle to take custome of the goods that passed that way, of which we acquainted your Honr. &ca. of in our last, and the impediment wee should meet with in our goods comeing downe if noe speedy remidy was applyed, but wee have heard since that Kidderchaune Phunnys men with the Desyes &ca. joyning together hath retaken both these places againe with killing 300 of

Sevajees men, soe that it hath made the watch at Burbulle to rise and be gone to give the others place. Here is newes likewise Sevajee hath sent word that he cannot come this way by reason of the Mogulls Army encamping soe nigh him, which makes our new masters looke about them.

Timmanna and the **Ranna** [? Rani] hath made peace, which she was compelled to doe as being not able to withstand him, and as farr as we can perceive, she stands for a cypher, for he governs all and doth what he pleases. Narran Malla, Vintice Malla, with other great merchants confederates together against him, was included in the peace, but he finding by Sevajees aproach soe near Merjah to take satisfaction of them of [*sic*? on] pretence of want of money to keep his men togather if Sevajee should come against the countrey, hath imprisoned them all and demands great summes to assist him in this war.

Wee acquainted your Honner &ca. in our last that wee thought it unsecure bringing our goods downe the Gaute by reason [of] the Decans army and Sevajees, therefore wrote to the Rannah for a passe to carry our goods that way if occasion serves; the answer wee have received with the passe att 2½ per cent custome, soe shall behave ourselves as the time will permitt us.

(115)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 121	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 20 August 1675

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuel Austen, according to order, haveing provided a **present for Savagee and Ministers**, a list whereof hee delivered in to the President and Councell for their approveall, the particulars as followeth, vizt.,

	Rups.
One smale gunn of brasse for Savagee valued with the carriage att	300 : 00
12 Yards of scarlett for Morapendit	150 : 00
7 Yards of scarlett for Anagee Pundit	87 : 16
One lookinglasse and tola of muske	25 :
3 Yards of scarlett for the Senatary [? Senapaty, ? Secretary = Chitnis]	27 : 16
Other smale necessaryes to the value of	140 :
Rups.	740 : 00

(116)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fols. 111-112 — CARWAR TO BOMBAY — Dated 22 August 1675

Wee informed your honour &c. in our general (sent per your returned cossitts) that wee had sent a letter of complaints to the Rajah of his ministers insolence here; which letter wee sent by those cossitts to Rajahpore and desired our friends there to forward it with all speed possible to the Rajah, being businessee of now small import. Our owne peons as they returned back from Surratt called there to know whither they had any letters from this factory or Callicutt they did not show soe much good will to us, nor respect to our honourable masters affaires as enough to receive the Rajahs answer to send it to us, which we suppose they have deteined...........

The Semidar having received of the country people that keeps Buffiloes, and cowes according to their Rojapore custome and is endeavouring to impose that according to our order, as a duty that never was demanded by the Moores; they upon this have seized upon all their Buffaloes and cowes and tell us withall they will never returne them till our servants doe fully satisfie the Rajapore duty so that wee believe they will remaine in the Semidars power, till Mr. Oxinden our chiefe comes down for wee are resolved never to condiscend that our servants shall pay them anything for their releasment; wee have an invincible...to passe by soe many wrongs. Having respect to your honours &c order esteeming itt more beneficiall to our honourable masters affaires and miexcusable to advise your honour &c how y[e]t by shoting through our sides they mean to catter downe the company's honour then to goe to right ourselves by any unwarantable meanes.

Wee may blesse God that wee have a house that is of force sufficient to defend us from their rafine and plunder; for wee doe not question if wee were at their mercy, as wee was in the Moores time we were on the other side (our tottering house being rather an offence [? than] defence) wee had long ere this been devested of all.

(117)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 167 — CARWAR TO BOMBAY — Dated 29 August 1675

As for affairs at present they are as wee formerly advised you, the Simidee [Jamindar or Zamorin] maintaining his vyolence and preamitarily tells as that he will not lett goe our ser-

vants cattle without they will complye with their Rajahpore custome which they say is to pay for each buffillo 4 larrees and for a cow one, we are advised that they pay at Rajahporee [?] Larres a buffillo and one for a cow that is not all for they demand custome of buffillos and cowes for the former yeare when the country was governed by the mores; we lye very quiett waiting with impatiance for Mr. Oxindens comeing downe hoping to meete with some satisfaction towards the repairing our Honour. Wee judge wee shall drive a very little trade if the country continues subject to Sevagees Tyranny. We expect to carry our cloth to [Vingurla ?] and there to Land in shipp that shall come downe.

(118)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fol. 106 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 Sept. 1675

Yesterday the Governor received a Phirmaund from the king which orders him to follow Bawder Ckaunes orders for the supply of the Siddy and his fleet on all occasions, which formerly he refused to doe without the kings imediate orders.

(119)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 p. 124 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 Sept. 1675

(EXTRACT)

All the newes wee have is that Sevagee makes preparation to take the Castle of Danda Rajapore to which end, besides his land army, he is provideing an Armado by sea; but some wise men say that he hath other deeper designes for his Armado, to wit, to invade some of the Kings coast to Nor[th]ward while his Armado is employed this way. But his designes are soe well layd, and secretly carryed on that noe judgment can be made of them till they are executed.

(120)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2 p. 126 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 9 Sept. 1675

(EXTRACT)

The inhabitants of the oposite maine haveing often importuned the President to settle in their countrys which is in Sevagees dominions, and whose subjects they are, and from whence wee receive most of our provisions with which our Island is supplyed, the President haveing settled all affaires of concerne thought

it a convenient time for himselfe and some of his Councell to goe and take a view of the cuntry and to see what places there bee that are fitt to settle in.

(121)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 p. 136 } RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY { Dated 15 Sept. 1675

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are alltogether uncertaine, for wee have fresh news daily and one contradicts the other. Wee have been already much deceived by our informations, that wee are most afraid to write; however, for the newes that most credited is that the **Nabob, Bulliell Caune,** within this 10 daies leaves Meerige, his winter quarters, and intends for Vizapore, thither called by the young King or rather Coovus [Khavās] Caun &ca. to advise about meeting **Bauder Caun,** the Mogulls Generall **against Sevagee** and the rumor is that they will agree together, and utterly **destroy Sevagee.**

(122)

Original Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4106 } SAMUEL AUSTEN'S NARRATIVE. A NARRTIVE OF WHAT OCCURRED IN SAMUELL AUSTENS JOURNEY TO THE CASTLE OF RAIRY, THE COURT AND RESIDENCE OF SEAVGEE RAJAH, BEING THITHER SENT BY THE HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER &CA. COUNCELL TO DEMAND SATISFACTION FOR THE DAMAGE THE HONBLE. COMPANY SUSTEYNED BY HIS ARMY (CONSISTING OF 12000 HORSE) AT THE FACTORY OF DUNGOM, AND LIKEWISE TO OBTEYNE HIS COLES TO PREVENT LIKE INJURIES. { Dated 24 August to 15 Sept. 1675

August the 24th 1675. Having received my instructions from the Honble. President &ca. Councell and got all things in readyness for the journey, I imbarkt in a balloone, togather with Mr. Robert Harbin, who was appointed to accompany mee, and by breake of the ensuing day, arrived at Battee, from whence proceeding to Chaul and towards Rairy, I think nothing worthy your trouble of veiwing untill I obteined **Nejampore,** which was

on the 2nd September, in which place meeting with our most prevalent friend, Peshua Mora Pundit, togather with Annajee Pundit, I waited on them, and after their alloted presents delivered, represented unto them our injuries and demands of satisfaction for the same; to which they could give no result, in respect of their distance from the Rajah, and no otherwise favour us but by writeing to him in our behalfes by reason of their designe for Junea [Junnar] (with an army of 8000 foote) and suddaine departure from thence.

September the 6th. On the 6th of September we gained the high and difficult top of Rairy hill, which impartially may boast of either, and fortunately had audience the next day of Sevajee and Sambojee Rajah &ca. principle officers, who being burthened with shame at my complaints, a pollitick slumber incircled his brow, and seemingly hung thereon untill I had finished, and then he pleaded ingorance to the fact and totally denyed the reception of any effect whatsoever, and so desired time for his most serious considerations.

September 15th. After audience had, Perlad Pundet our Procurator was not idle in this affaire, but with much courage and rigour stirred up the Rajah to give us a speedy and an effectuall answere, which could not be obtained untill the 15th of September, when at the same place as formerly he expressed his minde in few words, to witt that in respect he had not account given him by his Generall of any effect taken from us more then some plate (which belonged to Samuell Austen) he thought our demands very unreasonable, and in respect our Factory was not so well fortified as even to oppose the meanest force, he had no reason to satisfy us for that which vagabonds and scouts committed without order or the knowledge of the Generall; to which I answered it was done by his Generalls knowledge, otherwise he would not have carryed mee away prisoner so far as he did, and therefore desired his personall appearance to deny it if hee could. He tooke no notice of this, but on the contrary assured mee I should have no satisfaction. Meeting with so small comfort (after many arguments to move him to a more generous complyance) I proceeded to request for his coles to all our factoryes, to which he demurred, and thought convenient to give to none but Suratt &ca. sea port townes. But after a strict debate, he consented to all, and ordered the Secretary in our heareing to dispatch them, which since are arrived to the Honble. President and Councells hands, and question not (finding soe great a

difficulty in procuring them) but they will redound much to the Honble. Companys advantage in case such like accedents should happen for the future.

(123)

O. Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4115 | FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY, INSTRUCTIONS TO PHILIP GYFFORD | Dated 28 Sept. 1675

(D) I heartily recommend to you to encourage the trade of the Island in generall and take care that the Merchants be favoured in all reasonable wayes, that they be protected from all violence and disturbance from the English or other Inhabitants that they be preserved and secured soe much as may be from the Mallabars and other Pirates, and against the Insolence of the Portuguese, and in most particular manner, you must preserve the honour and security of his Majestie's Porte and Haven, and that neither the Portuguese nor the Siddy's Fleet, nor Sevagees, nor any other whatsoever doe offer any the least violence from Hunry Cunry, and Chaul inwards. For otherwise you will utterly discourage all merchants from trading unto or entering into the Porte.

During my stay here I have found odd neighbours to deale with, the jealous and envious Portuguese have endeavoured all that lay in their power to obstruct our settlement, the Governor of Surat hath not been wanting alsoe to use his policy to undermine us; and Siddy Sombole with his Fleete hath been no small impediment. The Dutch with their powerfull Fleete designed to have swallowed us up, but blessed be God who hath hitherto preserved us, and rendered all their evill designes advantagious; **Sevajee onely hath proved, and that for his own Interest sake; our fairest friend, and noblest enemy,** you must expect to encounter many ill offices from the. Portuguese, especially in the passe Caranjah, as I have done, but you must not yield in the least to them, but boldly maintaine the honble. Companys right.

As to the Fleete which is now bound to the reliefe of Danda Rajapore, you must not deny them all good neighbourly assistance, to wit, wood, water provisions, and necessarys for their mony; but you must declare unto the Generall that if he presume, or any of his people, to intrench on his Majestie's right, and rob or plunder or in the least disturbe any boate or vessell from Henry Cunry and Chaul inwards into the Bay, or shall land any men to rob on any parte within said Bay, they doe actually breake peace with us, and must expect noe assistance from us, and if you doe stoutly

and resolutely maintaine this privilege, you will doe acceptable service to the Honble Company. [Collection of Papers...Bby Govt. Vol. 6, p. 146.]

(P) As to Savajee you are sensible that our correspondence with him hitherto is very faire and acceptable to both sides and hope it will soe continue; I pray you to encourage it so much as lies in your power, for I expect no meane emolument to our Honorable Masters from our trade into his countrey, which you know hath bin the subject of many debates in Councell, and I have the lesse to advise because you are already fully acquainted with all our transactions with him.

(124)

(S)F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffols. 131–132	[BOMBAY TO SURAT]	Dated 4 Oct. 1675

Enclosed wee send a letter that wee received this morning from Sevagee together with coles for the severall factories according to his promise. Such as were of use in these part wee have and sent the rest to the President with the list of the whole that was granted by Sevagee. [This letter is signed by Philip Gyffard and John Petit; for destination of the letter etc. *cf No. 126* dated 14 October 1675]

(125)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 88, Fol. 113	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 8 October 1675

Neer the Rivers mouth wee mett the Surratt Armado comanded by Siddy Cossaim, brother to Siddy Sambole bound to Danda Rajapore, to whome as occasion serves you must not faile to shew all faire assistance and civill deportment, with regard to those instructions, left with you by the President at his departure for your kind usage of the people belonging to that fleet will be very well taken by the Governor here and the newes thereof will be represented to the king.

(126)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 116	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 14 Oct. 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Coles from Sevajee wee have received.

*   *   *   *   *

Wee begin to be allarmed with Sevagee, but hope it will [pass] over, though we are apt to beleive he will disturbe us this yeare.

(**127**)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, pp. 152–3 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 Oct. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday, we received **a letter from the Siddy**, a copy of which with our answer thereto, we here remit you, and desire your Honours opinion thereof. We shall find him a very **troublesome neighbour**, unless you procure an order from Ghasty Cawn, that he enters not in an hostile manner from **Chaul** and **Hunera Kennere** [*sic* ? Henry Kenry].

We received yours of 8 current the 14 Do. in which we have the acceptable news of his **Honours safe arrival**, with the rest of the fleet, at Swally and of the Governor &c., respectfull reception of him, to the nation and Company's honour.

(**128**)

O. Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4122 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 16 Oct. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice what you adviced about **Sevajees attempts on the Sunda Rajah countrey**, and by [*sic*] the prudent accomodation made by Timona and the Ranah, and their resolution to defend themselves against Savajee. We also observe the disturbance and ill treatment you have received from **Sevajees officers**, which you have represented to Savajee, and wee doubt not but hereafter they will beh[ave] themselves more civilly toward you. In the meane time wee would have you be very dilligent over the Companys affai[res] and use all prudent meanes to preserve our privilidges and keep a faire understanding with the Governor and all the officers that the Company's businesse may receive noe prejudice; and withall be wary in your proceedings and doe not trust those needy officers more than necessity forceth you unto.

(**129**)

O. Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4123 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 Oct. 1675

(EXTRACT)

This towne begins already to be **allarmd by Sevajee**, which is no meane **obstruction to our trade**, but wee trust God will preserve your estate from all danger.

(130)

O. Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4127 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated Swally Marine 9 Nov. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Inclosed wee send you **Savajees Cole or passe which you may make use of when any of his Governours or Generalls shall molest and trouble you.**

(131)

O. Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4139 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 Nov. 1675

(EXTRACT)

[Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 164] The **Portugeeze** are still as proud, malitious and envious as ever, contriving daily all underhand opposing of the peace and splender of the island and trade.

Sevagee and they [the Portuguese] **daily quarrell**, the chiefest cause of his hatred to them being for forcing orphans of his cast **to turn Roman Catholicks.** There has also of late happened some disputes among them in the same account, the Captain General of Busseen taking the part of some **orphans against the Jesuits,** and forcing the said Jesuits to restore the said orphans a considerable estate, which they had been possessed of many years, which they highly resented. One dispute brought on another, and these quarrels encreased daily. At last, some of the inhabitants belonging to one of the great Dons towns, flying to the Jesuits for succour, the Captain General sent to demand them. They denied to deliver them up; the General incensed fires one of their towns and burnt about 6 or 8 houses. The Padrees make no resistance, but fly to their Pens, hope to get him **excommunicated from Rome,** and so at present remains quiet.

[P] **Sevagee** keeps a very faire correspondence with us, but is not to be trusted, he totally governing himselfe by his interest alone, not valueing the breach of any oath or promise where he can imagine to be a gainer thereby, but he **hath many irons in the fire** which will find him employ a considerable time, soe have little reason to feare any disturbance from him.

The Mogull presseth hard upon him, whose army is come downe to **Cullian** and its reported that Orang Zeeb hath soe ratled **his Generall Bauder Ckaun,** which hath netled him that he is resolved to doe something this summer considerable against him,

the better to effect which he hath by matching one of his neer relations with one of Cowset Ckauns [Khavās Khān], Protector of Decans nerest kindred broke the peace between that kingdome and Sevagee which was just upon concluding, by which means there is another great army brought upon him. The Siddy of Danda Rajapore being also recruted from Surratt with 2000 fresh men, provissions, amunition, &ca., with two large men of warr and severall friggatts (after he had put some recruits ashore) sayled downe the coast to looke out Sevagees fleete, hopeing to burne them in port, but being by their vigilancy prevented of that they have burnt Vingurla and severall other townes. At this alarun Sevagees fleete also put to sea, consisting of 57 small frigatts well manned. The East India *Merchant* who put in here yesterday in her voiage up from the Mallabarr coast mett with both fleets. Wee wish they may meete and box it out stoutly, for they are both equally troublesome to us and much hinder the trade of our port. By this your Honors will see Sevagee hath his hands full ; how he will deal with them all wee must leave to time to discover.

(132)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 4, p. 171	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 4 December 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Mogull was at Cullean, but the Pishwaw giving them 10000 Pagodas ready money, they are returned without doing any harm.

(133)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 p. 128	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 6 Dec. 1675

(EXTRACT)

Finding the towne of Surrat somewhat free from Sevajees allarms, we have thought good to discharge all the Topasses, whome wee now send downe by the *Unicorne*, and keep only two files of Englishmen here, which wee hope will be enough for the security of our house if occasion require.

(134)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, pp. 3-4	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 31 Dec. 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeese its reported, has proclaimed war with Sevagee, he attempting to build two bullworks over against their

Fort of Sibon which they endeavouring to hinder, bred the quarrel. Sevagee still continues fortifying those two hills; a few days will tell us if they be able to put a stop to those bulwarks or no, which if gone on with, will be a great curb to the Portugeese.

When the Hunter is gone to Persia, there will be much wanting a Frigate to cruise up and down, not only to secure our merchants from Mallabars, but to secure the port on all occasions in this troublesome times of Sevagees drawing an army down against the Portugeese and the Siddys vessels daily coming in and out, so hope you will speedily dispatch the *Revenge* to us.

(135)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 5	BOMBAY TO ENGLAND	Dated 8 Jan. 1676

(EXTRACT)

The *Berkeley Castle* when here last, brought out 13 iron guns 24 pounds, some of which were spared Sevagee, by which means we are in great want of great gunns.

(136)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 36, No. 4163, fols. 10-11	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 11 January 1675/76

(EXTRACT)

In our former letters wee have advised the settlement of your factory at Rajapore, where we have employed a considerable stock to be invested in commoditys proper for Europe, which was expected would have been sent us seasonable enough to have bin cured and laden home on these shipps; but wee have been much disappointed of our expectations, having received scarce halfe of what wee ordered of baftas, dungarees, &c., and them all, or the greatest part, browne, and now it is too late to cure them. The reason of this disappointment is caused by the continued warrs in the inland townes, which gives an apparent obstruction to all trade. Mr. Child, &c. factors complaine alsoe of the late raines which have fallen there, hindering the passages of all caphalaes and belating them one month of what their usuall time of arrivall, which is a very great perplexity to us and puts us to great difficulty in the lading these shipps. Wee doe not find but your settlement there hath been very well esteemed by Sevagee and all the neighbour governments of Deccan, by whom your factors

were received with all demonstration of kindness and respect to your Honors name and that of the nation. Wee perswade ourselves it will in a yeare or two more become a usefull and advantageous factory to you. Mr. Childs tyme having been wholly taken up in travelling up the country for the settlement of your business he hath not yet had time to prosecute your **demands on Sevagee** for your former loss at Rajapore according to contract, but wee expect that hee will suddenly bring that affaire to some issue.

(**137**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 10	* RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 11 January 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are alltogether uncertaine. Report speakes **Sevajee** one while **dead** and another while very ill and another while that he hath ordered all his forces to be ready under **Pornollah** [Panhālā], intending thence to march for Veezapore, **called** thither, report speakes, by the Nabobb Buleil Caun who now raines lord of all, the young King in his possession, and it is likewise talked keepes **Coons** [Khavās] **Caun** in prison; but the better sort of people doe beleive Coons is killed by him.

(**138**)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, p. 6 (2d set)	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 13 January 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing sent severall letters to the Deputy Governor to desire him to graunt leave for **five of his vessells,** which now lye at Penn, to be brought hither and haled on shore for security, that the Sidy might not burne them, the Deputy Governor propounded to the Councill, which being debated, and in regard the Siddy cannot take it ill of us, his fleete haveing been here severall times and wintered twice under our protection, it was

Ordered that a letter be sent to Sevagee to advise him that wee have **graunted his request** provided a writeing under his hand and seale (as he has promised he will), that in case the Siddy should attempt to destroy the said vessells in our port it should wholy lye on his accountt, the English not to be concern'd on either side.

(139)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 12 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 January 1676

(EXTRACT)

For these many days here is a continued report of **Sevagees being dead** and buried, naming the place of his death, distemper, manner and place of burial. It is reported he was **poisoned by his son**; his son being informed his father had commanded the **watch of Rairee Castle** to throw him down over the wall, if he left not going out at nights after the watch was sett to meet a daughter of one of his chiefest Braminees, whose daughter he had debauched; that **he was sick, we certainly know**, and that his distemper proceeded from the violent pain he had in his head, which was almost rotten. The Siddy Samboleee told a servant of the Deputy Governor, that he was dead and so say all merchants from Dabull, Cullean, Chaule &c. Wee cannot give any great credit thereto, because **Moree Pundit removes not** from under Moules (Mahuli or Mavals) Hill with his army. We shall endeavour to know the certainty, and advise when we know it.

(140)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 4163 } FROM SURAT TO EAST INDIA Co. { Dated 17 Jan. 1676

(EXTRACT)

The **granado shells** lost at **Rajapore,** Sevagee doth cleare himself of declaring that he never had them in possession, upon examination wee understand that part were **sold to Siddy Gehore** [Johār] Generall of the King of Deccan's Army, Part were left at Rajapore in the Company's house when it was robbed, and afterwards were plundered by the people of the Towne, but there is noe hopes of recovering them, or anything for them. [*Cf.* No. *399*, dated 6 October 1673 *ante*, p. 291, item 1st.]

Wee herewith send you the severall **sorts of coynes** now minted on the Island; among the rest wee desire you to take notice that the Tynn coine is made 10 per cent more weightier then it used to be, and that in order to its greater consumption; it first went curr antly of till the envious portuguese hindered its passage in their Country, and transport to the maine, abasing the value very much, but now wee hope it will be better esteemed,

and if wee could procure a large vent for it, 'twould consume a good gquantity of tynn yearly, and make it worth above 22 rupes per maund to you.

(141)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 13 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine 24 Jan. 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governor did latly send the President a bill of exchange **drawne by Sevajee Rajah upon** his corrispondent in **Golconda,** part whereof being on account of moneys due to the Company for cloth and perpituanos sold him, and part to some merchants on Bombay for corne and other goods sould to Sevagees Subedars by his owne order, and the remainder of the money was to be invested in corne for Sevajees owne account. This said bill was accordingly sent up, but it againe returned unto us, the person on whome it was drawne being departed from Golconda before its arrival. This bill wee now returne you here enclosed; and seeing the Company themselves are concerned in this business, as well as their merchants, whom they are bound to protect against any violence of their neighbours, wee thinke good that you owne this cause publiquely as the Company's concerne; and in order to the speedy recovery of said money, that you send up the cheife broker Girderdas together with Narransinary and one or two able Englishmen, who in the Company's name are to deliver the letter herewith sent **to Sevajee and Motto** [Moro] **Pundit** together with another letter from the Deputie Governour, and in the said name to demand satisfaction for the said money, together with interest and other damages, and they are not to depart till they have satisfaction; but if they see noe probability of satisfaction then the Englishmen are first to make a protest in the Company's name against their unjust proceedings and declare that if any dammage or breach of friendshipp doth accrew thereby they are the cause thereof, and then they are to returne, and haveing given you an account of their proceedings you are to signifie the sam[e] unto us, and wee shall take such course therein as shall consist with our Masters honour and intrest, and security of their merchants and trade hereafter into those parts..

* * * * *

Here is a **flying report that Sevagee is dead,** wherefore wee would have you consider whether it be safe to deliver the bill out of your hands before you are further satisfied of the truth hereof.

(**142**)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Jan.
Sect. 5, p. 15 } { 1676

(EXTRACT)

The **reports of Sevagee are various;** some report dead, some very ill, some perfectly recovered; nothing of certainty as yet [to] be learned.

(**143**)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 2 Feb.
Vol. 36, No. 4175 } { 1675 6

(EXTRACT)

Wee advised you formerly the ill successe of your factory near Brampore at Dungom, where Mr. Samuell Austen was taken prisoner, plundered all he had to the very clothes on his back, and your factory house burnt, all the goods therein and at the weavers destroyed by **Savajees flying army;** touching which wee thought fit to send up Mr. Austen himselfe to Savagee Rajah, to complaine and expostulate the great violence done us when wee were at peace with him, whose narrative wee send you herewith. **Sattisfaction could not be procured,** Savajee declaring that he was not lyable to make good any losses wee sustained in his enemys country, against whome he prosecuted **a just warr;** he blamed the Generall of his army much for the violence done us, and to the end wee should not be subject to such injuries hereafter he gave us his **coles** or pasteports for that place, as also for many other factoryes, but wee know not how farr they may be trusted unto, and therefore wee shall adventure noe more than the necessity of your affaires force us unto for the better procuring of goods for England. Mr. Austen hath in this affaire done you good service and behaved himselfe prudently; his losses were great and bespeak your favourable eye towards him.

(**144**)

F. R Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 Feb.
Fols. 16-17 } { 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

(8) Wee take notice of **Sevagee's death** which is alsoe confirmed here wee pray be carefull to recover the money which is due to the Company and the merchants on the island, for the last goods should, and trust now more of the Companys Estate in any of the

Sobedarrs hands, till the debt be first sattisfied; of then be as wary as you can; how you trust those people, till they keepe their words better then hitherto they have done.......Mr. John Child haveing advised us that the Soobedarr of Rajapore hath a great quantity of coconutts to be laden for, account of freight to be sent for saileti Surratt which coconutts wee are to dispose of and there out to pay the Company the first payment of what agreed on p[sic] contract, wee have thought good to order the *Mayboonne* downe thither; as well to lade, so much as she can bring herselfe; as to be convoy to such other vessells as wee would have you hire at Bombay for transport of said goods, from Rajapore to Surratt wee inclosed send you the contract made between Mr. Child and the Soobedarr of Rajapore and would have you not to faill to send downe boats sufficient for the bringing up the said goods to which end you may imploy *Mallabars Coaster*, the Companys Shibarrs if not otherwise disposed and in want of them you may hire a good large grob or two at Mahim Bandera and Bombay at as cheape a rate as you can and send them downe with all speed to Rajapore either together with the *Mayboone* or before her to the end noe time may be lost for the sooner we get the money into our hands the better.

[P] Mr. Samuell Austin hath againe earnestly entreated us to remind you of his concerne with Sevajee. Wee desire that you would youse your endeavour for the procureing him speedy sattisfaction, being he is fearefull should Sevajee be dead, as it is reported, he would never recover a farthing for his loss.

(145)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 9 (2d set)	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 19 February 1675/6

Narransinay and Caus Moody being returned from Mora [Pandit] with an answer to the President's letter touching the bill of exchange that was returned, and Mora Punditt having alsoe wrott a very civill letter to the Deputy Governor declaring that the reason the bill of exchange was not accepted to be occasioned by the departure of the person on whom it was drawne, and that he was now arrived to Sevagee with the mony, and that he had wrott Sevagee how great the disappointment hath been to the English, which being taken into consideration it was thought convenient that two persons be sent immediately to Sevagee with the bill and to make demand thereof, which if he denies to pay they are to returne with his answer that wee may send some

English to make demand, and, in case necessity requires, to protest against him according to the orders wee have received from the President and Councill, and in regard it is cheaper, sending such of our servants as are natives, then English, it was

Ordered that Narransinay and Caus Moody be dispatch'd with all convenient speed to Sevagee with the bill of exchange, which if accepted they are to advise us thereof and remaine there till they receive our further orders, but if not, then to returne speedily with Sevagees answer thereto that wee may put in execution the Presidents and Councills orders.

(146)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 23	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 23 February 1676

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] First, our near neighbourhood both to Sevagee and the Siddy makes them often unwelcome and dangerous guests unto us, having sometimes 2 or 300 of the one party or the other upon the island, or their vessells in this road, who are generally morose and surly men fitt and ready for any roguery when opportunity presents and not to be governed and kept in quiet by any persuasion, but the awe of our being too strong for them.

(147)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, pp. 19–20	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 24 Feb. 1676

(EXTRACT)

We shall use our utmost endeavours to recover the mony which is due to the Company, and the other merchants, for the goods sold Sevagee, and shall be very cautious how we trust any of the Company's Estate in any of the Soubidars hands, till they make good what already due, and are juster in their contracts than hitherto.

Here are severall vessells laden and bound for Rajapore which belongs to merchants of this port. We have recommended them to Mr. Child to be employed in their transport of the cocoa-nutts &c., goods that lie there ready for Suratt. They are large Grabbs and with some other vessells belonging to this Island that is there already, will be ready to carry up all at once.

We shall do what in us lies to be assistant to Mr. Austyn in the speedy procuring of the mony due to him from Sevagee

(148)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 p. 262 } LONDON TO SURAT { Dated 8 March 1675/6

We should gladly heare that **Bingees** design about the **printing** do take effect, that it may be a means **to propogate our religion** whereby soules may be gayned as well as Estates.

(9)

L. Book, Vol. 5 pp. 264–265 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 8 March 1675/6

We note the **approatch of Sevagees forces** and the allarum given you thereon, and do hope that the agreement made with him will protect our estates.

*   *   *   *   *   *

We approove of the course you have taken to gett sattisfaction of **Sevagee** for our loss at **Dungom** and would have you prosecute it, for tho it should cost as much as you shall recover, yet it will deterr him from making the like depradations for the future, when they consider they must pay for it.

(150)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 Fol. 23 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 13 March 1675/6

The newes of these partes are all together uncertaining but this is to[o] true that **Sevagee Rajah is very well' at Purnollah** hath robbed hattande [Athani], the merchants losses is vallued at 300,000 Pagodas and is taulked that he will with all his fforces against Veezapore or Goa.

(151)

Orme Mss. Vol 114 Sect. 5. pp. 36–37 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 April 1676

(EXTRACT)

We have intelligence that **the Siddy intends to winter here,** which we look upon to be bad news, for besides raising the price of all sorts of provisions and making them scarce, we shall never be able to prevent quarrelling, that will arise between our men and his, besides the intolerable cheat they always put upon **the tobacco renter** in bringing in tobacco by stealth; we having wrote a friendly letter to him, laying before him the many inconveniences will happen by his wintering here, desiring him to pass

the winter at Suratt; if he should not hearken to our desires; yet we hope your honour may prevail with the Governor of Surat, to get him invited there, for we earnestly desire to be rid of his company.

Since the foregoing the Siddy is come in with his fleet, who tells us he has power from the Governor of Suratt to winter here, and he will not stir from hence, except we turn him out by force; he says he will write to the Governor about it, and we hope your Honour &c., will use the utmost interest to get him removed, otherwise he will be a plague to this island.

By the extraordinary strictness of the Broach, Cambaya &c. Governors, we have been able to procure so little corn this year that with what the Siddy has already had of us and the scarcity of all other provisions on this island, they are grown so excessive dear, that should the Siddy winter here, without doubt many of the inhabitants will be forced to leave the island.

We understand from some private hands, that several of the Siddys [men] have sided with Tully Ckawn, which has so encouraged him, that he begins now to appear abroad in public, and for fear others should follow their example, the Siddy not daring to trust himself this winter at Danda Rajapore, is fled hither and pretends Ghasty Cawns order for his stay here, which he has nothing to show, for we are likewise informed that he and his Mizza at Surat are very much fallen out, which makes him very unwilling to go to Surat; he presses also that his residence should lie in Bombay and not in Mazagon, being loath to trust Sevagee at this distance from the fort; if he stays here long, how troublesome, inconvenient and what great discouragement it will be to the island you all very well know; we submit to your better judgment, and desire your speedy answer, how we shall govern ourselves in this affair, which shall punctually be complied with.

(152)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4202	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated Swally Marine 7 April 1676

(EXTRACT)

The report still continues of Sevgees death (but yett it si much doubted). He was poisoned by his barbar and for a long time hath not appear'd abroad, but his army hath lately robbed a considerable mart towne in Deccan called Houttannee [Athanee], neare Raybagg, where wee heare some of your estate is plunder'd,

but doe not yett know the certainty thereof. He holds a faire understanding with your Island Bombay and all offices of freindshipp pass between them.

(153)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 Fol. 30 } SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April 1676

Instructs Bombay not to allow the Siddy to winter there but in case he insists on it, restrictions were to be put on the movement of his men but at the same time to be civil to him so that he may not have any complaint against the Bombay Government.

(154)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 31 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 April 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee haveing here a report as if **Sevajees army** were coming **hither [Surat]** to plunder this place, wee doe now by **Matteus** desire you to make a diligent enquiry into the truth thereof, and advise us the motion of his army, and if you are certainely enformed they are moving towards Surat wee would have you send us intelligence with all speed by express.

(155)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 32 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 April 1676

To this day the Governour of Surat hath not applyed himselfe in the least to us touching the wintering the Sidyes ffleet, wherefor wee would have you continue to prosecute our former directions, and **not permitt them to winter there** and be carefull that you be not overcome with their subtilities.

(15)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 40 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April 1676

EXTRACT)

There is about 10000 horse of **Sevagee come to Cullean**; their intention is not certainly known, but a report goes that they intend to go and seize upon a hill **near Damon** called Parnerah, where was a castle formerly, but now deserted, which he **intends to fortify**, that he may be nigh Suratt, from whence it is not above 36 hours journey, which will strike such a fear into the

merchants at Surat, that it will much spoil the trade. Narang Sunsey and Cowes Moody saw Sevagee at Panolla; we do not hear that he intends to make any incursions this year.

(157)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 41 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 April 1676

(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this, is one **Sundergee Pervo**, a person that is sent to Surat by **Mora Pundit** to succeed Kisso Rawn [Keso Ram or Keshav Raman] **Sevagees Vakeel** there, who for the neglect of his duty, is turned out; Sundergee has letters for his Hon. from Mora Pundit, in which we suppose he has wrote at large on this particular, so we, to comply with Sundergees desire, recommend him to your favorable reception, we have on his request to us, spared him a topass for his conveniency in passing the Portugeeze country.

(158)

F. R. Surut, Vol. 89, p. 33 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April 1676

(EXTRACT)

You have omitted to advise us what success you have had in your demands touching recovery of the money due to the Company &ca. merchants from Sevagee. Wee feare you are too remiss and indifferent in that affaire and looke upon it only as a private concerne, whereas if you understand it aright it is like to be the **standard of your future dealings** with Sevagee and his ministers, for if you suffer yourselves to be baffled in this business they will use you soe hereafter. Wee therefore desire you to prosecute the said demand with all vigour, and that you signifie to Sevagee and his ministers that if they use us soe injuriously in detaining our money and breaking the contracts made with them, wee shall be forced to withdraw all correspondence and trade from their countrey. And wee desire you to be wary how you trust them on the Company's accountt till that **debt be satisfyed.**

(159)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 34-5. } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 1 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

In our last we advised you the report of **Sevagees death**, but **we soon found it fabulous**, and that he was recovered of his sick-

hes, and his armys abroad which have plundered a considerable market towne in Deccan called Huttanee, from whence report speakes he hath carryed away 300000 Pagodas where our Honble. Masters have suffered in 16 pags. broadcloth and other goods sent thither for sale per the factors at Rajapore. The kingdome of **Vizapore is now in a miserable distracted condition**, the King being in his nonage and not able to take the charge of the Government upon him; all his **Umbraws are devided** one against an other and in armes. The Mogulls Generall **Bauder Ckaun** is gone with his army against the whole kingdome in hopes of a conquest, and **Savage**, who hath alwaies had an eye that way but never durst attempt anything for fear of Bauder Ckaun, who continually lay with his armies on the borders of his country, hath now taken the oppertunitie to fish in these muddy waters also and **sided with Buloel Ckaun** the Generall of Vizapore, but what the issue of all will bee time must produce; in the interim the Company suffer greatly in their factories of Rajapore and Carwar, and all trade impeded no merchants adventuring to buy any goods, and all the weavors fled from their houses, no place being secure, that they cannot setle to worke nor dare we intrust them with any quantitie of money till affaires are better setled.

(160)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 12 (2d set)	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 4 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

There being severall **dancing women**, subjects of Sevagee, fled over hither, of whom Mora Punditt hath made demand according to our articles of agreement with Sevagee, for the punctuall compliance with which it was

Ordered that enquiry be made after them, and if found, that they be secured till such time as he send persons for them, that we may receive the like from him if any of our souldiers or inhabitants of the Island desert it and runn into his country on any evill action committed here.

(161)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 37	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 9 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these partes is that **the Nabob** hath had **a bloody fight** with the **Decanns**. They kil[l]ed him about a thousand

horse; many of his cheifest friends fell; himself much wounded. The Decanns are headed by **Sheek Menass** and assisted by **Siddle Mazoure** [Massaud] and **Serjah Caun** &ca. The Nabob hath none sticks to him but the Pattans. He hath sent to make friends, but the Decanns &ca. will not hear any thing of it. Report speakes him in a great streight whilst these fight. **Sevagee** hath 4000 horse that rainges up and downe, plunders and robbs without any hinderance or danger. The troubles up the Gaut are soe great that wee much feare being able to provide any goods for our masters this yeare.

(162)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, p. 13	FORT St. GEORGE TO BOMBAY	Dated 13 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have no certainty of Sevagee as yet, but its reported as if his **brother Eccogee**, hitherto in the Visapores service on the southern frontier, having surprised a mountaine and woody country, hitherto unsubjected, has sett up for himself. It is called Zawady Condaly [?]. Allso that **Balla Balla Cawn** [Bahlol Khan] (who rules Visapore since the imprisonment of **Cabbash Cawn**) should have received a considerable defeat from the joint forces of Sidi Maseed Jekery and Masour, so that if **Sevagee** be above ground it is **time to be doing**. **Chingy** [Gingy], its said, treats with this King, but we hardly think him in a condition to undertake it, being wholly intent upon fleecing his country, as well souldiery as common people, and that spoils all.

(163)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 37–38	SURAT TO FORT St. GEORGE	Dated 25 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately been twice allarmed by **Sevagees** forces, and the towne [**Surat**] continues yet jealous of his approach, in regaurd that a body of his men keep hovering about **Ramnagar**, the Rajah of which place he hath beaten, and made his excursions into the Cooleys country, setled a party of men and fortified **Pindolle**, a strong hill in the said country, which place is not 8 daies march from Surat, so that if he comes not now we may reasonably expect him here the next monsoon; and to add the speedy and feasable marches it is thought he hath **brought the Portugues to that extremitie** that they dare not deny or opose

his passage through their dominions; so that this citie will have but a troublesome and unquiet neighbour, and put a stoppe to the trade of this port, if not totally ruine it, which God divert, to whose protection we commend you.

(164)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 Fols. 38-39 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 27 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

(S) **Sunderjee Pervooe** is arrived but wee have not thought good to shew him any outward countinance nor receive his visit as yet till wee heare how he is received by the Governor of the towne, for wee thinke, not good to give him any occasions of jealousie;.........

(P) From the beginning of this month this towne of Surat hath been in continuall alarams, by meanes of Sevajees army under the command of **Mora Punditt** who, haveing beaten the Rajah of Ramnagurr out of his country and taken **Pindolle** and **Painecah** is now within 3 days journey of us, and threatens to destroy the towne if the Governour doth not buy his peace with a good summe of money, touching which they are now in treaty. It is sayed also that Sevagee hath procured free passages for his army through the Portugall country and liberty **to settle his people at Vinbassaree** and **Daman** in order to make approaches to Surat and returnes the more secure, by which proceedings he seemes resolved either to destroy this towne or to bring it under contribution. Wee pray God to direct all things for the best, but hitherto wee have malancholly apprehensions for the Companys trade in these parts.

(165)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 42 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 30 May 1676

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry you should think us remiss, in using our utmost endeavours with **Sevagee** and his ministers, touching the recovery of the money due to the Hon. Company &c. merchants from him.

We sent immediately Cowes Moody and **Narangsinay** to make demands of money from Sevagee, who gave them fair promises of payment and to that purpose, **Narangsinay stayed behind** to receive it, and we since hear, though not by letters from him thus;

Sevagee has paid something on account, and daily promises satisfaction for the rest; if we find that he absolutely intends for to baffle us, we shall proceed as your Honour &c. formerly directed us, but we are inclined to believe he has no such design, but it cannot be expected that he will pay it all at once, as it is a very difficult thing to get money out of such mens hands as his, but part in goods and part in money and by leisurely payments he may at length clear the account. We did, according to your Honrs. orders, agree with 5 vessells to go to Rajapore to lade the **Companys cocoanutts and beetelnutts**, which Sevagee intended to pay, but how Sevagees ministers have **baffled Mr. Child in that** business, in not only keeping them on demurrage 2 months, but at length returned [the] vessell up empty; your Honour will be informed from thence, it was a great good fortune to the Company that most of those vessells we agreed with, were laden with batty on their own account and bound thither, so that we are come off with all but one, without paying them anything, though with some difficulty, they much grumbling for their demurrage; only one vessell of about 450 candy, which went down empty on purpose to fetch up the Company's goods, whose owner was very instant with us for his freight and demurrage, which would have been considerable, but we at length agreed with him and paid 1225 Rups., which we shall charge to Rajapore Factory's debt, and that is all we have paid on that account. There are two vessells that have got their lading, which is Girders Ruparrell and the Moodys Ketch, but the owners may repent the time they sent them down, for by detaining them so long ere they laded them they are now forced to winter at Rajapore.

(166)

F. R. Surat Vol. 89, p. 40	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 1 June 1676

(EXTRACT)

These goe by returne of your peon whom you sent to accompany **Sundergee Pervoe**, Sevagees envoy, from whose army (five days since) this citty received a very hott alarum, but now, thankes be to God, wee are quiet againe, and report speakes that **Sevagee hath left Pindolle** and returned with his army to their winter quarters in his owne country, soe wee hope to heare noe further from him till **after the raines** (which this day sitt in with us), when wee have great reason to feare he will disturbe this citty.

(167)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 44 — UMRA TO BOMBAY — Dated 7 June 1676

(SUMMARY)

[**Siddi Cossum** who was on **his way to Danda Rajapore** on the Emperor's service is recommended to Bombay Government by the President. The President asks the Bombay authorities to let Casim winter at Bombay and to treat him civilly.]

(168)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 45–46 — FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 9 June 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have already wrote you a letter in recommendation of **Siddy Cossum** who is now made **Govr. of Danda Rajapore** and **Captain Generall** of the Kings Armada **against Sevagee (Siddy Sambole** being turned out of said office). Ghastie Ckaune Governor of Surrat hath commanded the said Siddy Cossum to make what haste he can to his charge, and in persuance thereof hath, with some importunity prevailed with us to permitt his wintering on the Island Bombay till the monzoone serves to transport him to Danda Rajapore. He carryes with him about 200 Peons for his guard on the way, fearing some encounter from Sevagees forces. Wee were very unwilling to admit soe many troublesome people on the Island, but our Governour here being very importunate with us, and haveing expressed a respectfull regard and favourable assistance to our Honble. Masters interest, and promising to signifie this, and other our good services to the King, wee have thought good to gratifie him therein.

* * * * *

And though probably **Sevagee** may repine and look with a jealous eye on this proceeding, yet you must take care to satisfie him with the same reasons which wee formerly used, urging the necessity that lys upon us in regard our trade lys so engaged in the Kings dominions and that wee are as ready to render all becoming offices of friendship to him when it ly's in our way.

This day and at the same time that Siddy Cossum came to take his leave of the President, **Sundergee Pervooe,** Sevagees Envoy, came to visit the President and deliver **Moro Punditts** letter which was full of kindness, but as to the affaire which Sundergee treats about, wee judge it most prudent to keepe ourselves as unconcerned as wee can. [For the earlier opinion on this same point see (S) No. *158* dated 14 April 1676]

(169)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 Fols. 40-41 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 June 1676

Wee take notice that your endeavours have been carefully disposed for the recovering of the money due from Sevagee and gladly understand the good opinion you have that he intends in the end to keepe faire with us. Wee shall expect the successe, and desire you to inquire into the proceedings of Narran Sanay whether he be capable, to manage, such treatyes with Sevagee and his ministers, for wee conceive one reason why Sevagees people doe not comply better in their contracts with us is the slender regard they have to the person employed with them. Now seeing there will be alwayes a neccessity, by reason of the dependence of the Companys affaires on Sevagees country, to have an able grave intelligent person, residing in Sevagees court for the dispatch of such business, as wee shall have to be performed relating to Bombay and the other factorys, wee say wee would have you consider whether Narran Sunay be a person quallifyed for such an imploy or whether it were not better to keepe an Englishman envoy there (for the charge will be but little more) and wee are of the opinion had you sent an Englishman first of all, and expostulated the matter a little roughly with him, or had sent Girder for whome they have a far greater respect than Naran Sunay they would sooner have complyed with you then now they are like to doe.

(170)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 39-40 } SURAT TO FORT St. GEORGE { Dated 21 June 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe observe what you write as to the troubles in Vizapore, which also we heare to be in a distracted miserable condition through the dissentions of the Unbrawes, in like manner the Sevagees people, through the frequent robberies and oppressions of his army, that all trade there is impeded, and our factors complaine that their cloth investments are at a stand by reason they can get no weavors to setle to worke.

In our last wee advised you how greate dainger this towne of Surat was in of being plundered by his forces that was at Pindolle, but since that (thankes be to God) is retreated into his owne countrey withour [? without] advancing further; yet we feare we shall heare from him againe in November or October, for he will

not be quiet till he hath reduced this port of Surat to pay him contribution, or worse, which God divert.

(171)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 45	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 21 June 1676

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is at Rairy and his army so far as we can hear disperced to their winter quarters; which [*sic* ? what] he intends in the spring is only known to his own breasts.

(172)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, pp., 46 & 52	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 3 July 1676

(EXTRACT)

Siddy Cossum arrived here [Bombay] the 26th present [June] whom we received according to his quality with all demonstrations of curtesy and friendship. John Pettit went to Mazagon to welcome him, where he intends to reside till the weather is open for his passage to the Island, he seeming very well contented with the place; if at anytime Sevagee should complain of our kindness to him, we shall endeavour to satisfy him as your honour has directed.

We pitched upon Narangsunney to be an Envoy to Sevagee as being a person who had commonly been employed on the like occasions and consequently a great probability of his attaining experience and acquaintance with Sevagees ministers, and not having any information of [*sic* ? to] his prejudice; we do imagine him to be a little proud and vainglorious, but our acquaintance, which has not been so great as to determine much concerning his abilities, your Honors. longer knowledge of him is better enabled to pass a sensure on him then we. As to the sending up an Englishman constantly to reside at Sevagees court, there is not any matter of fact in the case that we should be able to direct your Honour &c., what is convenient to be done in it, your Honour &c., being better able to determine of its necessity than we; if it be your pleasure to enorder one to be sent, we shall choose out one of the discreetest our judgment shall direct us to do. We have not heard from Narangsunney these 20 days; the contents of his last was that he was receiving money; please to inorder how we shall proceed in case payment is deferred, or in case they pay but ¼ or half the debt, and promise further payment for the rest.

* * * * *

We do likewise imagine that the Siddy has no present thoughts of seeking any means to destroy us; yet many times opportunity has instructed those who never had any intention of acting a thing, to go and disarm his men would occasion the greatest disgust imaginable, for Sevagee would hardly neglect an oppportunity of sending over a party in the night and cutting all their throats, which we were not able to remedy, and then how would that be represented to the King of India, that we had purposely disarmed his subjects to have them murdered; or if Sevagee should forbear; yet the same thing would be laid to our charge as intended by us.

(173)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 46. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 July 1676

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees army under the command of Moro Puditt haveing taken Pindolle from the Rajah of Ramnagur (which is a considerable castle about 3 days journey from Surratt), the Generall haveing left about 4000 men to defend it, went back to Rairee. Sundergee Pervooe finds but a cold reception here, which makes him threaten hard and foretell the miserys of plunder and desolation to this city. Wee desire you to have an eye to the porceedings of Sevagees army soe soon as they come out of their quarters, and if you have the least intelligence of their motion this way, faile not speedily to advise us by expresse.

(174)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 52 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 19 July 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have observed Narransunay to be very dilatory in his proceedings and tardy in his advices, and if you should find Sevagee to deferr payment of his debt after so many delays wee would have you send up to him some discreet and sober Englishman, together with Girderdas, earnestly to prosecute our demands and not to returne till they have received full satisfaction for the said debt.

(175)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 60-61 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 July 1676

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts is very uncertaine. The freshest is that Sevgee hath made peace with the King of Vizapore and has

given 300000 Rupees **piscash** and 100000 Pagodas per annum in **way of tribute**, he to injoy all as farr as the River Cousma [Krishna] about 5 course beyond Callapore. This peace was mediated by the King of Golkondah. Sevagee has latly return-ed to him a subtill fellow by name **Netagee** who hath been 10 **yeares in the Mogulls Court**, turned Moreman, but now **remade a Hindue**, so that most thinke that doubtless Sevagee hath some great designe on foote which is not yet publickly discoursed.

(176)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 50	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 30 July 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee hear **nothing of Sevagees intentions**; in the spring we shall not fail to communicate whatever intelligence we receive of his design with all speed. **Narangsinay** has not afforded us one word of advice where he is, and how he proceeds, or what likelihood he has of receiving the debt, that we might the better know what course to take. We shall now send up a person to enquire news of him.

(177)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 5, p. 53	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 9 August 1676

(EXTRACT)

Herewith goes a letter from **Narangsinney**, who has hitherto found nothing but empty promises, and we do now, intend to send up an **Englishman** to Sevagee, and have pitched upon **Lieut. Richd. Adams** for that employment, of whose prudent manage-ment of the affair we have not any scruple; he intends to sett forward **on Monday**; we shall order him to insist very close and positive in his demand of the money, and if he finds nothing but dilatory delays to protest against the Rajah and so come away.

Mora Punditt is come against Danda Rajapore with 10000 men and has promised not to see Sevagees face till he has taken it; he makes great preparations to assault, having cut down all the timber round about, intending to make certain great **barricadoes upon boats**, under cover of which to storm it. **Siddy Cossum** intends speedily thither with 4 or 500 men with him for its defence; the farther event of this, we shall not fail to impart to your Honours so soon as received, and this being all we call to mind at present.

(178)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Ffol. 54 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 August 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee wonder you have not heard of late from **Narransunny** about his negotiation with Sevagee and his recovery of those debts; his last advices to the President gave him hopes of a speedy conclusion with him; but there is a great distance between faire words, and faire payments, so soone as the season will permitt wee have thoughts of sending up **a fitter person** on the employ if before it be not ended.

(179)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 56 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 August 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee read the **ill success of Narransunays negotiation** with Sevagee and that you have sent Lieutenant Richard Adames to make demand of his debt; wee wish him better success, but should rather have approved of your sending Captain Adderton as a person more fitt for that employment.

(180)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 55 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 August 1676

(EXTRACT)

We have 4 days past, send up Mr. **Mallerer to Sevagee**, Mr. Adams being something indisposed; as yet Narangsinay has procured no money, only fair promises, which hitherto has been the only payment; we hope some better success upon Mr. Malwerers arrival there, which we shall not fail to advise of so soon as received.

(181)

(S). F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 62 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Aug. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee are much abused by the **proud ignorance of Sevagees ministers** up Gautt through which feare wee shall be able to procure little or noe goods this yeare though noe point of our duty has been wanting. The newes wee advised in our former is still the same,

(182)

Public R. Office Mss. C. O. 77, Vol. 13, p. 83a } [? PRIVATE] LETTER FROM SURAT { Dated 22 September 1676

[EXTRACT]

The month of **May last** proved exceeding troublesome for Sevagee, with a conciderable army having suddenly surprized a castle called **Pindole**, about three dayes journey from Surrat, belonging to the Rajah of Ramnaguer, sends his envoy to the Governor of this city **demanding 900000 Rupees** to be paid immediately for redemption of the city and the quarter part of the revenue of the country, otherwise he threatens to destroy all with fire and sword. This news put the town into a distracted condition, the most eminent merchants and all the people were ready to runn away, but the Governor shut up the gates and made some shew of defence. We prepared the best we could for security of your house and estate, and having sent back the soldiers we had from Bombay, were forced to supply their room the best we could. **The alarm** continued longer than any we have had hitherto and the danger more apparent in regard of the enemies near approach. But it pleased God to divert the storm, for **the raines drawing near** put a stop to Sevagees army from attempting the town; but the fear still continues, for now he hath possession of this castle aforementioned, he **looks upon himself as Master of Suratt** and all the country hereabouts, and except the King takes some speedy care to protect this town and country, it is likely to be reduced to a very ill condition in a short time.

(183)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 60 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 Sept. 1676

(EXTRACT)

We have heard **no news** from Mr. Maulcverer and Narangsunney since their departure.

(184)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4225 } COMMISSION TO CAPTAIN ROBERT FISHER { Dated Surut 29 Sept. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have given you to understand the many **insolencies and injurious** practices which the publique ministers and people of Deccan and the coast Mallabar have of late imposed upon the Honble. Company's servants and trade in those parts, for the

preventing in some measure and puting a stopp to which hereafter wee desire you during your short stay in **Rajapore, Carwarr and Callicutt,** in case there are any ships or vessells there belonging to the said places, to command the Nocquedahs and cheife pilotts on boards your ship, and then in sharp and severe termes to expostulate with them; the reason why the people on shore dare presume to goe to sea without the **English passes** and use bold and menaceing speeches towards them, declaring that if they doe not behave themselves with more honour and respect to the Company and their servents, and performe their contracts faithfully, pay whatever debts are due to the Company honestly, and keepe a more faire and just understanding with us hereafter then hitherto they have done, they must expect severe chastisement in the seizure and confiscating of their goods, shipps, and other effects of the Honble. Companys justly provoked displeasure; for as wee doe noe injury nor offer any injustice or affront to any nation whatsoever, soe are resolved to suffer none from any, but to vindicate the Company's right and honour in the best manner wee cann. And for that our factors at Callicutt have sent us a remonstrance, declaring the manyfold injurys imposed on the Honble. Company by the Governor of that place and one **Alle Rajah of Billiapatam,** in case the said factors shall stand in need of your personal appearance on shore to expostulate with the Governor or any other ministers touching the said injuries, wee desire you and the rest of the Commanders to countenance them by your advice and councill in the best manner you can, wherein wee hope you will doe the Honble. Company acceptable service, which wee shall not faile to signifie unto them.

(185)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 61	BOMBAY TO SURUT	Dated 2 October 1676

(EXTRACT)

Since our last Mr. Maulwerer is **arrived from Ragry** [Rayree], but has procured no money nor any hopes of ready coin; at first he promised Brants [Varāts] upon Gullion &c. to send two trusty persons of his own to see the money paid duly to us, before the persons returned back, but by advice of some of his Counsellors, that design was laid aside; then he offered wrought plate, that he had plundered in his journey, but demanded 50 per cent for the fashion and at that rate he would have presently have cleared the whole debt, but Mr. Malwerer and Narangsinay

would not receive it without farther order from your Honr. &c., which please to advise per your next. We are apt to think that if it be not accepted, nothing will ever be recovered or at least wise in a great many years, and if Sevagee should die, or should be much worested in his warrs whreby he were put into straights, it would in probability be all lost; **if the Mogull should come against him in person his case were desperate.** Just as Mr. Malwerer was coming away, he took his journey with a great army towards the **Canara country**, intending as was given out, to take **Basseler, Onor** and the rest of that country lying upon th sea, but left order yo [to] deliver us plate when we pleased to t it, or if that liked us not he would give us Brawts upon G &c., but we must take the pains to recover it, which we will be an endless businesss, for if Sevagee does not order about it, the Brawts may lie unpaid these seven Sunnay stays behind, whether about these braw ceives further orders about the plate we know wrote to us anything.

(186)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 63 } BOMBAY TO S

(EXTRA

This day **arrived Narangsu** than formerly, that Sevagee off or plate; the latter he offers Surat Totals, but Narrangs Rupees per seer or there per cent less, it being Ru than Brauts, which are be recovered in 2 or **coast**, but gone up **Balgot**, one called **Vayem Rayim** he has made gr intend to conti Company's in army intend be sent, bec but to s

(187)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, p. 55	SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE	Dated Swally Marine 6 Oct. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee are at length (thankes bee to God) delivered from the troubles and feares of Sevage, but the allarrum continued longer then any wee have formerly received, and it is not without just grounds that we suddenly expect him here againe, and if he comes hee doth boldly declare that he will utterly lay wast the citie of ·rat, which God divert.

(188)

·at, Vol. ·–68	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 11 Oct. 1676

(EXTRACT)

·ce that you have not heard from Mr. Maule- ·nay since their departure; however, the ` a letter from Narransunay, which advises to satisfie the Honble. Company's ·r persons in varats or batty, wherefore any better termes wee must be forced ·nd in such case you must be very not overrate the corne, but that ·sonable rates the Company may ·e townes you are assigned to un by the Mogulls army, the 'amage thereby, for that the ·mpany's untill it be deliver-

Dated 14 Oct. 1676

·r money, nor have w faithless they ·hom we have l immediately ·t acquiecing is better to

(190)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 69-70.	SUART TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 17 October 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice of Mr. Mauleverer and Narransunwys proceedings with Sevagee; they did well not to receive the plate, in regard there would have been soe great a loss upon it; wee approve better of the receiveing it in brawts, and therefore desire that you would give your directions accordingly. Wee had once great hopes that Sevagees countrey would have proved advantagious to the Honble. Company's trade, and did beleive he would have been so wise and understood his owne interest soe farr as to have keept a faire and just correspondence with us, but wee now find that soe long as that pirate and universall robber lives, that hath noe regard to friend nor foe, God nor man, there can be noe security in any trade in his countrey; wherefore wee have determined to dissolve the factory of Rajapore soe soon as wee can call in our debts, and have given order to Mr. John Child and Mr. Charles Ward to repaire on ship *Nathaniell* to Bombay with what estate of the Companys they can bring away, and leave only Mr. Robinson and Mr. Michell to receive in the remaining debts. Wee have not consigned them any goods this yeare nor shall wee till wee can bring Sevajee to a better understanding of us. The same intention alsoe wee have for Carwarr if it continues long under his jurisdiction; and wee would have you alsoe withdraw all trade and correspondence out of his countrey as to matter of trusting him with any of the Companys estate, declaring that you have express orders from us soe to doe, in regard to the unworthiness of his and his ministers dealings with us; and were it not for our factors and the Company's estate yett remaining at Rajapore, wee would take a more smart course with him, and doe ourselves justice on the first vessells we could meet withall belonging to his ports; but for this wee m[illegible] take some more convenient opportunity. In the meane tim[illegible] would have you give express orders to Narransunwy th[illegible] cannot procure speedy sattisfaction paid in ready [illegible] in brawts, but finds that they still continue t[illegible] that he comes away and treate noe longer w[illegible] people,

(191)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 72 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 Oct. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice of **Narran Sunays arrivall** unto you, and the termes Sevagee offers to satisfye the Honble. Companys and other persons debts, which is *in plate* at 28 Rupees (or thereabouts) per seere, by which there will be 20 in 25 per cent losse. Wee have taken the matter into our serious consideration and doe concurr with you that it is better to **make sure of something** then hold it out longer upon uncertaintyes ; wherefore, **revoking all former orders** touching brawts, we doe now require you to receive the Honble. Company's debts due from Sevagee in plate on as cheape termes as you and he can best agree, taking an exact and particular accountt of the loss sustained by his over rating the plate and breaking our first contract with him, which you must send unto us here, that accordingly wee may make our further demands upon him when a convenient oppertunity shall present.

(192)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 68 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Nov. 1676

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] Yet all things are far dearer here, than in **the inland cheap towns of Sevagees** Dominions, which will something enhance the price of their labours.

(193)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 72 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 December 1676

(EXTRACT)

The **Desy of Choul** did promise to return and did in a manner 'roferr to undertake it [?] for a certain sum, but we heard he is 'en into **trouble with Sevagee**, who has fleeced him of what he ' get, which perhaps has been the cause of his stay.

'e is nobody here to **buy brass gunns, but Sevagee,** but 't trust him; if he sends ready money, we shall gratify ir sale, but not else.

'thaniel is now coming in, but Mr. Child is not 'topt at Rajapore by force by the **Soubidar**, so

that there is only Madam Shapton and Mr. Ward come up. They left the factory in a confused condition, caused by the **Siddy**, who is there with his fleet, and has **burnt Jettapoor.**

(194)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 74 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Dec. 1676

(EXTRACT)

It is not only reported from all hands, but we have now received letters from the **Soubidar of Choul** that there is a **peace** concluded on **between the Mogull and Sevagee,** in which the **Siddy is excluded,** and the King not to help or assist him; if it be true we have thoughts that Junire or Aurengabaud or somewhere that way might be in many respects a very beneficial factory to the Company ;...

Narangsinay is gone **with Mora Pundit to Choul,** where he has promised to end all accounts depending and make satisfaction.

Narangsinay informs us that **Sevagee is to pay the Mogull 400000 Pagodas yearly,** to assist him with **5000 horse** and that he saw Mora Pundit send to Rairy for 4 lack of Pagodas to send away immediately for the first years payment and that the 5000 horse **are gone under command of Neragy Pundit.**

(195)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 90–91 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 December 1676

(EXTRACT)

Though **Sevajee** should profer you ready money for your two brass gunns, yet we would **not have you part with them** without a positive order from us, for it is a matter of great consequence, and wee know not how farr he may be trusted.

* * * * * *

Wee can give **noe creditt** to the report that you have from the Subedarr of Choule, that the Mogull and Sevajee have made **peace,** since wee have often been deceived by the like rumours and wee know **alwayes at this time of the yeare Sevajee d[illegible] motion and give out such reports on purpose to hinder [illegible] Mogull from falling into his country**; and if a peace sh[illegible] concluded between them wee can never beleive that it [illegible] long. Wherefore wee can have noe thoughts of setli[illegible] at Junire or in any other place in that part of the [illegible] (which is at present the continuall seat of warr) [illegible]

as affaires are in a better posture there. In the intrim wee would have you use all possible diligence to encourage merchants to bring downe a trade through those countryes to the Island, though wee doe not thinke good to trust any of the Honble. Company's estate there.

(196)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 78 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Dec. 1676

(EXTRACT)

The **peace** between the Mogull and Sevagee we hear **is broken again**; some say because he refused to send his son Sambogee Rajah as hostage; others say it was only a peace of Bauder Cawns making with [which] the Mogull would not stand to. We are sorry to find it so, expect the Mogull would prosecute the war in person and take all the country about us, which would be far better.

(197)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 5, p. 79 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 Dec. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Child is now gone to Surat, who perhaps can give your Honr. &c, some light into the account.

(198)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4253 } [? Mr. Child at] SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 10 Jan. 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

That **Rajapore** is in noe meane esteeme with your Honours I am very sensible of, and your thoughts of **withdrawing** the Honble. **Companys Servants** thence are grounded on very prudent and good reasons, which are: the little security you understand to have for the Honble. Companys estate that may be there, the unhandsome usage you have received, and the small quantity goods it hath both vended and yeilded. For the first, ...ed at present wee have but a very ill accomodation upon any ...on to defend ourselves in; now although a good house be ...onvenient, and for us one is a building that already on ...n layed out above 17000 larees, yet you will not have ...ity from it than now you have, for wee have a ...chouse that secures us from any accident of fire, ...de lyes up in the country, so that the Honble.

Company's concerns is but a small time imediately in Rojapore, for the goods we buy, they as come from up the country, are packed up and lye not longer in the towne at most than 20 dayes, and Eurcpe goods many will not vend at present in those parts, proceeding from the great troubles the Gaut is in, soe that it may be soe ordered that there will be few remains there, and so if any goods wanting Bombay is soe neere, and alwayes, or most commonly, the Honble. Company have a vessell there, that the factory may be supplyed with any goods from thence in at most 15 dayes without charge; and for the goods that wee carry up the country and bring downe to port our security there cannot be more than wee have, being the **Rajahs Phyrmaun** delivered me by your Honour, that I left at Rajapore, and since my being there have procured the King of Vizapores and the Nabobs Phirmauns. The Vizapores people have hitherto not in the least disturbed us but used us with all imaginable kindnesse; but as for **Sevajee Rajah** how firme his Phirmauns have proved your Honour is sensible of, but that he will ever rob us in his owne country there appears noe feare or suspition for it, for he is prosperous and growes greater and greater, and he, should he dye, I see no great feare of danger, **for his son [Sambhaji] is already crowned**, and of sufficient understanding he appeares. However, the treatment wee had in his dominions brings me to the unhandsome usage he hath not only failed in complying with this honorable agreement made with him, that in part encouraged your Honour to settle at Rojapore, but robbed us at Hattanee [Athani], and many other unkindnesses have wee received from his Ministers. For the **bucksiss or donative** [?] it hath been demanded by me many a time to small purpose and that success I had therein proved unfortunately to the Honble. Company's losse, which I have largely represented to the Rajah &ca. and upon your honors orders declared to wholly leave the port, without sattisfaction that might encourage your Honours to expect better usage for the future. To this I had an answer that they were truely sensible of the just displeasure taken and could noe way but be ashamed that they had been soe unhandsome, but assured me they would for certain comply more justly and punctually for the future; the buck[...] they will pay; our goods robbed at Hattanee, their full [...] should be restored, and such care taken that none for th[...] belonging to the Rajah should dare to give us any hindrance. This I have from the Rajah and Anne[...] and soe much of the effect of it have seen that a le[...]

sent me signed by himself, Pisheca [Peshwa] and Annajee to all Soobedarrs, Hoveldars &ca. his Ministers, declaring that whoever gave the English belonging to Rajapore any the least trouble were servants to Haulollcores, and that he would demand sattisfaction, and noe excuse whatever should serve turne. This I sent up the Gaut with a servant; upon sight of it our Rhadaryes were cleared, and the Seere Subedar [sarsubhedār] of Purnollah saw it not only done, but upon my writing to him, soe many oxen as I declared has not a full ox lading, being accompted 9 Mds., was allowed for accordingly. About 100 oxe lading of goods comming downe of ours mett with Sevajees army going against a place called Belgaum; after he understood they were ours he did not only order that noe hindrance should be given, but ordered some of his owne men to see them past Collapore; and in Rajapore when wee please wee ship and land our goods, if the Governor be not, without Chopping[?] at midnight, our words being sufficient to them. And that I have experienced, and I truely beleive they will be more kind than they have been, for they are subtile people and know full well their owne interest; the sweetness of our being amongst them they have tasted and pationately desirous of our continuance. It is true indeed to my trouble that the quantities Europe goods sold at and about Rajapore was not only small, but that the gaines by them would not beare the charge of our factory as per our booke accountt closed Aprill last; neither can I give your Honr. any hopes of better for the present and for what goods you may expect thence. I have in severall generall letters advised how uncertaine a thing it is, but all this proceeded from the distraction in those parts, which hath brought the country into a miserable condition, and it is reduced to that now, that it's impossible longer to continue as it is, for Sevagee on one side and the Nabob on the other hath soe plundered, and the flourishing trade that hath been in these parts soe wholy decayed, that it's impossible for them to find money to longer maintaine their armyes, soe that they will be forced to put an end to their wars, and as reports [illegible]eakes, a peace will be suddenly made up, the Rajah Sevagee to [illegible] all he hath in possession, for the river of Sanggaum, being [illegible]7 course about Collapore, downe to the seaside, as a [illegible]sah from the King. If this proves true Rojapore will exceed your expectations, and the Honble. [Company] [illegible]roffitt to great content. But this peace is uncertain, [illegible]r side it's certaine warrs will not allwayes con-

tinue, yet it may be soe ordered that your factory of Rojapore may not only be continued in a manner without charge but something of proffit, in putting it and Carwarr under one Cheife, as I formerly advised; by this convenience will have your buisness in those parts will goe smoothylier on, the Rajah kept content, who loves no port he hath like that of Rojapore, and the mony he hath layed out on a house for us will not be hove away, your bucksiss got in, what lost at Huttanee recovered, and your Honour will certainly find that you will have noe cause to repent of the charge you have been at in settling that factory. How conveniently it is seated, both as to the trade up in those countryes and its readiness upon all occasions to send and receive advices from Bombay and Surat, it will be needless to discourse, with what goods it affords and may vend your Honr. and Councill are sufficiently sensible of it; therefore I shall only say that for baftas, broad and narrow, dungarees and pautkaes you may have there doubtless in as great quantity as you may require, when they are in peace. And now had not that unhappy accident of robbing Hauttanee hindred I had certainly sent you at least 2000 corge pautkaes, nay of these goods, without some extraordinary accident falls out, if your Honors shall have occasion for them, I dare assure your Honrs. that for the next yeares shipping you may have gott ready 3 in 4000 corge; for Europe goods I cannot at present encourage your Honours to send thither more than 200 peeces broadcloth ⅔ redd and ⅓ greenes: and soe God send the Honble. Companys concerns to prosper not only in Rajapore, but everywhere else.

(199)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 2 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 16 Jan. 1677

(EXTRACT)

A free egress and regress up the country [is] much hindered both by the Portugeese and Sevajee.

(200)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 37, No. 4258, fols. 35–6 — SURAT TO THE COMPANY — Dated Swally Marin 22 Jan. 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child &ca. factors at Rajapore, on their fir[st settle]ment there, did give us great encouragement that s[oe it] would prove advantagious to your generall trade, in [the investment] of considerable quantitys of broad and narrow b

&ca. Deccan cloth and cardamons at cheaper rates then they are procureable at Surat; as also in the vent of broadcloth, &ca. Europe manufactures, and in recovering of the 10000 Pagodas which Sevagee contracted to make good to your Honors &ca. loss at the plunder of Rajapore. But it hath fallen out quite contrary to expectation, for by reason of the lamentable devastation which Sevagee hath made in Raybag, Hautenee, Collapore, &ca. marts of trade, and the excessive price and want of cotton in those parts, noe callicoes have bin procurable this yeare, nor will any Europe goods sell, soe that the stock consigned them hath in a manner layen dead all this yeare; and we have bin totally disappointed of the pautkaes and other goods they promised us, excepting some parcells they have sent us, but they are soe bad and deare that wee can noe way approve them; add to this a most notorious cheate and abuse which the Governour of Rajapore hath put upon them in a bargaine of coconutts which were to be delivered on account of the 10000 pagodas above mentioned, wherein wee compute there will be at least 12000 rupees losse, the circumstances whereof wee entreat you to peruse in our consultation and coppy booke of letters being too tedious to be incerted here. These considerations together with severall roberys committed by Sevagees army on your estate at the plunder of Raybagg, Hautanee, and other violencys and breach of contracts sustained from his minsters, and the unsettled condition of the Deccan country, by the meanes of the present warr there, hath caused us for the present to dissolve that factory and call your servants away soe soone as wee can, to the end that wee might the better bring Sevajee and his officers to a more just and punctuall complyance with us hereafter; and our design hath soe farr succeeded that Sevagee, on the news of our leaving his country, hath sent his son Sombagee to see justice done us in all our demands, and to perswade us to continue at Rajapore, promising us all faire and punctuall complyance hereafter. And the Governor of Rajapore would not permitt Mr. Child to come away on the *Nathaniell* as wee enordered, and hath wrote letters to us assuring us that he will make all reasonable satisfaction and in the future punctually ...ly with us. Wee have not yett had leizure to debate in councill ... most consistent with your interest, whether to continue ...y or dissolve it, but soe soone as your shipps are gone wee ... on this affaire; in the mean time wee shall only say ...ome arguments may perswade us to continue our ... yett wee shall not adventure much of your estate

till that country is reduced to a more peaceable condition then at present it enjoys being miserably exposed to the calamitys of warr.

(D) We are much satisfyed in your prudent order for building a granary for provisions, and laying in a constant store for times of eminent danger, without which it were impossible your Fort and Island could ever be safe, there is a strong warehouse built sometime since by order of Councill, for that purpose; of stone and lime one story high, convenient but without any great state, and order is given to your Deputie Governour and Councill to lay in stores of rice and batty &c to be bought at the cheapest rates. They have our direction to improve said Granary to the Companys best advantage, it is high time such a store be laid in for the Portuguese have severall times forbid all provisions to be brought to the Island from Salsett and all their parts; and by reason of the Warr between the Mogull and Sevagee, the Mogull's Countrys are not soe free to us as formerly; and Sevagee carryes all his corne up to his Castles; soe that wee must be forced to supply ourselves from Mangalore and Batticola, where Rice is usually very cheape, and from whence the Dutch and the Portugueses doe yearly furnish themselves.

The Printing designe doth not yett meet with the successe as expected by Bimgee Parrack, who hath taken great paines and been at noe meane charges in contriving ways to cast the Banian Charecters after our Fnglish manner; but this printer being wholly ignorant therein, and not knowing anything more than his owne trade, is noe wayes usefull to this designe; wherefore Bimgee hath desired he may bee imployed in the Companys service, and soe indeed he hath bin ever since he came, and he will be very usefull to your Island Bombay, whither wee intend to send him to stay there till your further order. Wee have seen some papers printed in the Banian Character by the persons employed by Bimgee which look very well and legible and shews the work is feasible; but the char[ge] and teadiousness of these people for want of better experie[nce] doth much discourage, if your Honours would please to send founder of[?r] Caster of letters at Bimgees charge he woul[d] it a great favour and honour, having already made good can reasonably demand of him for the printers cha[rges]

[Collection of Papers......Bombay Govt. Vol. 7 p. ?

(201)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4263 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 Jan. 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

We have alwayes provisions in abundance, our Island being rather a granary of corne then otherwise, from whence it is transported to Rajapore, Goa and other places, and it shall be our care never to see the Island unprovided of provisions; but wee could find other wayes to passe up the country with little trouble, were there peace between the Mogull and Sevagee, or that the Mogull would take all this country about us, for about two dayes journy up the hill between the Mogulls and Sevagees dominions, there is a perpetuall seat of war, soe that noe merchants can passe without apparent danger of being plundered, soe that wee cannot expect merchants should land there goods there without knowing where or how to dispose of them.

(202)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, pp. 6-9 & 15 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 Jan. 1677

(EXTRACT)

The chiefest, nearest and best pass up the country is by Tannah, where formerly they took off all goods, which passed by 3 per cent, but now for the sake only [of] Bombay they have raised to 10 per cent, which is equivalent to a total, forbidding all goods to pass, likewise all timber for shipping and houses of Duranee, which we may call the oak of India, growns up at Cullean and Bimurly and must necessarily pass by Tannah, where they take 33 per cent custom, besides the Capt. of Bussims leave, it being a pension or rent conferred upon him by the King of Portugal, which is above 20 per cent more, which is one reason our Fort and houses building is so chargeable; they have forbid this year, all rice to be transported to Bombay and do often put excessive excises upon even harbes and fruit and hens, which poor ›ople bring over at Bandorah.

Many families of Braminies daily leaving the Portugeese ›ies and repair hither frighted by the Padrees, who upon › of any person forces all his children to be Christians ›me of the chiefest, who still live at Bussim and other ›hem houses here, therein placing their wives and ›t a time of danger,

This port having in respect of situation and convenience the advantage of Surat or Goa and all the ports on the whole coast, Goa lying so far down below the great places of Guzzarat, Dilly, Brampore, Aurengabaud &c., where the great glut of goods which supplies Europe and all India is made.

If we do not fall out with Sevagee, we dare promise 3 times the quantity of [cloth] this year sent.

We are induced to say if no quarrell happens between us and Sevagee, because we shall be forced to make the greatest part on the other side of the Bay, about 20 miles off up the river of Salset, where we have got together a good parcell of weavers, whom we cannot yet perswade to come over, tho' have hopes in time to effect it.

[Beginning omitted] Instead of which we must pay 2 per cent to Sevagee.

[Ditto] Let you take in a freight of rice to Rajapore.

(203)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 9 (2d set)	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine 26 Jan. 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee wonder wee have noething from you what care is taken or wether you have received in the money owing by Rajah Sevagee ; if you finde he still continues to baffle you, wee desire you to seize and make prize of some of his vessells belonging to Daboull, Chaule or Cullian or any other of his ports, letting the men have their liberty and taken care that none of the goods be imbezzeld or made away, for this will be the onely way to make him rightly understand himselfe and come to a speedy sattisfaction.

(204)

(S)F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, Fol. 14	CONSULTATION SWALLY MARINE	Dated 27 Jan. 1676/77

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child having made some motions to the Presid[ent] and Councill touching the affaires of Rajapore, which hath g[iven] them encouragement to order him downe thither againe to [make] his further demand from the Rajah, and his Subedars on [account] of his Buckshee[s]; and to advise the success; when [they will] consider of giving him such further orders and [as] should be necessary for his stay or removall.

(205)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Part II, Fols. 9&10 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Feb. 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child having made some motions to us in councill which hath given us reason to expect that if he returnes to Rajapore, wee shall finde a better complyance from Rajah Sevagee, and his Subedarrs; then hitherto wee have done; wherefore wee have permitted him to voyage downe thither againe to try what faire meanes will doe; and shall hereafter thinke of continueing him or recalling him as wee finde he speedes, wee have ordered him to take his passage from the port on the *Phoenix*.

(206)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 12 (2d set) } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 February 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

I am informed from Mr. John Child that Narran Sunay doth not manage the business with Sevagee as he ought, but his [*sic*, is] frightned out of his duty by their great words, and is rather inclined to his side then to execute our orders; wherefore I would have you advise and discourse with Mr. Child concerning this affaire, and if Narran Sunay hath played the roge and abused us in his trust, I desire you to recall him and not employ him more in the Company's service, but leave the buisness wholly to Mr. Child and such other Englishmen as wee shall hereafter order to be sent up.

(207)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 16 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Feb. 1677

(EXTRACT)

We do prosecute the recovering of Sevagees debt what lies in our power. Narang Sunay has procured 100 Maund beetel nutts about 200 Moora batty and is promised a good quantity of [co]conutts. We are sensible he does not manage that affair to [the] best advantage, but seeing he has recovered something, we [mu]st stay and try the uttermost of what he can recover and [let] Mr. Child go on to endeavour to get in the rest, which if [not] effect, we shall then have recourse to the last order [up]on what vessells we can meet with belonging to

(208)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 Page : 403	FROM LONDON TO COUNCIL AT SURAT	Dated 7 March 1677

(EXTRACT)

His Majestie hath been graciously pleased to grant us the **libertie of coyning at Bombay** and wee intended to send you out stamps and directions for it by these ships, but wee could not gett them cutt in time, but you may expect them by the next. In the mean while you may goe on coyning as you doe at present endeavouring to promote the expense of Tynn either by that or any other means you can, and give us an exact relation how you carrie on the business of the Mint, for by your Books wee cannot find it out.

......The 2 great **brass Gunns** that wee sent from hence wee did not designe for the use of that Island, being of too great a value, and therefore doe order you **to sell them** them the best you can, and give us a particular account of them, for that wee have alreadie supplied you with Iron guns, that are as serviceable, and not above a sixth part of the value.

(209)

Letter Book, Vol. 5, p. 408	THE COMPANY TO SURAT	Dated 7 March 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad that our factorie at **Rajahpore** is like to prove soe advantageous, and hope wee shall find it soe. Wee would have you prosecute the recoverie of the money that **Sevagee** agreed to pay us for our losses, for the older that debt growes the more difficult it will be to recover.

(210)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 89. Fol. 15	SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY	Dated 12 March 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry Mr. John P. Child could not take his on the *Phoenix* for Rajapore, since he will be disappoi hoigh..................[we] desire him to take his pa first convenient opportunity that presents from yo

(211)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 Page 528	FROM EAST INDIA CO TO SURAT	Dated 15 March 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee wish the Printing business may take effect, if wee can procure a Founder of letters he shall be sent by these ships. ......We recomend you to keep very good guards and strict watches and to let no strangers come armed on shore, nor in any great numbers, nor to sound the Harbour or view your Fortifications, for though at present wee are at peace with all our neighbbours, yet there are great appearances of Warr between us and France and the Portuguese and they are in strict amity so that you must be very watchfull to prevent a surprize. [Collection of Papers......Bby. Govt. Vol. 7, p. 39]

(212)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4272	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 19 March 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee have some credable reports that there **is peace concluded between Sevagee and the Mogull,** though dare not absolutely affirme it, though some of our servants that are now come from up the hill say that there is free egress and regress out of Sevagees unto the Mogulls cominions, without the least manner of hostility ; if soe, wee have hopes to open a trade directly up the country, which in time may much advance your customes and increase the trade and splendor of the Island. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 6, p. 23]

(213)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 23 (2d set)	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 22 March 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austin hath desired us to **remind** you of the 1000 Rajah Savagee hath given him on Cullean Buinde, that recover the Company's money you would also seeke the his, which wee desire you to endeavour, in regard he at sufferer by Savagee.

(214)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 6, p. 29 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 April 1677

(EXTRACT)

We formerly advised of the weavers of Brimurly who though we cannot prevail with them to come and dwell here; yet they have promised to supply us with a good quantity.

There is nothing recovered of Seavagee for Mr. Austyn as yet; we shall not forget to make demands of it, but believe it will be long ere received.

Mr. Child is gone to Rajapore, whom we shall as much advise.

(215)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, p. 42 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 10 April 1677

(EXTRACT)

As to the extraordinary charge in carthire, it did appeare to be when Sevagee robbed Dungom, when carts were not to be procured but at excessive rates.

(216)

F.R.Surat, Vol. 4, p. 45 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 12 April 1677

(EXTRACT)

The President and Council considered of sending downe the souldiers that have been kept here all this month for the security of the Company's estate, but in regard the Towne are jealous [fearful] of Sevagees visiting them this yeare, wherefore that the Company might not be in want of convenient assistance to defend their estates and their servants lives, should he againe burne and plunder the Citty.

Resolved that the souldiers be detained here, and not sent to Bombay.

(217)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 4, Fols. 53 & 54 } THE GOVERNOR OF SURAT TO SIDDI SAMBOL { Dated[?] 15 April 1677

(EXTRACT)

[In which he says that the English President had received orders not to allow any stranger on the island but he has in

courtesy written to the Depa[?u]t. Governor to allow you to winter there this year...] desiring that you would beare a strict command over your souldiers; that they may not molest nor disturbe the inhabitants; and if you continue there keepe but 50 men on the island; and the rest lett remaine on board.

(218)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 33	SURRATT TO BOMBAY	Dated 30 April 1677

(EXTRACT)

This evening wee received a very formall letter from Siddy Sambole wherein after many vaine pretences he entreats our leave to winter att Bombay himselfe together with all his men and his fleet, and accordingly would have us recommend him unto you which wee will by no means consent into in regard wee plainly perceive his intentions are not for Danda Rajapoore, but he lyes haveing with his fleet about the island and wee cannot at all commend you in what you have con[n]ived att his continuance on the island thus long, and never given us account thereof, that our orders might have arrived to you more seasonably however wee do now require you first in faire termes to declare to him, that it is contrary to his majesties this honourable Companys and our orders to permitt him or his men or his ffleett to winter on the island, and therefore he must prepare himselfe to be gone with all the expedition that may be and if you see he will not be sattisfied with this but that he obstinately continues or the island you must then by publique proclamation require all people belonging to the Siddy's fleet to depart the island and prohibite all the inhabitants of the island after three days to sell any of Sidddy's people any sorts of provision or come neer their houses or hould any conversation with them, for wee will not permitt him to continue on the island, and if he stays itt shall be at his own perill.

(219)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 35	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated before [?] 2 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

We have [with] much ado prevailed with Siddy Sambolee to embark to-morrow, but he intends to stay aboard 3 or 4 days in expectation to obtain your Honours &c. licence for his wintering here, having sent expressly by sea and land for that purpose.

(220)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 May
Sect. 6, p. 35 } { 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee have by us two of your Honrs. &c. unanswered of the ulto. April and 12 May. We did what was possible to get the Siddee out, next to plain force and firing at the fleet, which we know not how would be resented at Surat, we have daily for these two months told him absolutely that he must not winter here, and he always beguiled us with protestations that he would be gone this day, till the fleet was not able to stir, which must now winter here, except we will force them out to be all lost, but he himself has promised faithfully to go overland and that he will set out tomorrow morning, if not be at his own peril for we could by no means suffer him to stay here.

(221)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7th May
89, Fols. 35 & 36 } { 1677

(SUMMARY)

[Shows that the above order was modified greatly at the request of the Mogull Governor of Surat and the Siddy was permitted to 'winter' at Bombay though the movements of his people were very much restricted.]

(222)

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 May
Vol. 1 p. 7(4th sot) } FORT ST. GEORGE { 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee (or be it his sonn) being entertained in the King of Golcondas service, and now upon his march to fall upon Chengy with an army of 20 thousand horse and 40 thousand foot, the van whereof (being about 5 thousand horse) allready past Trippaty and Calastry 9 and 8 leagues Gentu from hence, and this night expected at Cangiawaram about 4 leagues Gentu hence, a distance which it is very usuall for his horse to march in a nights time.

And the sad experience of all countries and places where he has used to frequent obliging us to take care for the security of the Honble. Company's fort and estate in our charge.

It is resolved to list what Christian souldiers we can gett as far as fifty, and what Peons as far as 100; the former with our Auxilliarys to strengthen our outguards, the latter chiefly to send up and down to the severall quarters of his army to observe his motion and to attend our Bramany for the better obtaining of intelligences and prevention of surprisalls. As likewise to make two large tents for shelter of our outguards when upon duty abroad at the passages and foords of the river, having found the want of them in our late troubles; and this to be done with all possible expedition.

And according as Sevagee disposes of his forces, his designes being doubted to reach further then as yet pretended, we shall govern ourselves thereafter.

Memorandum. Sevagee came with his army to Peddapollam within two leagues and half Gentu of this place and made a halt there for some time. [Fort St. George Diary I; 1672–78 pp. 112–13]

(223)

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4283	OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR	Dated 10 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

We have a strong rumour of Sevagees near approach, and having a small partie of his men hovering about Balsarr and Chickley hath put the whole country into an uproar, the people of Gundavee all deserting the town and are fled hither for fear of them, and the Governour of this castle fearing a surprize hath hired 500 new soldiers and make a chain over the bridge into the castle, not permitting any person to enter without strict examination, for that he is jealous Sevagee hath too many of his confederacie in the towne.

(224)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 1, p. 7 (4th set)	CONSULTATION AT FORT ST. GEORGE	Dated 14 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

Having this day received a message and a letter from Sevagee Raja by a Bramany and two others of his people, requesting some cordiall stones and counterpoisons, we resolved to send about the town and bought up these following particulars to be sent him, with a civill letter, by a messenger of our own, as a small present, togather with some such fruit as these gardens

afford, and to bestow upon his Bramany Mahadogee Pantulo three yards of broad cloth and fower veece of sandall wood, not thinking good to require the mony for so small trifles although offered in his letter, considering how great a person and how much his friendship does allready and may import the Honble. Company as he growes more and more powerfull and obvious to them, especially his army continuing now at Gentu leagues 2 to 5 leagues distance from this place and like to do so yet some time, which when he pleases is but a dayes march.

List of the Medicines and its cost which are sent to Sevagee.

	fa.	ca.
Three cordiall stones weighing 01 oz. 10 dwt. 12gr. Pa.	1.20.	00
Two pedras de Budgee) fowei pedras de Bugia Two do.)	10.00.	00
Cocko das Ilhas 4 oz. 07 dwt. 00gr.	44.00.	00
Carangueje de pedra one) fower Do. three)	5.00.	00
Pagodas	60.20.	00

Beside the broad cloth and the sandall wood mentioned in consulation of 18th June. [Records of Fort St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1677 (1672–1678) p. 113]

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Records of Ft. St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1677 (1672-1678) p. 114

AT A CONSULTATION IN FFORT ST. GEORGE, YE 19TH MAY 1677

Dated 19 May 1677

Being Present.

Wm. Langhorn Governr.
Streynsham Master,
Joseph Hynmers.
Edward Herrys Timo: Wilkes.
John Bridger Jacob Smith.

Upon the adress of the two Surgeons of the ffort, It is ordered that the wages of the said two Surgeons John Waldo and Bazaliel Sherman from the time of the departure from Gravesend of the ships they came by untill the time of their landing here be paid them by the Purser.

Mr. Thomas Clarke having delivered in a Petition here annexed, for augmentation of sallary, he having hitherto only pagodas ten per Month without any other allowance, for dyett or house rent, & likewise for allowance for his house near to the Towne Wall, pulled downe in time of the warr of St. Thoma for the safety of the place &c. The Agent and councel being very sensible of the great paines he has all along taken in the Honoble. Compas. Service, and how necessary he has been, and still is unto them in such times of never ceasing troubles, as we hav[e] hitherto found, for these severall yeares, and for ought we see growing more and more cloudy, as the new Intrigues of Golconda wth. Sevagee give us but too much reason to apprehend, they have resolved that he be allowed three pagodas per Month out off the Choultry Income over and above his present sallary, as well for house rent, as in consideration of his said house pulled down as aforesaid for the safety Honoble: Compas: ffort &c: Estate and Interest in these parts, noting that the said house was standing before the said Town wall itself was built.

The sea coming in nearer and nearer upon us, it is resolved that we proceed to carry on the fences towards it, and particularly at the ffishers Point, the Point Cavalior and the Honoble: Compas: battery at the see Gate, that we may not be wanting on our part for the preservation of the place so long as we can, and so to wayt [wait] upon his providence who sett its bounds to that unruly Element. Resolved likewise that we proceed without loss of time to lay the foundation of the new Caldera Point, to be carryed on hereafter as fast as conveniency and opportunity permitts.

Mem. that in yeares 1672-73-74 the sea was at such distance from St. Thomas and the ffishers points that we were fain to keep staccados of Toddy Trees [bet]ween said Points and the sea qt. No two hundred and fi[fty] Trees at the former, and No a hundred fifty odd at the latter to comand the passage, leaving way enough besides.

W. Langhorn.
Strensham Master,
Joseph Hynmers.
Edward Herrys.
Jno Bridger.
Timo. Wilkes.
Jacob Smith.

(226)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 13	COPPY OF A LETTER FROM "SEVEGEE RAGIA FROM VELLOR" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 25 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

I have in a good hower received the letter your Worshipp sent me together with the Maldiva coconuts, the beazar and the cordiall stones, &ca. which have rejoyced me, and much to hear from my messenger Mahodeger[?e] Pontula of your great wisedome and understanding and your good frindshipp towards all people which satisfyed me very much, and I doe not doubt in the least but that your are such a person as I am informed, and doe againe desire your Worshipp to procure from [*sic* ? for] me some more Maldiva coconutts, beazar, cordiall stones and some other sorts of good counter poysons which may be procurable, and be pleased to send them to me, advising me their cost allso, whereof I entreat your Worshipp not to be bashfull. I have now sent your Worshipp tashrifes, which I desire you to accept of with a good will, so I shall not trouble your Worshipp any further at present. [Fort St. George Diary I, p. 115]

(227)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 40–41	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 26 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

This Citty of Surat and the Countreyes adjacent have for these 4 years been under a Continuall feare of being surprized by Sevagees army, for his soldiers are lo[d]ged and garrisoned securely in Nunsaree and Gundavee and the cheif officers taken up the Desys owne houses who with their familys and the Cozzys and the cheife men are all fled to Suratt, and Sevagees men do not only force contribution from the country, but come boldly into the towne with 40 or 50 horse att a time and publiquely demand provissions and contributions from the Governor and the Kings officers, and tis confidently affirmed that Sevagees army increases daily more and more and that many of his soldiers are lodged privately in the very town of Surat uppon some designe, which hath caused the Captain of the Castle to raise 500 soldiers more for his defence and to keep extraordinary strickt watch day and night, and you may conceive that our French and Dutch

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neighbours, as well as ourselves, have the same apprehension for their Masters estates and our own libertyes, but should Sevagee surprize the towne, there is no possibility for us to oppose them, but must keep as fair termes with them as wee can, and itt is somewhat to our contentment that you maintaine with them a faire understanding att Bombay, as also our frinds at Rojapore, and they also reciprocally towards you, so that whatever designes they may have against this towne, yet wee are willing to beleive he hath no ill intention against us. However, wee trust him not, and would willingly use all convenient means to sattisfie our selves whither he means well towards us, and have thought good therefore to write a civill letter to Morah Punditt who is Generall of his Army desiring him that he would give this Instructions and strict orders to Trumbuckgee and the rest of the officers that do now command the Army, or whoever shall hereafter command in his absence that whatever attempt they make upon the towne, they do not offer any violence to the English house or nation, or to any of their brokers or servants immediately depending upon them and that they would send the said orders to us to shew to the officers in case there be need. Wee send you herewith the copie of our letter to him, which wee desire you not to send to Narrinsinay, for his proceedings are very tedious and slight, but wee would have [you] send Captain Kegwine together with Kaus Moody for his interpreter with itt, who is to bring an answere together with the said order. This wee effectually recommend to you, and if you can conceive any thing elce that may tend to our further sattisfaction and security, wee would have you put it in execution, and likewise advise us what you can learn concerning the Savagee and his army and your judgment thereon, which being the needful touching this affaire.

Wee have since thought good to write one letter to Savagee also of the same tenour to that to Mora Pundit, and whereas wee have ordered Captain Kegwin to manage this designe, now wee conceive itt may be done by less expence by sending only a discreet Seargent whom you may accomodate with the Companys horses and things necessary for his charge, which wee desire may be as moderate as can be contrived, and give instructions to Caus Moody to enquire what news he can, that wee may be instructed as fully as wee can expect in such a conjuncture, and faile not to write what news you can, where Savagees person is wintered his army, and allso where the army under Mora Pundits command doth take up his winter quarters.

(228)

Original Correspondence, Vol. 38 No. 4283 } OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR { Dated 31 May 1677

(EXTRACT)

The fear of Sevagee is at present somewhat removed, having news that **his armies are retired into his owne dominions.**

(229)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2 pp. 6–7 (3d set) } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 13 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

Savagees army being garrisoned and lodged in the towne of **Gundave and Nunsarree,** that are but a days journey from Surat, the President and Councill apprehending the danger of the Company's estate and servants may be in if Savagees army should come against the towne, as is hourly expected, have sent down to us a letter to be sent **Mora Pundit,** Generall of Savagees army, wherein they desire him to give his instructions to the Officers that command the army that if they attempt the towne that they **doe not offer any** violence to the English or any of the brokers or servants belonging to them; which being a businesse that requires speed, they have ordered us to send an Englishman to Rairy with the said letter for Mora Pundit, and to procure his orders to those that command the army; on consideration whereof it was thought that one of our servants of the conntry people might doe the buisnesse with more speed, as well and cheaper then an Englishman, it was

Ordered that **Caus Moody** be **immediately sent** away with the letter from the President and Councill to Mora Pundit, and to sollicite for a speedy answer thereto, and returne on receit thereof, that the President and Council may have such orders as Mora Pundit graunts as soone as possible.

(230)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 14–15 (3d set) } TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYEO FROM GULCONDA TO THE HONBLE. SIR WILLIAM LANGHORN GOVERNOR, { Dated 16 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

By **severall great persons** coming hither from divers countrys as **Seavagee Raja, Sk[?h]eck Minaju, Seddy Massood, Seck**

Mocktoom, Gasalacoty Timmaya, and others, **Brameny Madana** haveing been very busy in goeing out to meet them, and providing them commodations and other necessarys, and dispatching them from hence, hath been the cause of so long delay in remitting these things; and whereas business here at present is not as formerly, depending upon one person, but **now wee must depend upon all the great persons,** which I suppose your worship hath notice.

(231)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 1, p. 10 (4th set)	CONSULTATION AT FORT ST. GEORGE	Dated 18 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

The Agent having received **another letter** from **Sevagee Maha Ragia** of the 25th May last **from his leagure at Raja Vealour,** wherein he thankfully accepts of the present of cordialls and counterpoisons sent him as per Consultation of the 14th May and desires a further supply of the same, and other sorts, assuring us of **his friendship** and offering the price for them, it is resolved to be for the service of the Honble. Company that we gratifie his request, and having used diligence and procured the following particulars to the vallue of **Pagodas 52.21. 5** that we send them unto him by our camp **Bramany Ramana** with a civil letter as in the Golconda register, not requiring the mony but making a present of them, **his power encreasing** and he exercising so **much authority** in the King of Golcondas country that he sends all about to **receive the King's rents** by his own people and punishing the Avaldars and great men of the country at his plasure.

List of the Cordialls, Counterpoisons, &c., and their cost, which are sent to Sevagee.

	oz. dwt. gr.	Pa.fa.ca.
Cocko das Ilhas	2 . 12 . 6	26.09.00
Fower Cordiall stones	3 . 08 . 0	3.14.00
Rayz de Columbo five peeces		.10.00
Rayz de Abuto two peeces		.18.00
Pao de Solor two peeces		.03.00
Rayz de Joa. Lopez fower peeces		.08.00
		30.26.00
Fine scarlett yards 3 Pa. 7.31 and 1 yard do. Pa. 2.8		10.03.00
Broad cloth redd yards 13½		11.10.05
Half maund sandall wood		.18.00
[Fort st. George Diary I, p. 115]		52.31.05

(232)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4266 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE COMPANY { Dated 19 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

We are now to acquaint you that **Sevagee grown great and famous** by his many conquests and pillagings of the Moghulls and Visapour countrys, is at length come hither with an army of 16 or 20 M [1000] horse and severall thousand of foot, raised and raising amongst the woods, being unfortunately **called in by the King of Golconda or Maddana to help them** to take Chengy, Vealour and Pamangonda, the remainder of the sea part of the Cornatt country as farr as Porto Novo, out of the Visiapours hands, **with title of Generalissimo,** by which means he has gotten in a manner the possession of this country, the said King having no force to oppose him. We have twice presented him with some raritys of counter poysons, &c. by him desired, to the vallue of pagos. 112 Ind. in order to the begetting a fair correspondence with him now at first if possible, grounding it upon the introduction of those settlements you have allready in his countrys at Rajapore and Carwar, the former whereof was very well taken. Of the latter we have yet no news from our Bramany who attends his motion, but more particularly upon the King of Golcondas **Serlaskar Meirza Mahmud Omin** and our loving friend, who has some 1000 horse and 4000 foot along with him.

Since when we have the ill newes of his pillaging a godown of your merchants **at Timmery, in the very country of his brother Eccogee,** to the vallue of pagodas 2000, which doubt he will have much adoe to recover.

Also that he has ordered letters to be wrote to all this part of the country, the sea coast especially, to borrow monys to the amount of pagos, 200 M 5r[?] M whereof from Paliacat and as much from hence, which not being like to find credit will serve him for a pretence to play his old pranks, especially now that there begins to arise **jealousies between him and Golconda** on his keeping Chengy and all that he getts in his owne hands, and Golconda thereupon stopping the promised payment of pagos. 3000 per diem unless the siege of Vealour, yet holding out, and **Seer Cawns** opposition detain him, and his designes against the Naigues to the southward draw him that way. Meanwhile the monyd men all about the country shift out of the way as fast as they can, he having taken a minute account of all such as he

passed by within 2 leagues and 2½ of this place, the which has necessitated us to go raising souldiers and peons as we meet with men for our purpose, and to go setling the Auxilliarys, as also to hasten our preparations of materialls for the new building the Caldera Point according to your order, part whereof are already brought in, and to be as watchfull as we can, not knowing how soon we may have use thereof, keeping severall Bramanys going and coming for the better preventing of surprisals.

All which afford but a very unpleasing prospect as well as to troubles and danger as to investments. God order all for the best.

(**233**)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 27, p. 28 (3d set)	FORT ST. GEORGE TO SHIVAJEE	Dated 19 June 1677

To his Highness Sevagee Raja,

We received your highnesses letter and Tashrifs with all due respect, wherein your kind acceptance of those cordialls and contra poysons was beyond there merrit, which seing your highness has such an esteem for, we have used all possible dilligence in the neighbouring parts to accomplish your desire, wherein, although it has cost some time, we have been so fortunate as to procure you a further supply both of Maldivo cokanutts, cordiale stones and some other precious roots, all sent by our Brameny, whose perticular vertues and directions goe herewith. Wee entreat you to accept of the affectionate respects wherewith we make present of them to your Highness; and as to the settlements which our Honble. Employers have allready in your dominions obliges us to wish you all desireable prosperity, so the great honour your noble atcheivments acquires you from all men who shall attaine to a right understanding of them, not only winns our reasons but our inclinations allso, and we do so highly prize the oppertunitys of doing you such services as fall within the narrow compass of a strangers power that we account it as an instance of your kindness that you are pleased to impart your mind, which we receive with all the resentments of a passion that must ever be pressing ourselves.

My Lord,
Your Highnesses most humble
most obedient servant
WILLIAM LANGHORN.

(234)

F. R. Fort St. George. Vol. 27, p. 16 } " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY WORDAPA FROM SEVAGEE RAJAS CAMP". { Dated 27 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

The 26 current **Seir Cawn** being at Trivady about night, he intending to runn away about Tevenepatam, Sevagee Rajas people having notice thereof, some of his horse followed after him, and there being Ackalanagues wood in the way, Seir Cawn went into it, where the said horse followed him allso; 500 of Seir Cawns horse stood and fought with Sevagees people the same night for some two howers time, and when the moon was allmost downe, Seir Cawn runn away with some of his horse and ellephants southward to the said wood. Sevagees horse followed after him againe and he himself hath setled his army one league southward of Tevenapatam, his people having taken in the said Ackalanague wood belonging to **Seir Cawn** 200 horse, 20 camells, severall oxen, tents, great drums, &ca. Their horses that followed after Seir Cawn are not as yet returned. His father in law remains at Trividy. He has not as yet dellivered up the fort. Sevagee has left there Babbo Saib, some horse, Savarumwar and some of Nasir Mahomed Cawns horse; as for other matters, I refer you to our Pattamar Brameny Yengana. Since I writ you the above said, the said horsemen that followed Seer Cawn have brought with them 200 horse and two ellephants belonging to Seer Cawn, so that they have now taken some 500 horse in all and Seer Cawn is now runn away with 100 horse to the town called **Bonaguiry** where **Sevagee Rajas horse** are gone thither allso.

(235)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, pp. 37 & 40 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 June 1677

(EXTRACT)

The letters **for Sevagee and Mora Pundit** we have **not yet sent** forward, this new moon, having brought so violent a rain and wind that there is no travelling. We expect fair weather in 2 or 3 days or at least something more moderate, than shall send them. Mr. Child writes that **Sevagee is in a castle** of the King of

Golocondahs, where he intends to winter, and after the rains tis thought intends against the Carnatic; several of the Decan Umbras are joined with him and tis believed that perhaps Bulul Cawn and him has agreed to share all between them, and the Decan country is so miserably harassed, that Mr. Child does not expect to provide a piece of goods this year and we believe Carwar to be in a little better state. Mora Pundit has been lately to visit the Northern garrisons of Saliere &c., and is now part by, and gone to Rairy, where we shall be sure to find him. We had thoughts of sending some discreet serjeant thither, but we could not pitch upon one of ability enough for such an employment; besides, upon second thoughts, we did find that Capt. Keigwins charges will not amount to a penny more than if the meanest officer was sent, so that we are resolved to send him and Cox Sunny [Keshao], who is a better and more creditable spokesman in this country than the Moody. We shall order them to make strict enquiry into the whole estate of Sevagees country and where his armies lies quartered.

There are [?was] lately a Braminee and 2 or 3 more who came over from Batty, proferring their service to the Syddie, that if he would imploy them, they would bring him some prisoners of quality; he was willing to embrace the offer, but yet so cunning as not to appear in the action so that he would not furnish them with any of his own boats or men, so they hired a Bombay fishing boat, and some soldiers from the island and went over to Batty and brought thence 4 Braminees prisoners, being the principal men of the place and put them on board the Siddies ship; it was not long before we had a measage from the Soubidar of C[h]aul complaining of the unneighbourly abuse we had suffered to be done to him, even by the inhabitants of Bombay, demanding the restitution of those prisoners, which if not performed there, should not a stick of wood or anything else be suffered to be brought from the Main to Bombay and that the friendship between us was broke. We immediately sent to the Siddy taxing him severely with this unfriendly dealings, but he pleaded ignorance to all; however we got the prisoners from him, who we freed; we likewise got the Cooley who was Murkadum of the boat and 10 more of the rogues who were dwellers on the island, who were all condemned to be hanged, but we pardoned 8 and executed but 3; those 8 are the Company's slaves, whom we shall put on board the Company's ships to be sent to St. Helena with a Bandareen, who was condemned for felony, whose life we pardoned likewise.

(**236**)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 16 — "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYA FROM GULCONDA" TO SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE — Dated 3 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

Dilill Cawn, Bedar Cawn and Balball Cawn being now hard by **Calubariga Fort** [Gulbarga], these people here have also sent their Captains thither, haveing allso enordered the **Shallaskareen** [Sarlashkar] Mahomed Ibrahim who was there allready to be very watchfull. Siddy Massood, Casalacoty, Timinaja and Saied Mocktum are all gone thither **to assist the King.**

(**237**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 46–7 (2d set) — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 6 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

As to the **letters to Savagee and Mora Pundit**, if not allready sent forward, wee leave it to you to consider whither they will require Captain Kegwinns going so farr as Rairy with them, or whither it may not as well be donne by Coxsunay or some other person with far lesse charge to the Company, for when he was at first designed for that service both the President and wee did suppose Mora Pundit had been at Cullean Buinde or some of those places nearer to Bombay.

(**238**)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 89, Fol. 49 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 6 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

Siddy Sambole being put out of his employ and **the command of these kings ffleet conferred on Siddy Cossum** who is now in Danda Rajapore, but hath ordered his Vackeele Mahmud Hossan, to send downe to Bombay 150 men under the command of Saband cooly, to take possession thereof for him wherefore the st. Mohmud Hossan, in the behalfe of his master hath intreated us to recommend the said Sabaund Cooly and his men to your courteous usage and wee do desire you to shew them all the respect and civillity you may with conveniencys and to gratifie them in all reasonable requests, but wee caution you to have an

eye towards them that they commit no ryots nor disorders to the disturbance of the peace of the island.

(239)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 43 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 11 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

We cannot rightly express the reality of our grief we conceived at the perusal of the deplorable news of **the death of our** late noble **President**; multiplicity of words may multiply the sense of our loss, but cannot depaint its greatness and nothing would serve for an alleviation of our sorrow, but the knowledge we have of the true worth and integrity of his successors, and it shall be our continual prayers for a blessing on your great affairs.

The rains have been so violent that we have **not sent Captain Keigwin** to Rairy, and we do not now think it convenient to send those letters of **the late President** to Sevagee and Mora Pundit.

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F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 17-18 — "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR **Brameny Nellor Ramana** FROM **Sevogee Rajas army**" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE — Dated 16 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

After I had taken my leave of your Worshipp I was coming towards Valigundapuram, and hearing that his Highness **Sevogee Raja** followed after Sier Cawn by Punamule way, I went thither allso, and whereas Sevage Raja went directly to the place called Bonaguirypatam, I went thither to him, where I dellivered him the counter poysons your Wors. sent him, who was very glad when he saw them and presently sent for the former Maldivo coco nutts you sent and had it compared with this your Worshipp sent him now, which finding to be very good, was highly pleased with it, concerning which and of some other passages hereabouts I have sent to acquaint your Worshipp by our pattamar Brameny Kishna by word of mouth.

His Highness **Sevage Raja** has now setled his army by the bank of Goloron river at a towne called Tirumada Wada where I am allso at present. The three yards of scarlet your Worsp.

sent I have presented the same to Sovagee Nague, I shall after this give you notice allso of the broad cloth I brought.

Here came an Higyb from the **Nague of Madure,** to whom his Highness Sevogee Raja spake that his master bore a signe of being worth 900 lacks, whereof he should give him for the present 100 lacks for his expences, to which the said Higyb answered that part of his masters country the Nague of Misur [Mysore] had taken, and part Yekagee, wherefore he was not able to give him any thing at present, and that if he would restore him back the said country he will give him seaven lacks. These are the news at present here. The Nague of Madure has sent all his family away to Madure from Chertanapelle where they were before, and while the river of Colorun remaines full they feare nothing, but afterwards God knowes what will be done.

There came a letter to Meirza Mahomed Omin that Badea [?r] Cawn and the sonns of Idolsha Ollum Cawne, Sheck Minaju and Sarun Cawne are allready come this side of Kishna river with some seaven or eight thousand horse and it is reported the said persons are coming **to assist Seavogee Raja.** Tis allso reported that the King of George, has given Casolacoty Timonague 6 lacks in country to entertain 100000 foot men and sent him by way of Shirpy ; **Golconda and Vizapore are joyned together,** and tis said that there comes 20000 horse of the Vizapores.

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F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 18–19	" TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR **Bramaney Nellor Ramana** FROM WALLIGUNDAPURAM " TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 27 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

Whereas **P[?R]aganatapuntula** [Raghunath Pant] came lately from **Sevagee Rajas** country with 400 horse, the said Raja went out to meet him and brought him to his tent and gave him Tashrifs and kept him by him for two days, after which he sent along with Madure Nagues Higyb to goe and agree with the said Nague and to make an end of busines.

A Brameny called **Madanapantulo** belonging to Gulconda's people has sent for me and told me that we doe belong to Gulconda and that we are merchants, what had wee to doe to remain here since Seavogee Raja had allready sent your Worsp. his tashrife for the things you had sent him, and that when he wrote

up to Gulconda of divers peoples Higybs being here, he received order from thence not to suffer too many Higybs to remaine here, and since I have no order from your Worsp. to retire myself from hence. I did then put him of, saying that I would goe away shortly, concerning which your Worsp. would be pleased to enorder me.

Since Raguntapantulo hath been with the Nague of Madure he agreed with him to pay unto his master 6 lacks of pardoas and his said master to retire back with his army, on which account the said Nagues Higyb had brought with him 1½ lack of pardoas and paid Sevagee Raja, after which here came Yeckogee Raja with 2000 horse to Trimalawada to visit his brother who went to meet him as far as the town called Terupatora, after whose arrival Sevagee Raja sent him a message saying that he will allow him one quarter part of all the mony, horses, jewells and country to himself which his father had got while he lived, and that he would have the other 3 parts. To which he answered that he could not give his consent thereunto, upon which Sevagee waxed very angry and bad him begone, who presently went away with 5 horses and presently after it Sevagee Raja apprehended Jagurnutt Pantulo, Sevogee Pantulo, Conery Pantulo and a merchant called Nilogee Nague, who doth allso intend to send Jawardo [?Janardan] Pantulo to take possession of Yeckogees country.

(242)

F. R. Surut, Vol. 89, p. 50 (2nd set) } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 July 1677

(EXTRACT)

Touching Captain Kegwins going to Rairy wee wrote you our oppinions in our last, and seeing those letters the President wrote to Savagee and his ministers are not yet sent forward wee doe not thinke it nessecary they should, in regard the newes of the Presidents death will have reacht them before they now can, but there being a generall jealousie in towne that so soone as the raines are over Sevajees forces will draw again this way, whereby wee shall be in continuall alarmes, wee could wish wee had those orders to the Commanders in Cheife of Sevajees armys that may come this way, which was wrote for in those letters, for the better security of the Honble. Companys and servants, which if you thinke they may be procured wee would have you use your endeavors to obtain them.

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Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 45 | BOMBAY TO SURAT | Dated 2 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sabaun Cooly arrived here 4 days past, whom we courteously received and promised all reasonable assistance lay in our power as being servants to a King to whom we are so much obliged. **Siddy Sambolee** has not delivered up the fleet, but demurrs till he is paid all his arrears of charges and his accounts cleared, which is **Bauder Cawns order**, so that till money comes from Surat, he will not give us [?p] possession.

Sevagee is at present a great way off **in the Carnatic** country where he wintered. **In his absence,** Mora Pundit and Annagy Pundit and another Braminy **are left to govern affairs,** to whom we have sent to procure their cole to all generals of armies, that shall come towards Surat and [*sic?* that] they molest not the English in any part where they come nor plunder any of their goods.

(244)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 20 | " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR **Brameny Nellor Ramana** TUNDUMGURTY" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE | Dated 2 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

Since **Sevagee Raja** hath left Waligundapuram he arrived with his army at Tundumgurty, from whence he sent away his army towards Yelavanarasor, and he himself with Semogee Nague and some others of his great men are gone for Hirudachalam to worship the great Pagotha. The said army remains yet at Yelavanarsor and Sevagee Raja is not yet returned from Hirudachalam.

Seigr. Deagor and the Cheif of Tevanapatam came hither to **visit Sevagee Raja**, having brought with them some scarlett silk stuffs, sandall wood, rose water, maldivo cokanutts, cloves and sword blades, and have presented them to the Raja who received them with much content and gave them Tashrifes. Some say that **Sevagee Raja did send for the Dutch**, and others say that they came to restore some goods of theirs which was robbed towards Tevanapatam, but none can speak certaine thereof. The said Raja hath given **order to take possession of all his brothers country,** and this day Seavagee Rajas people have taken possession of

Yelavanasor Fort, Jagurnutt Pantulo haveing agreed and turned away them that was in the said Fort. **Sevagee Raja** brings Jaggarnut Pantulo, Sevagee Pantulo and Nillogee Nague along with him.

(245)

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4283	OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND THE COAST OF MALABAR	Dated 3 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

By letters received this day from **Rajapore** they mention for certain that the **Mogul and Nabob have made peace,** upon condition that the former forbear his Nolbunde for 8 years, and jointly bend their forces upon Cottubsha, and when he is brought under then unanimouslie **to goe against Sevagee,** and not to desist untill he be totally subverted. They alsoe advise that Sevagee, with the Carnatucke and Deccan Rajahs, and Cattubsha, joine with resolutions to come to battle. What the issue of this conjunction may be time must declare.

(246)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, p. 42	FORT St. GEORGE TO BOMBAY	Dated 24 Aug 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee since his dispossessing **Sear Cawn** and stripping his brother Eccogee of all his open territoryes on this side Coalladon [Coleron] river, has made no further progress, Vealour and Auzney [Arney] standing out, and no great probabillityes of their reduction, unless by length of time. Meanwhile Eccogee is leagueing with the Naigues of Madure and Maysore and other woodmen, and likely to find Sevagee work enough. **Gulcondah yet sitts still,** who in this juncture might easily unroost him from his new conquests. But his Braminy Councell are perhaps afraid, least so doing might bring the fire into their own house, and give Sevagee the oppertunity he waits for to plunder if he cannot possess his countrey.

(247)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 47	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 24 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee **is at present in the upper Carnatic,** where he has taken the strong castles of **Chengy** [Gingy], **Chingavore**

[Tanjore], Pilcundah and several others and shamefully routed the Moors and tis believed has robbed **Seringapatam**, and carried away great riches from thence; and they say he designs upon his return back to take Bridroor and so join Canara to his new conquests. When he comes back, we shall endeavour to procure **his cole** upon his General that may be sent to the Northward; in the meantime we have sent to **Mora Pundit** and **Annagee Pundit**, **who governing** (*sic*, **govern in**) **the Rajahs absence** to get your [their] cole for Suratt and the adjacent places.

(**248**)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 20–21	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR **Bramney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda**" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 26 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

Seeing **Dilill Cawn** and **Badar Cawn** had taken **Calubariga Fort**, these two Gennoralls and Balball Cawn have joyned togeither and are come downe with their forces near the said Fort to fight against Golconda army, and the reason why thither is because the King of Gulconda sent for **Sevagee Raja**, who is an enemy both to the Mogull and Vizapore and permitted him to pass through his country to the Cornett, and that he should lay hold of Sevagee Raja and delliver him up to the Mogull and that he should likewise delliver up **Sheckee Minaju** who is now entertained in his service, he haveing received great summs of mony of the Moghul, promiseing to serve him, which if otherwise, they will come and fight with him, and where [*Sic*? whereas] the Ollampanna [Kutubshah] wrote to his Shallaskareen at the frontiers towards Vizapore to be very carefull and watchfull in those parts, he remains there accordingly. The King wrote from hence to his Shallaskareen and other great persons that they should one way or other endeavour to make peace with the Moghull though they promise him large summs of mony, about which they are now treating.

(**249**)

O. Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4270	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 31 August 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees forces being **withdrawne**, for the greatest part, up into the **Deccan** and **Carnatucke** contrys, wee have the happyness

of enjoying the more quietness here, notwithstanding his Generalls **Mora and Annjee Pundit** keepe their residence at Rairy, Salleir, and other strong castles, not above 40 course from hence, well manned, and some of them are seated soe nere as Gundavee, not above 20 course distant, where they command the country and what provisions they please.

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F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 22–23	'TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR **Bramaney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda**" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 19 Sept. 1677

(EXTRACT)

I have wrote in my former to your Worshipp of all what passed here, which I hope you have received before now. I doe allso give you notice hereby of what has passed since I wrote you last, which is as follows. When **Dillill Cawn** and **Badar Cawn** wrote up to the Moghull of their haveing taken **Calubariga Fort,** the said Moghull answered them againe that Calubariga Fort was a place of Phuckeers and belonging to the King of Vizapour, and that he being intended to assist him, how did they permit Gulconda people to take possession of the said Calubariga when it belonged to Vizapour, and that he was not pleased with the said newes, seeing that Gulconda people had permitted the King of Vizapour[s] Ennimy, **Sevagee Raja,** to pass through his country, and that they should cause the King of Gulconda to send him 100 lacks of rupees and 10000 horse for soe doing, and that then he would be well pleased and not otherwise, whereupon the said Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawn sent an embassage to the King of Gulconda, saying that the Moghull doth demand from him the summe of Rups. 200 lacks and 20000 horse. He having **refused sending the same,** they replyed him to pay rupess 100 lacks and 10000 horse, when the said King not being willing neither to consend thereunto, but would only pay Rups. 5 lacks, which they would not accept, after which Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawne and Vizapour Balball Cawne **joyned together** and brought their armys nearer Tivinico.

Gulconda people haveing notice thereof, allso joyned their forces hard by the said army, as the Shalaskareen, Siddy Massood, Sayd Mocktooms, Doolshaws, Saja Cawn's and the Sherkell and some of Cornut Country's Forces, some 4 or 5000

horse of the Moghulls and Balball Cawn's being intended to fall upon the King of Gulcondas army. The latter haveing notice thereof, went on with some 20 or 30000 horse to meet them, and fought very hard for a great while. Balball Cawn's forces **not being able to stand against them** any longer,being almost routed, then Dillill Cawn came and helped him, and saved his army from receiving further harm, after which every one retyred to their ground; and tis said that Gulconda army came off victoriously and that the contrary party has a great loss haveing killed them 700 horse in the said engagement, and on the Gulconda side some were wounded but few killed; likewise some 5 or 6 great Captains were killed of the Moghull and Balball Cawnes side. The Ollumpana haveing notice of this, sent hither from thence a great many more of his horses and men to assist his army, haveing allso enordered Brameny Madana to march thither with his forces, who excused himself and sent Brameny Pallpel Yengana thither in his place. The King has allso sent all the horse and men that were under Meirza Sangier, Goodcharulo, Sheck Minaju and of many other great Captains, and tis said that there will be shortly a great engagement between the Moghulls forces and Gulconda; and whereas the latter are come off victoriousty at peresent, tis thought that they will have the best from both Moghull and Ba[l]ball Cawn. They are now allso **treating concerning a peace,** but seeing Badar Cawn had taken bribes of Golconda, he advised the said King [to] fight a little first, and then he will bring it to pass that peace should be concluded. Here they are **furnishing** Gulconda's Fort as fast as they can **with all manner of provisions.** They have sent hither from the army 3 Cammells laden with bloody clousts [*sic*] to shew the King what has hap[p]ned in the last engagement.

(251)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 23	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER **From Sevagee Raja** FROM VANCAMBADO" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 22 September 1677

(EXTRACT)

Since my arrivall into the Cornat country I **have conquered severall Forts and Castles,** and do allso intend to build new workes in severall Forts and Castles. You may likely have with you such **men as knowe how to make great carryages for**

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gunns and how to contrive mines. We have need of such men at present, especially those that knowes how to make mines and to blow up stone walls. I had such men with me, who came from towards Goa and Vingorla and are all kept employed in severall of my Forts and Castles; and when I enquired of them for more such men, they tould me they were all gone for Chinapatam and Polliacat, wherefore I now write to your Worshipp about them that you may please to enquire if there be any such men with you that knowe how to make mines, you would be pleased to send some 20 or 25, or a[t] least 10 or 5 such men, for I shall pay them very well and shall entertaine them in severall of my forts and castles, wherewith I shall also acknowledge your Worshipps kindnes towards us, so you would by all means enquire about the said men and to send them hither as many as you can gett.

(252)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 28–9 (3d set)	FORT ST. GEORGE TO HIS HIGHNESS THE OLLAMPANA ALLSO TO MADDANA	Dated 22 Sept. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received your Highnesses Phirmawnd and Tashriff with all the honour this place is able to express. We have now to acquaint your Highness that the comeing of Sevagee and his army into these parts and since marching into Chingy country has much allarm'd us, who haveing so much experience of his proceedings alongst the coast of India and Mallabar, where we have severall factorys in his country and peace with him, has obliged us for all good respects to send and keep some of our people still attending his motion, the which your Highnesses servant Madana Antea Pandy has much misused and offered to put in prison, in so much that for present they have been fain to come away for quietness, whereby our great traffick and estates in those parts is exposed to much danger, and our own security here, who, without a good watch upon the motion of such an army is ever in danger of surprisall, is too much exposed.

Wee entreat your Highness to give order to your said servant to forbear such doing. We act as servants to the King of Great Britain &ca., my Lord, and have a great charge to looke after, which may otherwise suffer by his mean's.

* * * * * *

Great Sir, our agreement and peace knowes none else but your Royall Highness; we appeal to your justice and beg that you will enforce obedience in these troublesome people that a nation so peaceable and quiet as we behave ourselves may be friendly dealt with.

(253)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 27, p. 29 (3d set)	FORT ST. GEORGE TO OUR BRAMENY **Vira Ragavaya**	Dated 27 Sept. 1677

(EXTRACT)

I have your dated the 16 June togeather with the Phirmaunds and Tashrifs his Highness sent, which we have received with all the honour this place was able to express. We doe now write both to his Highness and Maddana concerning the ill behaviour of one of the Divans Bramenys named Madanantapantulo, who remaines at present with **Sevagee Raja**, and likewise concerning Brameny Poddela Lingapa for redemanding the goods that was delivered to us by his Highness and Madana's orders, belonging unto a boate which was drove ashoare at Chikaricody, which for your better understanding of the business I send you now herewith copys thereof, whereby you may both acquaint his Highness and Maddana and procure their order to the said Braminys to forbare all such doings towards us, who are the Devans reall and faithfull freinds.

(254)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4 pp. 85-6	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE	Dated 1 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austen, G[?C]heife etca. factors in Dungom, advising the Councill in their Generall of the 19th September that they have certaine intelligence that **Bhauder Ckaune** (who hath the cheife command in those parts) is sent for up to Court in great hast, the Mogull having sent an Eddy who promises to bring his answer in 16 days tyme, wherefore they have great reason to suggest that when he is gone there may be much alteration in the Government there and the ways not soe secure as formerly, by reason of the many inroads that are often made by the pilfering Rajahs and Cooleys residing there abouts, soe that they are

embaling what goods they have ready (which they compute about 100 bales in chints and browne cloth) to send downe in eight days from date of this their letter, and doe entreate the Councill (if they thinke good) to ensure them in Surrat, there being noe Sherroffs that they darst trust in Dungom and at Brampore insurances dearer then here. But they considering the clause in the Companys letter received by this yeares shipping, where the Honble. Company are pleased to note the loss of the *Neriad* [Nadiad] *Caphala*, and doe declare that they cannot allow of any insurance made without their order, which clause is supposed to be in reply to the President and Councills letter by the shipp *Unicorne*, bearing date the 6th December 1675, wherein they have represented the great danger there was then, by reason of the inroads made by Sevagees army and the many robberys committed by the severall petty Rajahs on all Caphalas that passed between the townes of Orangabaud, Brampore, Ahmadavad and Surat, and therefore they did then order that insurance should be made on all the Honble. Companys goods coming downe that yeare. Wherefore, as afore said, the Honble. Companys order received this yeare, forbidding insurance without their order, and in regard it is to be expected that the Dungom Caphala may be arrived or very nere Surat before Bhauder Ckaun can settle his affaires to goe up to Court

It is ordered that noe insurance shall be made on those goods.

(255)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 1, p. 17 (4th set)	CONSULTATION AT FORT ST. GEORGE	Dated 3 October 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having sent the Agent a letter of 22nd September last by two of his spys, desiring us to supply him with ingeniers, to which was returned him a civill excuse, it being wholly unfitt for us to medle in it, there being many dangers consequent thereon, as well of encreasing his power as of rendering both Golconda and the Moghull our enemys, all these parts being spread with his spyes and himself and army now come nearer this way within two dayes march of this place. It is resolved to be indispensably necessary, for the safety of this place and all therein, that we goe on entertaining all the Christians that we can meet with into the garrison, as farr as to compleat the number 250 effective for the present, as also that we hasten the bringing

in of lime, brick and stone for the carrying on of the new Caldera point and building of the curtain from thence to the Fishers point northward, as also from the Round Point, alias Charles's Point, to St. Thomas Point southward, both according to the modell of that part allready begun at the said Charles's Point, as allready resolved on in Consultation of 13th August last, and now the more urgent in regard that the curtain from the gate by Sir Edward Winters to the Choultry gate towards the Bazar, having been leaned upon buttresses for these seaven or eight yeares in a tottering condition, is now fallen down the 2d of this month after a great rayn, which it stands us upon to get up again as soon as we can to prevent any designe of so evill a neighbour as Sevagee and other obstruction from the Divan, to the end that when we shall have materialls in readyness to carry on the said curtain it may stand good and joyne with the rest, and be so much mony in part well spent, leaving combings for the well joyning of the walls each way. [Fort St. George Diary I, p. 123]

(256)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 56 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 9 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

'Tis now several years that the Siddies fleets have used this port as a place of refreshing and retreat on all occasions, but with how much trouble to the Government and dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, your worship has been but too well acquainted with ; tis but a few months past that the Siddy Sambolee received orders to surrender up the fleet to Siddy Cossum, but he for several months made demurrs thereon, because his wife is with his children, and his family were detained in Danda Rajapore, which Siddy Cossum refused to surrender without a special order for it, which he received 4 days past, upon which Siddy Sambolee promised to deliver up the fleet, excepting one of the great ships, which he intended to keep to carry up himself and soldiers to Surat, but Siddy Cossum being impatient of having part of the fleet detained from him and instigated by that unadvised Sabbar [*sic*, Suban] Cooley, who came from Surat about 3 months past with 110 men to assist him, did on Sunday last march up with all his force to Mezagon, where Siddy Sambolee resided, ere we were aware of it; we immediately sent Captain Kegwin with a guard of horse to keep the peace, but ere he could arrive, they had begun the skirmish and so obstinate they were, especially Siddy Cossum

that they were parted with much difficulty having shot 3 of the Company's horses whereof one is dead and another in great danger, though it pleased God none of the troops were hurt, upon which, we immediately sent for Siddy Cossum to the fort and having expostulated with him the affront he had put upon the Government and the bad retaliation he had made us for our civilities to him, we disarmed all his soldiers, except himself and 2 or 3 more and ordered him in 4 or 5 days time to send all his soldiers off the island, excepting some few servants for his attendance ; the like we did to Siddy Sambolee, excepting those guards which were for the defence of the ships.

(257)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fols. 66 & 67	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 18 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee understand of the falling out of Siddy Cossum with Siddy Sambole at Mazagon, on the island where some eight or more of their men were slaine with as many of their horses kild and taken, being parted with much difficulty by Captain Kegwinns guard of horse whereby 30 [?3] of the Companys horses are dangerously shot and kild, and for which disturbance of the peace of the island and hindrance of trade wee would have you demand sattisfaction of S. Cossum and commend you for disarming his souldiers and ordering them of the island, which if they doe not obey, secure them by imprisonment and send them away by degrees allthough he writes very confidently to Charles James as if he were in noe fault, but the blame is Siddy Samboles for not delivering him up the whole ffleete according to this Governors order who hath said nothing to us thereof as yet neither can wee come so speake with him to complaine thereof but wee shall not passe it by soe whereby for the future wee may prevent their wintering and abuses on the island which cannot stand with its preservation and security so long as they are permitted thereon it being unsufferable and dangerous.

(258)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 60	BOMABY TO SURAT	Dated 21 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

We have at length induced the two Siddies to an agreement so that one is contented to surrender up the others wifes and children

and the other is contented to surrender up the armado, so that Siddy Sambole in 4 or 5 days more intends to imbark on one of the two great ships and go for Surat and then the other Siddy will go on board the fleet; we were willing to be mediators in this business that we might be rid of them both, and if we respect the good and quiet of the island we have reason **to wish they may never come here again,** except it be for a months time to refresh and then be gone again. Siddy Sambole had an excellent horse killed in the broil, which he values at a great price, for which and all other damage he demands satisfaction of us, for he pretends his hands were bound up from taking his own satisfaction and we must say he was very obedient to our orders and has lived at Massagon all this rains very contentedly and quietly, that we have not been troubled with any complaints of him, so that when your Worship demands satisfaction of the King for our horses and other damages that Siddy Sambolees damages may likewise be demanded, or that they make him satisfaction there.

(259)

F. R. Masulipatam Vol. 10 (unpaged)	FORT ST. GEORGE TO MASULIPATAM	Dated 23 October 1677

(EXTRACT)

It is very good news that the **Golcondah** forces &ca. have bin able **to make head against the Mogull and Visapores.** Wee wish them well out of their imbroyle. **Sevagee** is yet **in his new conquests,** though they talke of his goeing to Golcondah againe, upon a supply of Pagodas 100 maund, which would doe very well for the poor country.

(260)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 6, p. 63	BOMBAY TO BENGAL	Dated 27 October 1677

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Rolt is confirmed President in the room of Mr. Aungier who departed this life the last of July past.

(261)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 24–25	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY **Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda**" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	Dated 28 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Now I shall acquaint your Worshipp with what newes as is here at present, the **Shallaskareen Mahomed Hibraim** with some

30000 horse and severall other Captains being about the fronteirs of Vizapour at a place called Giviny some 12 leagues off of Gulconda, Dillill Cawn and Balball Cawn being allso 1½ leagues this side of Callubariga Fort but since the Ollumpana enordered his army to go and fight with that of the Moghulls and Balball Cawn's, his army haveing accordingly drawed near to a place called Mangaligue, one Gentue league distant from the place where [the] Moghulls army was, after which Hidolsha and severall other Captains went with their men and have engaged with the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces and brought them with all their Elliphants very neare to the place where Gulcondas forces were setled. And in the meane time there came one Captain of the Moghulls side named Prohy Hassan Cawne with some 20000 horse who fought very stoutly and courageously, which caused both the armys to retire to theire places whence they were before.

Three dayes after the first engagement Sidelor Yengana and severall other Captains being gone to fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces, who after a small engagement made Gulconda people beli[e]ve as if they did run away and carryed those towards an ambuscado which Moghulls people had made, where Gulconda people haveing lost a great many men and was sadly routed that they knew not what to do, and were put out of their witts, and at the same time the Moghulls people haveing joyned more forces, kill'd many more of Gulconda's people and tooke their great drums and flaggs, and when they were going to take the said Captains prisoners. there appeared the Shallaskareen and severall other of Gulconda's side, who all fought very stoutly with the Moghulls forces and made them to retire back, and so the said Captains were released, haveing allso brought with them severall persons that were killed and wounded in the said fight. Since which they have had severall other fightings, but neither of them have had the advantage one over the other. Gulconda people being gone a great way within the Moghulls country and Balball Cawnes and brought away all thier provisions that were bringing for their army they seeing themselves in great want of it, the 20 Currt. they came and fell upon Gulconda's army and killed every man and women, even the very children that were at the market where they had all there graines, and carryed away all from thence, having allso routed the Shallaskareen and all the other Captains belonging to Gulconda and made them all leave their places where they were setled before, especially all

the great Bramenys that none can tell as yet where [they] are, nor none can tell whereabouts will Gulconda's people joyne againe to fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces.

Gulconda's people having ketched [caught] severall of the said Cawn's letters which he write to the Mughulls people, he was taken prisoner and kept in Gulconda Fort very strictly, and gave all his soldiers to be under the command of an other Captain; the Devan allowes him 5 Rups. [per] day for his maintanance, seeing Serjam Olum Cawn, Hassawn Cawn, Hussen Cawne, Hiji Cawn, Masse Cawne and severall other of Pattan cast Capts. who had some 2000 horse under them, and by reason of their cast **they would not fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces,** wherefore the Devan kept watches about their houses.

(**262**)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 27 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 29 Oct. 1677

(EXTRACT)

The longing desire that I had to here [?hear] news from Carwar made me trespasse on your good natures in opening the enclosed wherein I find what I expected which is the **utter destruction of our Duccan trade, Sevagees fforces** having beseiged Bunckapore and robbed Gudduck and Luckmiseer, the places where we use to provide much goods that I am afraid Carwar ffactory will be in a badd a condition as Rajapore according to these yourselfes accordingly and I am in all humility sir

your most humble servant,
Henry Oxinden.

(**263**)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 38, No. 4287 — SURAT TO THE COMPANY — Dated 31 October 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee this year hath had **great successe this year in the upper Carnatucke,** in taking the two strong Castles of Chingy and Chingyvore, the residence and court of the Visiapour Vice Roys in those parts, alsoe of his plundering the famous citty of Serin-[ga] patam where he got innumerable riches, and still continues in those parts, receiving tribute from the petty Rajahs which submitt to him and chastising those that refuse to pay him contribution, the Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of

his approach; and such is the great successe that attends his armies that it is credibly beleived he will suddenlie extend his dominions from near Surrat to Cape Comerine, without encountering any considerable opposition to confront him. Your Agent and Councell at Fort St. George advise that some of his forces hath been hovering thereabouts, and from him here wee expect an alarum shortly, but hope as hitherto the Almighty will continue his providentiall hand over your Honours affaires.

(264)

F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 pp. 23–24	FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT	Dated 20 and 29 November 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare that Sevagee is gone with 4000 horse towards Vizapore or his owne countrey, leaving the rest of his forces in his new conquests. He promises to return speedily, which, if he does not, R[?E]ecogee and confederates are preparing to regaine their owne. The Gulcondah army has, it seemes, been engaged with the Mogulls and Bullooll Caun, and its said, worsted, which caryes great apprehensions.

* * * * * *

Sevagees Lieut. and brother Santogee, left in Chengy and neighbouring conquest, was few days since engaged by the forces of their brother Eccogee from Tangiour, being 4000 horse and 10000 foot, his being 6000 horse and 6000 foot. The battell held from morning till night, in which Santogee was worsted and fleed 3 quarters of one of these leagues, being pursued one ¼ of a league. When being return'd to their severall camps, Santogee, consulting with his Captains what the importance and shame would bee, resolved to dress and sadle their horse againe, and so immediately rode away by other wayes, and in the dead of the night surprised them fast at rest after soe hard labour, their horses unsadled, and made a great slaughter of them, taking nigh 1000 horse in that manner, the 3 cheife Commanders, the tents and all their baggage, and 100 horse more taken by woodmen, which fell to share the plunder; the rest fled over the river Coolladow[Căwery] for Tangiour; by which means Sevagee seemes to have gained a quiett possession for the present, Maduray Naygue refuseing to medle on either part. [This passage is also to be found in F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, pp. 70–71]. The Dutch talke at Bengala

of new resolutions against Bantam, with helpe of the old Mattaram, but wee thinke there is no great creditt to be given thereto.

(265)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 9 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Nov. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately seen **Annagee Pundit**, whom wee failed not to press for our buckshis and restitution of what formerly robbed from us. He seemed very forward to make both good, but that wee should take betlenutts at Duan [Diwān=Govt.] rate, and, as according to our Phirmaund, pay him the halfe vallue of those received on account buckshis ready mony. Wee urged our Phirmaund to have his goods at bazar rate, and insted of mony profered him the choise of all our goods, amoung which he pitched on copper for the prize the Dutchmen sold it to him at Vingerlah, which is rupees [blank] per maund. Wee have not as yett concluded with him, his urgent occassions crrrying him immediately thence for **Panalla**. Wee daily expect him here, when shall endeavout to gett from him what betlenutts wee cann.

(266)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 43 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 8 Dec. 1677

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts is still the same, that the **Nabob is killed** and his whole armey in a manner destroyed, **Dillell Caun** in as bad a condition allmost as hee, that the Decans are resolved that not one of either army shall [e] scape alive; **Sevagee either dead or in as bad a condition.** The news that he had plundered Hubely with an army of 4000 horse and that he was coming hither is now falce, for it was **Dattagee Punditt**, who now romes the country, in the name of Sevagee.

(267)

F. R. Masulipatam Vol. 10 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO MASULIPATAM { Dated 11 Dec. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee see what alarms you had of a **defeat given to the Golcondah army.** Wee have it otherwise related, as that they **had the better of it.** God send peace in our dayes.

(268)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 36 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 13 Dec. 1677

(EXTRACT)

(S) Wee having received advices lately from Hubely how the Governor is very sollicitous to have the Companys goods and likewise our broker Samdas into the castle under collour of securing them and him from Sevagees fforces who lye hovering thereabouts and have lately sent an embassadour to him to demand a quar[ter] pt. of the revenue which hee resolutely denyes them our broker knowing him to be in great want of money to defend his castle if those fforces should come and beseige it will not consent to hazzard the Companys goods and his person into his custody, which the Governor resents very much, soe that he suspécts him and is forced to absent himselfe in the adjacent townes for feare of his Tiranny our zeale to our honourable masters concernes did prompt us after very serious debate to enorder Nath a Lownds repaire thither as fearing the Governors mallice in taking advantage of our brokers absence, likewise if Sevagees forces should beseige and take Hubelly the Companys goods would be verey much endangered if there were not an English man to protect and countenance them therefore, we hope these things considered, what wee have done, will receive your approbation.

(P) The Vizapore newes at prasent is that Bulleill Ckaune and the Duccanes are upon articles of peace, and to that purpose Bulleill Ckaune hath sent his Embassadour Hockkim Shem Shaw to treate about it, soe that wee hope a few dayes will put an end to these civil warrs which when once throughly concluded wee with impatience expect that they will call Sevagee to an account: till then wee must never hope tradeing will flourish.

(269)

F. R. Miscellaneous Vol. 4, p. 27 } GENERAL LETTER FROM BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 15 January 1678

(EXTRACT)

The Sevagee continues victorious and successful.

(270)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 3 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 15 Jan. 1678

(EXTRACT)

This island in[matter of trade by our observations continued[? th] in the same posture it has done some past years, no considerable augmentation being made therein, nor can be expected can hould so long as the opposite main continues in the possession of so grand **a destroyer of commerce** as is the **Rajah Sevagee;** and what we would lament is that we **cannot foresee any termination of his government,** for he still **continues victorious even to a miracle,** waging war against the potent Kings of Hindostan and Deccan, against which he has hitherto proved very victorious even to a miracle, waging war with them and we are fearful will continue so.

(271)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 4312 } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA Co. { Dated 15 Jan. 1677/78

(EXTRACT)

Notwithstanding these grand impediments, your Customes were this year farmed for Xs. 3025: and your Tobaccoe rents for Zerapheens 20850: by which your Honours may perceive that there is a great concourse of people that resorts to your Island though to undeceive you and not aggrandize either our owne or Predecessors actions or the Fame of the place itselfe; wee must to our sorrow confess they are a miserable poore sorts of people, and the very rabble of all Sects who fly from the Moores and Portuguese persecutions, and vallue themselves on your Honrs: Protection, nevertheless we use them with all civility and kindnesse that thereby others of more reputation and creditt may be induced to come and inhabit amongst us on this Island, and wee hope the moderation and lenity of your Government will in time produce the desired effects thereof.

(272)

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4314 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPNY { Dated 16 January 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja, carried on by an ambitious desire to bee fam'd a mighty conquerour, left Rairi, his strongest hold in the kingdome of Cuncan, at the latter end of the last faire Montzoone,

and marched with his Army consisting of 20000 horse and 40000 foote into Carnatpck, where the Telingas have two of the strongest holds in those parts called **Chindi** [Gingy], **Chindawer** [Tanjore], where many merchants are considerable inhabitants, and with a successe as happy as Caesars in Spaine, he came, saw and over came, and reported soe vast a treasure in gold, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and wrought corall that have strengthned his armes with very able sinewes to prosectute his further victorious designes. Hee is at present before **Banca Pore**, two other very strong ghurrs or rocks, which soe soone as he hath taken in (being noe lesse dextrous thereat than Alexander the Great was), for by the agility of his winged men (himself terming them birds) he tooke in lesse than 8 monthes time from the Mogull, which he had delivered up to his than (*sic* ? then) Generall Raja Jessing, 23 (inaccessible ones) resolves against Vizapore, the Metropolis of the Kingdome of Deccan propinque to them; and being become master thereof, has vowed to his Pagod **never to sheath his sword till he has reached Dilly** and shutt up Orangsha in it. **Mora Punt**, one of his Generalls, hath alsoe of late plundered **Trumbeck Nasser** [Trimbak Nasik] and other considerable places within the Mogulls territoryes which hath added much to his treasure.

(D) **Bahadur Chaun** the King's foster brother, who remayned in Deccan many yeares, attending **Sevagee's Motion**, but effected little materially against him, by reason of **being corrupted by him**, feeding frequently his most insatiable Avarice with Gold, was about 4 months since sent for up to Court, reported either to be called to a strict Account or to be made Diwan, which latter I rather believe, the King having ever had an extraordinary kindnesse for him, but as I was actually writeing of this, an Aviso came from Court, that Orangsha had not only divested him of all his Titles and Honours and ejected him of his favour, but likewise deprived him of all his Treasure (which was very considerable and commanded him to goe a Pilgrimage to Meca and Medina. In his roome was sent **Dellel Ckan** a stout Patan Omra, yet notwithstanding rejoyned his army with **Bullel Ckan**, this Countryman, who hath the young King of Vizapore in his power, under pretence of being his Protector (which the Decanees wil by noe meanes endure, but have him in their owne) gave them battel in the which they received a very considerable overthrow, **the Decanies being the farr better souldiers and better mounted.**

......The Arabs of Muscat have lately taken in the Road of Conga shipp beloging to **Callian, a Port in Sevagees dominions,** a little above Tanna, which wore English colours and had an English Captain to her Commander, one William May, who sent, her owners 10,000 rupees on Bottomarie, he being then on shore when they surprized her. It is very much feared if they bee not suppressed (which ought to be done with some sentiment of honour) they will become worse than either the Waddells or Malabarr Pirates, haveing now lyeing at the Babs 4 shipps to intercept Portuguezes (which made the Vice Roy prohibitt them goeing to Mocha) and such other vessells upon whome they can make the least pretence.

Bombay, the 16/26 January 1677/8.

(273)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 47 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 January 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Report speakes **Bulleill Ckaune to be dead,** hee dying of the wounds given him in the fight betwixt **Sirjee Ckawne** and him at **Culburhga,** likewise it is reported that the Duccannees are come to **Vizapore;** a few days will discover the certainty of it, which wee shall not faile to advise off.

(S) About a month agoe a **new Subedar** arrived here sent by Annagee Punditt whose name is **Vissagee Cumbdu** [Konddeva] a very morose man which makes us suspect his freindship, hee hath given us the honour of a vissit and promises very faire, but wee very much doubt his performance.

(274)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 26 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 21 Jan. 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Wee have thought it convenient to keep some 20 in 30 soldiers here [Swally Marine] ready by us for security of your goods to and fro by water or land and of your house at Surat, not knowing how soone any of **Sevagees forces** from **Ramnagur** and **Pindoll** might assault this place (they being **Castles of his** not above 2 days march from this city), of which the inhabitants are very jealous now that a new Governour is here settled who totally refuseth to maintaine any amity with him by presents as the other covertly did.

* * * * *

Rajapore Factory this yeare hath not proved so **beneficiall** unto you as was expected...all the reason Mr. Robinson &ca. renders us is the disorder of the countrey, the Nabob **Bulleell Ckaune** killed and his army destroyed and **Deleil Ckaune** in as bad a condition, those of Decan having beaten them, and **Sevagee streightned up** in the countrey and **Dattajee Pundit** on[e] of his generalls roves and plunders about Hubele; and for Sevagees former debt they are forc'd to take bettle nutts as Sevajees Ministers will rate it at and to pay them for the one halfe of it in ready money or goods, the which bettle, or elce coconutts proves soe decayed, that it harldy beares the charge of transportation of it up hither for sale. When **President Rolt** arrives, wee must consider whither or not to continue this Factory, if that countreys troubles doth not cease.

(275)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fols. 29 & 30	FROM SWALLY MARINE TO THE COMPANY	Dated 21 Jan. 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

The two great bras guns are remayning at the ffort no person appearing to buy them, indeed **Sevagee** would be our chapaman for them and many more things but without money or expectation of payment his great debt to your honours may witness what small punctuallity may be expected from him, if any buyer presents shall dispose of them.

(276)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 69	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 23 January 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

The **Duccanees** haveing taken possession of **Vizapore** doth put us in great hopes that trade will be open and flourishing as formerly, which wee impatiently expect, knowing and greving to see that our Honble. Masters are at soe great charges and reape but very little benefit.

(277)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 14	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 7 Feb. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Narang Siny, a merchant inhabitant of this island, having 6 small vessells laden with salt and now ready to sail, has requested

[illegible] they may sail under our convoy or protection, being fearfull that Siddy Co[illegible]sum as they formerly belonged to Sevagee Raja[illegible] of whom he has bought them as appears by his bill of sale herewith delivered you and now sends them to sea as a merchant of this island.

[Beginning omitted] Require you if you can convoy them to Dabul, so that they may never come in danger or meet any of the Siddy's fleet.

(278)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 48	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 8 February 1677/8

(SUMMARY)

Writes about the release of Siddy Sambole's servants' wives who were detained by the Siddy of Danda Rajapore and wishes that Sambole's family may be given at Bombay all civil accomodation.

(279)

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4314	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	Dated 14 Feb. 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

From Rajapore I lately received a letter that advises of Nabob Bullell Ckauns death, who departed this life in a Castle whilst it was beseidged by the Deccanies. Not long before hee closed up his eyes he putt his two sons in the tuition of Serja Ckaun, who gladly seemed to accept them, forgetting all differences formerly between him and their father. Soe soone as he was interred and newes thereof brought to Vijapore, Jemshett Ckaun delivered up the Castle and Citty into the hands of Siddy Mussud who in company with Serja Ckaun and Delil Ckaun, the Great Mogulls Generall, intends to march against Sevagee with 80,000 horse, with resolution to destroy him utterly. But 'tis too well knowne that Sevagee is a second Sertorius and comes not short of Haniball for staratagems. And no longer than this very day, arrived news from the Lascarr or Army that the King of Gulconda, Deccanies and Sevagee have very lately made a confederacy against the Mogull and are now resolved to beat Delilckaun out of Deccan, Sevagee having gotten 10,000 horse togeather to come upon the back of him and was the only politician that deverted the Deccanies and Cuttub Shaw from joyning with Delil Ckaun against him.

(280)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 57 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 15 Feb. 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Wee are not without much reason concern'd at the **unhandsome usage** received from the Rajahs Ministers; they have not only deceived us in complying with the agreement made with the Rajahs, but our Masters have received great dammage by what robbed at Hattanee &ca. places, that wee doe almost dispaire of any faire accommodation for them. Wee would have you deale plainely with Annagee Pundit and press him home; either let him make us satisfaction or let him know the **factory shall be withdrawne**; and that you may be ready, wee would have you soe dispose affaires that upon order you may without faile imbarque with what belongs to the Honble. Company

*   *   *   *   *   *

The distractions up the Gaut, with the unkinde usage given, discourages us from giving any order for provission of goods with you, soe that you will be only charge without any hopes of advantage, therefore wee recommend to you living very frugall, and that wee may know what good husbands you are like to prove and the certaine charge you are at, by first conveighance send up a months expences of your factory.

Wee would have you continue by all conveighances to advise us the newes of your parts; that you have wrote us **differs from other information** much.

(281)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 24 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 19 February 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Narransinay understanding from the merchant that freighted the *Revenge*, that he intends to send her to the southward, made a request to the Deputy Governour &ca. that they would be pleased to give their orders to the Captaine to protect six **vessells laden with salt** belonging **to Sevagee Rajah** and bound to Dabull, if Siddy Cossum, the Mogulls Generall against Sevagee, or any of his fleete, should meete with them at sea. Which being what wee would noe way answere, to protect the enemys of one Prince against the other in the sea, without giving just offence to the one

or the other, which at present wee are in peace withall, the Deputy Governour would not graunt his request in that perticular, but to keepe a faire understanding with Sevagees Ministers and that they may see our readiness to comply with their desires in what may seems reasonable and justifyable, and not involve our selfe[s] in any dispute with either side

It was ordered that Captain Minchin should have instructions to take them in his company, and if at sea they should meete with any of the Mogulls fleete that should offer to seize them, that he should acquaint them that they were vessells that belonged to our Island, and that if they offered to force them away, then to protest against them for all damage that may hereafter be made appeare by their seizure of merchants vessells belonging to the Island, but not to fire a gunn or use any hostile means to protect them against Siddy Cossum or any of his fleete.

(282)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 15	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN MINCHIN	Dated 20 February 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* friggat being let out on freight and the Merchant having dispatcht his buisnesse these are to enorder you immediately to sett saile and make the best hast you cann to such ports as the freighters hath consigned you to, which being southerly Narran Sinay, a merchant and inhabitant of this Island, having six small vessells laden with salt and now ready to saile, hath requested of us that may saile under our convoy or protection, being fearefull that Siddy Cossum may seize on them as they formerly belonged to Savagee Rajah but of whom he hath bought them, as appeares by his bill of sale herewith delivered you, and now sends them to sea as a merchant of this Island. This his request wee have taken into consideration, and though wee are very willing to oblige him, yet we are bound to have a greater regard that wee doe not disoblige ourselves and cause disputes between princes by acting beyond what may seeme becomeing; but as his vessells and he are desirous that they should saile in your company, as wee are willing to doe him what good wee can, wee think fitt to give you these instructions, that you may know the better how to behave yourselfe if that Siddy Cossum or any part of his armada should make demand or by violence force them, in such

case wee would have you to advise them that they are vessells belonging to a merchant of the Island, and that you being bound to the southward he desired your convoy of them to their intended port, and soe desire them to forbeare the least molestation of them, as wee are friends to them, and civily dispute in their behalves as much as possible; but after that you have used the best arguments you can and they will not be sattisfied therewith, but by violent force take them from your alledging that they are vessells belonging to their enimye and wee are not to protect them, then wee doe order you to make a verball protest against them in the King's name for all damages that may hereafter be made appeare by their seizure of merchants vessells belonging to this Island, but wee doe strictly require you not to fire a gunn, muskett or pistoll, or draw a sword in the defence of aid vessells; and as wee doe but suspect the danger they may fall into and provide you with an answer to them, wee doe require you if you can to convoy them to Dabul so that they may never come in danger or meete any of the Siddys fleete.

(283)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 49 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 21 February 1677/78

(EXTRACT)

The news current in these parts is that Dilleell Caun the Mogulls Generall against Duccan is come to Nassick Trumback which place Sevagees army plundered not long since, but his army is soe broke by a fight with the Duccany Viziers, that Sevagee vallues him little who its reported is joyned with the kings of Viziapore, and Bagnagar, and are designed to retake some castles now in the Mogulls possession belonging formerly to Duccan.

This is what wee heare which wee affirme not for a truth but as whats noysed abroad which wee thinke in part incumbant on us to advise. [Orme Mss. Vol 114 Sect. 7. p. 16]

(284)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 71 — CARWAR TO SURAT — Dated 27 February 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received advices lately from Hubely that Sedde Mursude is in possession of Vizapore for the Duccanees. The truth wee cannot certainely affirme for each day produces variety

of news, therefore know not which to beleive. A few days will discover the designes of these potentates, and then doubt not of our informing you more particularly.

(285)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 60	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 28 February 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

(S) The halfe parte of the ship and ffreightt belonging to Ranchordas formerly made over to us wee indeavoured to gett in the shipp lyes for sale but with what hopes of a Chapman wee know not, the freight being hoyes is not to be paid till they are sold, they are gone upto Annagee Punditt at Pernall, who suffers none to pass his hands. When wee heare certainly of their saile shall use our utmost to gett in their halfe freight.

Our Buckshis we have formerly advised upon what condicons Annagee Punditt has proffered us wee now humbly beg your Honours &ca. answere.

(P) The ballance of Sevagee Rajahs debt standing on ballance, if your Honour &ca. allow that wee may take betlenutts for it, wee beleive it recoverable, for ready mony will hardly be squesed out of these Hindoos hands, and other commodityes wee shall finde few.

The certainest information that wee have of this country's transactions is that the Nabob is certainly dead, Dillell Caun returned and the Decans in an army of 50000 horse approached Vizapore, under the Command of Serjee Caun and Sedde Mosute demanding the surrender of it from Jemseere Cawn the Nabob Slave, who then putt them the New Moone before date hereof for delivery. They have likewise sent for Sevagee to be in person at their solem entrance for that as they stiled him to be their head, otherwise to send 8000000 Pagodas towards expences. He is at present beseiging a fort where, by relatron of their owne people come from him, he has suffered more disgrace than ever he did from all power of the Mogull or Decans, and he who hath conquered soe many kingdomes is not able to reduce this woman Desy; soe that from the Nabob[s] death the joyned strength of the Decans and his low ebb of fortune it is gathered that these Country's will now come to a settlement and give a happy begining to a prosperous trade, since Savagee and the Nabob were the hole fomenters of the fore passed troubles.

(286)

Letter Book, Vol. 5 pp. 529,534 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 15 March 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Wee note the severall losses susteined by Sevajees army, and the cheat put upon you in the coconutts, the promises he made and the hopes you had of satisfaction, and shall be glad it may prove so, of which wee expect an account. Wee would have you state to us the losses susteined by Sevagee for which he agreed to pay us 10000 Pagodas, and whither composition was for the whole English estate lost at that time or onely for ours; if for the whole, then advise us the particular losses of each person and our own, what you have recovered thereson, and the charges in obtaining it, and what is brought nett into our cash, that wee may give to each person their due proportion.

* * * * *

In yours of the 20th of March you write that you were allarmed by the neerness of Sevagees army, but in yours of the 7th of Aprill you make no mention of it.

(287)

F. R. Surat Vol. 89, p. 70 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated Swally Marine 18 March 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Your factories of Rajapore, Carwar (where Mr. Lounds is lately dead) and Callicut are at present under a very unsettled condition; the two first by the civill wars of Decan and the troubles of Sevagee, the last by the great abuses put upon your affaires and servants by the Rajahs and Governours under the Samorine, as will at large appeare to you by the letters sent us from thence, which were forwarded to you by your shiping for your more particular satisfaction therein, asureing your Honrs. if some timely and fit care be not taken to asert your interest with those brutish Mallabars it were much better you withdrue your servants in time.

(288)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7, pp. 17-19 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 March 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are treating with the Siddys of Danda Rajapore concerning the releasing the families of two of Siddy Sambollees

servants, who denied the resotring [? restoring] of them to the late deputy Governor pretending they were not really Samboleea servants, but Naigues Wherries belonging many years to the Castle and ought to come and live there being in great want of their service; what we shall be able to do herein we cannot foretell; the event shall hereafter be advised your honours &c.

We shall be in great want of wheat for the supply of the garrison and island which we have sent for from Broach and Cambayam but we hear there is **none suffered to be transported thence by the Governor.**

There is in Surat **one Vollup Gungedos** who formerly dwelt on this island and is indebted to the Hon. Company for goods bought out of their warehouse to the amount of...rupees. This man we understand is come into trouble, the Governor of Surat having clapt him in irons suspecting him to be a **correspondence [sic] of Sevagee Rajah.** We desire your honours &ca. would endeavor to secure his debt, which you may do in seizing 2 Shibarrs laden with beetel nutts which was sent up from hence to him by his brother whom we have comitted to prison here.

(289)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Ffol. 73	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 28 March 1678

(EXTRACT)

The **Siddy** wee heare is come up with his fleet as highas **Danda Rajapore** and intends to give us the trouble of wintering here againe wee finde by experience notwithstanding our endeavour to prevent him yett he procures order for his admittance, wherefore wee **shall not now deny him** except wee receive order from your honour and for the contrary, but shall press him to disband the major part of his souldiers for our greater safety.

(290)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 89,Fol. 72	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 31 March 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been importunately solicited by Mahmud Beaque the Governor to **permit Siddy Cossam** with his ffleete to winter at the island Bay which wee have by all possible meanes endeavour'd to evede but which wee could not well doe if wee rightly consider our honourable masters interest in these parts.

(291)

(8) F.R.Surat, Vol. 90 Part I, Fol. 14 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 April 1678

(SUMMARY)

Desires Bombay to show their guns to a man sent by the Governor of Surat and send by sea what pieces he choses and can be conveniently spared.

(292)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 80 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 3 April 1678

(SUMMARY)

The fort of Vizapore is in possession of the Decans taken by a wile stratagem of Sidde Mosute thus. Jemseer Caun, since the death of his master the Nabob found himself incapable of longer holding out, agrees with Sevagee to deliver up to him for 600000 Pags : Sidde Mosute having intelligence of this, faines a sickness, at last death, and causes a handole publickly to be sent away with part of the army to Addone, the residue about 4000 sent to Jemseere, pretending that, since the leader was dead, if he whould entertain them they would serve him. Hee presently accepts their service and receives them into the Fort, who within two dayes seized his person, caused the gates to be opened and received the Siddee in alive. Sevagee upon his march heareing this news, returnes and is expected at Panallah in a short time.

At the time the Fort was taken Sarjee Cawn was gon to Cotobshaw to consult about further proceedure, who upon hearing the news forgave the Decanus a Corore of Pagos: which he had lent them to maintaine the charge of this warr, and that hee should goe against Sevagee either by faire meanes or foule to confine him to Cuncan. Wee humbly beg a favourable sensure on our information, for that wee give the best wee can learne.

293)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 79 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 5 April 1678

(EXTRACT)

If you find the countrey anyways settled (now upon this change of Government) that you can commerce [commence] an investment without running any great hazzard to the Honble. Company's estate or your owne persons, wee would have you buy up what pautkaes and peroullas are procurable, but let the pautkaes

be such as you sent us up 2 yeares since marked R. No.2 : 6½ yards long and 35 in. 36 inches broad, and cost Pagodas 3 : 14½ Juttalls per corge, and the perculla*s* wee desire you [they] may be such as you sent us up at the same time, No. R cost 67 Rupees 42 pice per corge, of which wee desire you to take particular notice. In case you have not money sufficient by you to goe on with this investment wee doe give you liberty to draw bills of exchange on us or the Deputie Governor and Councill on Bombay for what money you shall have occation for, to which place you may procure bills cheapest and with least charge. If you cannot get bills then you may take up money at interest.

What news may occur in your parts relating to Sevagee or the Deccan Umbraws wee would have you constantly communicate unto us.

(S) Seeing you declare it very difficult to procure ready money from the Rajah Sevagee for his debt to the honourable Company standing out at ballance of your last bookes, wee would have you accept of his proffer of bettlenuts on the best termes you can agree with him.

P. S. Here wee send you a copie of journall p[?] cell taken out of the Rajah bookes the better to informe you of what robbed by Sevagee at Hattanee and Sungom, as well from the honourable Companys as their servants all which wee would have you demand satisfaction for as also what more you may find robbed in these bookes you have by you.

(294)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 81 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Aprill 1678

(SUMMARY)

The Mogull takes 4 brass gommons [guns] from Bombay.

(295)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 92 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Aprill 1678

(SUMMARY)

Wee well know the baceness of Sevagees Ministers and doe intend to be deceived no longer by their faire promises, for this is certainly true (and wee would have you take care accordingly to provide) that if wee see not some effects answerable to a reasonable expectation wee shall by our Europe shiping give orders for

the withdrawing your factory. In our last, whose copie is enclosed, wee consented that you take beetlenutts for what robbed at Huttanee, Songgaum &ca., places belonging to the Honble. Company &ca. their servants, soe that wee hope you may have done somewhat therein, and wee doe likewise consent to take beetlenutts for our bucksiss ; get them as cheap as you can and soe neare as may be let us have Goolee and white nutts, noe Cheekanee, they being dearer with you and cheaper here.

(296)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, pp. 91-92	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 5 May 1678

(EXTRACT)

(S) Now to give your honour a relacon of the honourable Companys affaires here in these parts, wee must acquaint you that wee find our late Subedarr Vissages Comdue [Kondadeva] who was before, came hither turned out of the Suba of Rajapore by the merchants there for his insolency and tyrranny of them take all occations to affront and abuse us endeavouring when possible to incroach upon our former privilledges but hath effected nothing yett thanks be to God for the zeale wee have for our honourable masters affaires and safe guard of ourselves here, wee shall not bate him an inch of what wee formerly injoyed, so long as abillity is in us.

The affaires upon the General in Hubely are to our now small griefe in a distracted condition there than here. The Governor Antue Punditt having a long time together with that Manhar [? Mahajan] or chiefe merchant in towne abused and affronted us ; continually craving money and threatening the imprisoning the Banyan, if would not assist him there with which hee still denying him by our order, the Governor 12 days since sent 20 of his peons and forced open the Companys warehouse being locked and tooke out 25 per cent of Broad cloth and putt them to saile in the Bazzarr though now merchants as yett hath bought it declaring this was because wee would not lett him have 500 pagodas as a tax putt on us as rich [? income tax] which wee never were brought into nor never will if possible that hee sayes was partely to the payment of Sevagees ¼ part of the revenues of Hubely Veliott [Vilāyat], having made peace with him upon those termes and partley towards the payment of a regiment of souldiers maintained for the security of the towne, wee formerly writt him a letter to desire his civillity to the Banyans there but hee slighted it and

gave us now answere, upon that wee have thought fitt being the, best remedy to dispatch Shamdash Banyan (who before putt that rogue in his Government) to Vizzapore without letter and press to Sirjah Caune, Siddy Mussade, Jamsher Caune, Sillim Caune & Ammed Caune the chiefe Viziers of the kingdome with coppie of the late king Ally Eddull shaws Phirmaund and deceased Bulloll Cauns cole laying before them the abuses received by the Governor and desiring satisfaction of what riffled from us and enjoyment of our former privilledges, which will we question not but be effected by their sending a new Governor and strickt orders to others in place round about Hubely where our commerce is. This wee thought fitt with advice of the Banyans to doe, having bin hindered from sale of our Europe goods by the Governor and if continued hinder our investment for Europe.

(P) The newes flying at present is that an army of the **Duccanees is sett out of Vizzapore,** but under whose command here [*sic*] not, against **Sevagee,** who is at **R[? P]analah** in person. The certaine truth hereof when comes to our eares shall upon receipt be forwarded to you.

(297)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 2?	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 10 May 1678

(EXTRACT)

We do endeavour as much as in us lies the releasement of **Siddy Sambolees servants** but wee find more difficulty therein then either he or yourselves expects, notwithstanding we shall not be discouraged, but continue to press the Siddy [Cossum] thereunto, who according to your order we have permitted to winter here, tho to our Masters cost, for we intended when all the vessells belonging to the island were come in, to have disbanded some of our soldiers to lessen some of the Hon. Companys charge, but we now rather find a want of more to quell the many disturbances committed by those unruly ungoverned soldiers who omitt not dayly to give us trouble and the inhabitants disquiet, imagining themselves in their own dominions when here, but we have and shall **teach them a due distinction** and regard to the Government which they formerly took little notice of,

(298)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fos. 101 & 103	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 24 May 1678

(SUMMARY)

Writes of the kings fleet wintering at Bombay which they were unwilling to permit but "wee found if wee alowed it not it would prove here of very great prejudice to the honourable Companys afaires."

* * * *

The 2 brace gunns sent up the *Revenge* for the Governour weighed 25 mds 11 seers sould him for 50 rupees the double md.

(299)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p 104	FORT ST. GEORGE to SURAT	Dated 27 May 1678

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is long since **returned home** to his old country where wee here he hath had many encounters with the **Moguls forces under Dillecll Ckaune**; the country which he hath taken in these parts remaines in the quiett possession of his people and a **firme peace** concluded **with his Brother Ecкogee** to **whom** some Country is returned, he paying Sevagee 5 Lack of pardoe downe in hand.

(300)

F. R. Surat, Vol 89, p 104	SURAT TO CARWAR	Dated 31 May 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice of the great abuses put upon you both by the **Ministers of Sevagee at Carwar,** and those of Vizapore at **Hubely,** which last is an attempt of soe strong a nature in breaking open the Honble. Company's warehouse, takeing out their goods and then offerring them to publike sale in the Bazzar that wee cannot but highly resent, therefore doe enjoyne you speedily **to dispose of all** the Company's **goods** remaining both at Hubely and Carwar, and if you cannot[1] turne their proceed into such goods wee inorder'd you to provide for the insuing yeare wee would then have you keepe it ready in cash, and with yourselves be fully prepared to receive such further orders by our Europe

shiping as may be concluded most fit and convenient for the better securety the Honble. Company's affaires there fore the future. [this in answer to the letter of 5th May]

(301)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 p. 109	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 14 June 1678

(EXTRACT)

News at present stiring is that **Sirjah Caun**, with an army of 25 in 30000 horse, lyes ready in **Vizapore** to march **towards Sevagee** soe soone as the raines are over. **The Rajah** wee here lately **departed from Rajapore** (after a vissitt given our freinds there) with intentions for **Punnalah.**

(302)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 24	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 19 June 1678

(EXTRACT)

We wonder you should be advised by the **Cozy of Danda Rajapore** that the Syddy complained that he was debarred of any former priveledge which he utterly denies to have wrote about to any in Surat.

He has promised to write both to the Governor of Surat and Nabob Dillel Cawn of the favour and assistance he and his fleet on all occasions receive here.

The strong guard we are forced to keep at Massagon &ca. avenues to the island, for the security of the Moguls fleet and Hon. Company's shipping from the threatened attept of **Sevagee Rajah**, who is very ill pleased with us for suffering them to harbour here, of which we are afraid we shall hear further in time, is the reason we cannot, with security, disband any of the soldiers in present pay.

(303)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 107, Ffol. 111	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 20 June 1678

(EXTRACT)

Surgee Caune hath turned out Sevagees ministers out of **Hattanee** [Athanee] and **Raybagg** and settled his owne forces in boath places.

(304)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 Fol. 118 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 29 June 1678

(EXTRACT)

(S) By what wee understand in the brokers letters there is little likelyhood of procuring any quantity of goods this yeare or vending much of our Europe goods, Sevagees forces being robbing and plundering all over these parts in the chiefe townes of noate where our cloth is made, as **Moolgund Luckmiseer, Gudduck** and soe that dare not as yett give out a fartheing of moneys to that weavours, for feare of it being plundered from them if tymes a loft bee not settled, heart of merchandise and commerce will be quite broke, there remaining but, little elce aloft [or left ?] more when plundering and robbing one from another, every one seeking the fresh oppertunity in these distracted tymes that is strongest to enrich himselfe by impoverishing them of less force, making the old proverb good that (the) weakest must goe to the wall.

(P) **Wee heartily wish** the forces of that Grand Robbell and great disturber of the felicity of Duccan, which formerly soe famcously flourished in all manner of trade, **may retire** to their strong holds, or be once **totally routed** by the Duccan army's which are reported ready in Vizapore, but thinks besotted, for whilst they lie efeminately at house fearefull of wetting their tender Skinns, our **Mah Rajah** playes his game soe wisly as to destroy, robb, plunder, devastate and ruine the major and best part of their kingdome.

(305)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 119 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 3 July 1678

(SUMMARY)

The Carwar merchants were asked to dispose of their goods and Hubely stores quickly. They say that the major portion is at Hubly "what remaines below with us **connot sell a pie worth,** here being not a merchant in these parts dare be seen to buy anything considerable, if should **Sevagee** would soone empty his coffers."

(306)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 124 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT { Dated 8 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

The king of **Gollcondahs** progress to Metchelepatam and these parts is laid aside for the present and wee hope will not be thought upon againe, it appering hazardous to his estate and to his cheif minister and confident **Madana** the Braman to leave Gulcondah.

(307)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 112-113 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 12 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

Your letter of the 23d of May wee have received and therin take good notice of your aplications to **Sevagee** upon his arrivall at Rajapore, whose answer seemes to be very slender to your demands, as likewise his referring you to **Anajee** to be but a meere pretence to put you of; therefore, if upon his returne to Kilnah you find no better satisfaction, frankly let them know **wee shall not continue you longer** in a place where wee find soe little justice and so much unfare dealing; in order to which let no endeavours be wanting to get in as many of your debts standing out as possible before the coming downe of our Europe ships, and what goods you have made provission of to be in that readiness what (*sic?* with) yourselves, as you may be able, without loss of time, to observe such orders as wee shall give you further by them.

(308)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, pp. 25-26 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 19 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

Haveing received certaine information of **Sevagee Rajahs preparation** and intention to send a strong party of souldiers under the command of **Doulut Caun** to attempt the burning and destroying the Siddys fleete that is haled on shore at **Mazagaon.** Which intelligence being confirmed unto us by severall hands, both from **Narransinay,** who was sent bythe Deputy Governour **to reside at Chaul** to advise of the Rajah's actions and motion, as also by spies Siddy Cossum sent on the same accountt. Which

being taken into consideration, it was not though[t] conssisstent with prudence that wee should esteem ourselves soe secure as not to make any further praparations, but more conssisstent with our honour and security to be vigilant and not suffer those whom wee have taken under our protection to be destroyed. In order whereunto it was thought expedient that all the out guards, being now but weake, should be reinforced with Infantry under the command of Commission Officers.

* * * * *

That the remaineing part of the garrison be divided into two Companys and to mount the guard every other day.

That the Commanders of the English shipps that are haled on shore at Mazagaon be ordered to gett all their gunns placed with cannon basketts where they may best secure the fleete and annoy the enemy if they attempt to land at that place, and that Siddy Cossum be ordered to hale of his vessells that are on shore as soone as possible.

(309)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 26	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN S. ADERTON	Dated 20 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

Having certain intelligence of Sevagee Rajahs preparation and designe to land a strong party of souldiers on our Island, with a resolution to burne and destroy the Mogulls fleete that is haul'd on shore att Mazagon; to prevent a designe of soe bad consequence as that would be, wee have, on consideration thereof, thought it absolutely necessary to strengthen our out guards, and to that intent wee doe heereby enorder you to march to Mazagon with eight files of the garrison souldiers, which you are to joine with those allready there; and wee recommend to you to keepe a strict watch in the severall places appointed, and if you have notice of any boates coming from the adjacent places you are to observe their motion and by force of arms to keep them from landing men in any place that they shall attempt either on this side Mazagon or between Mazagon and Monchumbo; soe being well satisfied of our good conduct, if so happen that you engage, wee shall not inlarge but will strengthen you with our advices as occasion requires. [Note:— Similar letters of the same date were sent to Capt. Richard Keigwin, Ensign Daniel Hughes and Lieutenant Francis Thorpe (*Ibid*, pp. 26–27)]

(310)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, pp. 112–113 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 23 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been for severall days **hottly allarummed** that **Sevagee Rajah** had certaine intention to attempt the burning the Siddys Fleete at Mazagon, knowing it to be the only obstacle to his taking the Fort of **Danda Rajapore**, to which purpose he some months since sent for **Doulat Caun and Deria Sarung** both Generalls of his Fleete at sea, and after having praised them their good services, and given them severall Tushereiffs, propounded the execution of it to them, who out of honour could not deny soe generous a Masters desires, therefore willingly accepted the enterprize thereof, and with 4000 men (amoungst which its reported are severall Laskarrs to ferry them over the passages) tooke their leaves of the Rajah and are come downe to **Panoell** [Panwell], a towne opposite against the place, where it is reported they are contriving their passage hither. Which way it will be wee cannot imagine without they force it through some part of Salsett, for they have not boats enough in all these parts to bring them over. The news being confirmed unto us by severall hands both from **Narran Sunay** our Linguist whom wee sent to reside at Choule, as likewise by the spies the Siddy sent to pry into the Rajahs actions and motion.

Wee thought it not consistent with prudence to be over secure when soe vigilent an enemy is at our doores, nor suffer him to destory those whom wee have taken into our protection, and therefore enordered the severall ships gunns to be placed with canon basketts where they might best secure the fleete and annoy the enemy, and in regard the avenues to the Island were but weakly guarded a reinforcement of Infantry under the command of Commission Officers were enordered up to the severall passes, and the troope under the command of Captain Kegwin marched up to **Mahim**, w[h]ere he hath orders to rendezvous and send scouts daily to Sion and Mochumbo to descry the approach of the enemy and bring him word that he may move to impeede their landing ; and that all things may concurr to a generall resistance of the subtle attempts of the Rajah two Manchuas with gunns in their prows and souldiers with them were enordered to cruse betwixt Mahim and Mazagon, and the two companies daily to mount the guard at the Fort, soe that now wee esteeme ourselves in good defensive posture and expect the approach of our enemy, not

doubting but by the Almighties assistance to repell their attempts if they should be soe hardy to venture on us, which wee beleive will cause them to take second considerations. This impending storme that seemes to thereaten us proceeding not out of any disgust that Sevajee Rajah hath taken against any of our proceedings nor the nation in generall but against the Siddy, who this yeare hath much provoked him by makeing slaves of the people and Braminys he tooke in his incursions into his territorys, wee thought good to send the Coffery word that he haule his fleete off and ride in the Bay, which would certainely divert the designes of the Rajah and be a security to the Siddy and the King's they are not able to deal with him at sea. He seemed readily to embrace the proposition, but declared his inability, the Lascars refuseing to worke for want of pay and he had noe mony to sattisfie them, wherefore made his request unto us that wee would supply him on the Honble. Company's accountt in this exigency. which wee considering of, having monys sufficient in our treasury, have lent him 2000 Rupees to be repaid you in Surat by the Governor, to which purpose enclosed wee send his receipt and herewith goes a letter wherein he hath wrott effectually in the behalfe of our nation which wee hope on occation may stand you in some steade. Hee is now resolved to floate the fleete, which wee hope may prevent our coming to blowes with Sevagys army, which would certainely cause a breach of peace, and then this Island would be in a miserable condition for want of all sorts of provissions.

Thus you see what wee formerly conjectured is come to pass, and what troubles and charges wee are like to be brought in for assisting and harbouring this fleete, which does the King neither service nor honour. These things duly represented to the Governo[r] of Surat or Grandees by men that are able to discourse it without feare and pussillanimity (and not Banians, who to our shame dare not owne his Majestie of England to be a King, but when they discourse of him call him Simindar [Jamindar], which in effect is no more than a Desy, as Henry Oxinden hath often h[e]ard) wee doubt not but would prevaile with him to order their fleete yearely to Surat, and not involve the nation in a warr to protect a parcell of theives, for the Siddy is no better. And this wee leave to your performance, which, if not effected, be assured soner or later wee shall finde the dire effects of warr and famine.

[Note. A portion of this extract is given by Orme, *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114]

(311)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, pp. 29-30 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

In our several former missives, we forgot to acquaint you that the **Emom of Muskatt** wrote a letter to the Deputy Governor, intimating his intentions to send a fleet **against the Portugeeze** this year, desiring therein to know in such case whether they might not repair hither for water, wood, &c. provisions as they had occasion for, during their stay of[f] this coast.

Since writing the preceeding, we are given to understand that **Doulat Cawn**, with the army under his command, is marched to **Cullean Bundy**, from whence he wrote to the captain General Don Manoell Lobo, demanding passage through the Portugal territories, but **he not only denied, but had enordered the several passes at Tannah &c. to be manned to impede**, so that we cannot imgaine which way he will come to us; nevertheless, we stand on our guard, expecting the event; here inclosed, we send you copy of the Emom of Muskatts letter.

(312)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7 p. 31 } BOMBAY TO MR. CHARLES WARD & CAPT. KEIGWIN { Dated 24 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

This morning I received advice from [*sic*] by a Banian, that came from Tannah, that **Sevagees forces are quartered in the** several places near **Cullean and Culwah**, which has so alarmed the Portugeese, that the Captain General of Basseen is come to Tannah with a considerable number of soldiers, therefore would have you not to imagine yourselves oversecure, but to look out sharp and keep good guards, for we may reasonably expect **Sevagee** will make a further progress, and endeavour to land on our island to destroy the Siddys fleet. I have further advice that the Portugeese have **denied them passage** through their country, which is the occasion of the Captain General preparation and has so incensed the enemy, that I hear they have burnt and destroyd 2 or 3 of the Portugeeze Aldeas.

(313)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, Fol. 24 } MAZAGON, STEPHEN ADDERTON (CAPTAIN OF THE BOMBAY FORCES) TO BOMBAY { Dated 24 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

I am very glad to heare the **Portuguese** has dealt **with Daulat Caun,** soe as its reported, which if they do **hold it will be a great means to prevent Doulat Caun's desire.**

(314)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 90, Fol. 29 } WILLIAM MINCHIN FROM MAZAGON TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

According to your order sent yesterday to Captain Adderton and my selfe wee went to the **Siddy** and ordered him in his Magesties name of great Brittaine to pay his Lascars with the 200[0] rupees which your worship lent him and likewise to haule his ships out which he did promise and hauled them out a little way and so left of under pretence of paying his men, and promised to haule them of this morning, but seeing this morning that he made no preparation for it, sent to him to know the reason of itt and he sent word that he had no men and that all his Lascars were gone to Bombay, but the reason that the Lascars left him was that he would give them no more then 2 rupees a peece which was not according to his promise so that as he lyeth now ten times then before, for most of them by Captain Hilder and if any enimy cometh there is no possibillity of saving any of us, having not any thing elce to acquaint your worshipp at present, only for as much as I can perceive the Siddy minds nothing but **his Dançing weomen** whom he hath continually danci[n]g before him.

(315)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7 p. 31 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. NORGRAVE OF THE *Hunter* FRIGATE { Dated 27 July 1678

(EXTRACT)

If you see any boats with **armed men** or **men** swimming over thereabouts or in any other place in the river.

Engage with them.

Keep them from landing on any part of our island.

(316)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 33 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 July 1678

Siddy Sambolees people, according to your Honour &c. injunctions have leave to repair to Bombay and settle themselves where they find most convenient.

(317)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 116 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 July 1678

The **Siddy** hath launched his whole ffleete which he hath brought downe to Bombay and now ride under our ffort, himselfe after much persuansious going on board. This wee hope will divert **Dowlut Cauns** designes who with his **army hovers** still about the adjacent parts, he cannot well have any plea to come over now, except **Sivagee Rajah** is intended to make warr with us because wee harbour his enemys which wee believe will cause him to take up such resolves in the future.

P. S. The Bargaine of beetlenutts and coconuts which Mr. John Petit and Vollupmetta bought of the Subedarr of Chaull is like to imbroyle all the merchants of this island, for he declares hee wants yett of his principall to be paid him 12000 rupees and that he hath two of Mr. Petits letters to show that the said contract was made with him not with Vollapmetta whom he sent thither but as his servant and therefore demands satisfaction of the present Deputy Governor not making any difference betweene perticular person and the Company which have been civilly answered, but he now declares he will be put off no longer, but will seize on any persons or effects he shall meete with belonging to any of this island having lately endeavoured to secure our broker Girderdass who being at Cullian Baindy he sent 50 men to seize him but he got to Tanna and so escaped. W[h]at to doe in this exigencie wee know not but thinke it no reason that unconcerned should sufferr for the faults of others, this will cause trade to cease much on this island for **Chaule** is a port that is very necessary unto us for all things. Pray enorder Vollop-metta to send downe his account with the Subedarr that wee may know how to answere him.......Let not him come himself, for the Soubidar will demand the debt the more eagerly then, or else will desire his person. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7, pp. 33-34]

(318)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 114–115 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to find you so unexpectedly allarummed by Sevagees designed bold attempt upon the Siddys fleete at Mazagon, which wee hope by the timely notice both you and hee hath had to put yourselves into soe prudent and good a posture to receive him, may divert the storme. But if it should unhappily prove otherwise, wee shall not doubt but by your conduct and courage to find him, repell'd with loss and shame, highly approving your handsome care and vigilancie in disposing your men and ships for their more effectuall service both by land and sea, and which wee doe recommend to your constant observation, since the subtle and sudden motions of this bold Rajah will require a sutable care of his designes.

Wee shall remaine under great anxiety untill wee here from you the success of this strange affaire, therefore pray be mindfull of us in nimble and full advices, hartely wishing our Europe ships may import with you soe early as to prove a seasonable addition of strength and assistance to the Island at this juncture.

[In the next para they say] (S)...have been contriving how to procure an order from court which this overture of eminent danger from Sevagy wee have may facilitate us in and therefore shall not faile to improve it to the most effectual advantage wee are capable.

(319)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 116–117 } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 13 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are extreame sorry to find the ill posture Decan still remaines in, and without any likelyhood of amendment; therefore doe reiterate our former orders, that you doe use your utmost endeavours speedely to get in all your debts and to dispose of all such goods as you have up in the country, and invest the produce as formerly inorder'd you; but if by the present troubles you cannot effect it, faile not with all possible care and dilligence to convey the money downe to Carwar, as likewise the goods themselves if you find you cannot fittly and speedely dispose of them for wee are quite discouraged from alowing you to send up any

more to Hubely, or trusting what is there already, from the great abuses the Honble. Companys servants have and are likely still further to receive from that lewd Governor; therefore faile not to comply punctually herein, concluding it better to sit still for some time and waite what it may produce for a more secure incouragement of a settlement of that factory.

(320)

F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 118 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 13 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee should be glad to heare that Mr. Robinson's journey up the Gaute prove successfull, though wee cannot see how well to expect it, seeing our friends att Carwar (who are under the same Government) give us noe encouragement to expect a peace of goods from them this yeare, declaring the countrys about Hubely, &ca. to be still under the tyranicall oppressions of Sevagees Officers, and in as great confusion as ever; and therefore, untill you are certaine of making any considerable investment and shall be in want of money for the management thereof, wee doe againe forbid your drawing any more bills on us.

(321)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 34 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Aug. 1678

(EXTRACT)

We received your Honrs. &c. of the 5 instant just now, to which we should more amply reply, but that we are in haste to give you the news of the arrival of the President, Captain Jonathan Hyde, who imported at the sametime; he came from Johannah in company of the Samson and Unicorn, but parting company at sea, he has not seen them since.

We hear that Sevagees forces that was intended against this place, is marched towards Surat.

(322)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 138 } HUBLEY TO SURAT { Dated 19 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Jemsheer Caune is now on the road to Bancaporé with 3000 horse daily taking more as he comes intending to fight Sevagee.

Selim Caun the owner of the towne is expected in Hubely with 200 horse in ten days, as yett cannot tell who will winn the country, though the Duccanees at present being seated in Vizapore. Sevagee having 1500 horse in these parts is reported hath as many more coming soe soon as the Dually is over they intend to fight, who will carry the day God knowes.

(323)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107. p. 135	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 24 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee should not have bin silent thus long had not [we] waited to heare from Shamdas at Vizapore how that affaire under his mannagement went, being desirous of giving you a full accountt of all affaires and transactions both aloft and alow at once, that may not put the Honble. Company to extraordinary charge of Cossetts; therefore as to what is come to our knowledge since our last wee shall now proceed to give you an accountt off.

Wee thank God wee are **very quiett here,** liveing at **amity with Sevagees Ministers** since our last renewing off friendship with the Subedarr, not in the least molested by them in [any] of our proceedings, or having our bowells tourne out by them like vultures for mony as formerly. Wee were once friendly solicitated by our Carwarr Governor to lend him 3 in 400 Pagodas, but gave him a friendly and faire denyall as becomes merchants, laying before him the unsettledness of the times, that wee neither bought or sould any goods considerable, and only lived upon the maine stock to keepe up the Honble. Companys and nations creditt in expectation of better times, with which hee was satisfied and have heard noe more from him since in that point.

To our noe small greife wee can give your Honr. but little good news of **affaires upon the Gaute.** The Governor still continues his insolencys towards us; hee hath returned the 25 peeces of broad cloath againe which he formerly tooke out of the warehouse, but in lue thereof hath forced 775 Pagodas from the Shroff and Broker, 510 at one time and 265 at another time, with these words, that what he soe tooke hee was constrained thereto to **supply Sevagees Subedar,** who would elce have burnt and ransaked the towne, but promised faithfully to returne it againe in

6 months time, which wee much doubt and feare, for by Shamdas letter from Vizapore, copie whereof one of the 10th July received the 22th inst., the other the 20th July received 20th instant, the latter is what signifies anything; howsoever that your Honr. &ca. knowes the true and full accountt of that affaire have sent both for your perusall, wherein to our trouble, though what was acted in that perticular was intended for the best, you will finde wee have little hopes of redress from thence, occationed by the unsettledness of Government in those partes and the dissentions and imbred broyles betwixt one and the other in place; the King being in his Nonage there is no head of Government, but one thinkes himselfe as good and great as the other, which wee feare will be the cause of their ruine. Your Honr. &ca. in Shamdas letter will read what [are] his opinions, which truly doth concurr with ours that to give you the best of our weake judgments, unless make seizure of the deceased Nabobs Bullool Caun's two shipps lying at Bassalare, ordering our people at Hubely to make sale of what goods there remaining, which is not much, and retire to Darwara [Dharwada] Castle of the Kings and mart towne, where wee are proffered by the 4 Nuckphery [?Nāikwāris]thereof, the Kings Phirmaund and two yeares custome free to build a warehouse to reside in, or elce call them downe to us here till such times as they at Vizapore shall here of what wee have done, when without question they will send their phyrmaunds and begg of us to accept of restitution. But this weighty affaire wee leave to the consideration of your Honr. &ca. serene and wise judgment. Your Honr. &ca. alsoe may be pleased in both Shamdas letters to take particular notice of what hee writes concerning the meane, base and disgracefull actions of our infatuated (wee think may stile them) freinds at Rajapore, in their shamefull puting the Company's broad cloath to sale in the Buzarr at Vizapore, at soe poore and vile a rate of 3 Rupees per yard, wee selling for 3½ and 3¾ per yard in Hubely, which is but the lesser halfe way to Vizapore; when their way charges is deducted it will produce as wee well understand not more than 2 in 2¼ Rupees cleare the yard, which is a price the Company's orange colloured broad cloth nor any inferior sort was yett undersould for in these parts. If your Honr. &ca. pleased to examine this perticular strictly [it] will be well for the Company, otherwise you may recall either them or us, elce must be forced to shut up shop; but if in sale of their goods they are found to be [more] proffitable servants than us, wee humbly submitt.

(324)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 37 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees army under the command of Doulat Cawn, finding it not so facile to perform their designed attempts on the Siddy as they had in their imaginations concluded, the Portugeese taking the alarm guarded the rivers of Tannah &c., with near 40 armed Manchuas and we having resolved to resist them both by land and sea, desisted from their design and are returned to their quarters, since which we are given to understand that the Rajah has cashired Doulat Cawn his service and severely punished the Soubidar of Buindy, who facilitated the design to him and now he is resolved to come in person against Danda Rajapore and after a furious battery with the cannon, which is placed advantageously on a hill, which shoots point blank into the fort, to storm it on all sides; the event of these resolutions we must attend, but we think he has taken right measures to gain the place.

Inclosed goes translates of Mr. Petitt's letters to the Soubidars of Choul, and of his to the Deputy Governor, and Vollup Mettos account which the envoys of the said Soubidar having delivered unto us demanding satisfaction, and are at present here insisting thereon, something must be done towards a payment by somebody or other or else you will find by his letters either the Hon. Company or the disinterested will suffer for it, for our factories and effects are already threatned. This will require your Honrs. &c. serious consideration and order to us how to govern ourselves in this affair. [This letter is dated 27 Aug. in (S). F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fol. 128]

(325)

F. R. Surat Vol. 107, p. 144 } HATTANEE TO SURAT { Dated 31 August 1678

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts cannot with any certainty be wrote, but what I can gather to be most true is that within a month or two the Decans will downe upon Sevagee ; Serja Caun and Sidde Masutes Sonn have both pitched their tents that way and the only thing that impedes their proceedure is their difference about the Seere Suba which both of them pretend to, which agreed on, theire army will consist of about 15000 horese besides foote,

and Jemseer Caun on Carnatuck side with 10 or 12,000 horse besides foote, likewise that the Mogull is powerfully coming to their assistance; what the upshot will be by Dualle wee shall know.

(326)

F. R. Surut, Vol. 89, pp. 125-26 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 September 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are very glad to find you so well freed from the danger of Sevagee, and hope wee shall be able from hence to remove the Siddy's fleet from wintering with you any more to prevent the like trouble.

(S) Wee have perused the papers and accounts you sent us of the Subedar of Choule and are very sorry to find the danger and dishonour like to proceede from that unhappy affaire to the hon'ble Companys Estate and factories in Sevagees country if not timely and prudently composed therefore sent for Vollup Metta and compared his and the Subedarrs accounts together wherein appeares severall differences which he does assure us if wee would permit him to goe to Bombay he could easily rectify and give a finall and satisfactory conclusion to the dispute depending betwixt Mr. Petite the Subedar and himselfe and which wee ourselves apprehend to be the best course, but you having cautioned us befor not to let him goe downe wee have deferred to give him leave untill wee here further from you which let be with speed.

(327)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, pp. 139-140 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 September 1678

(EXTRACT)

These are at the importunate treaties of a parcell of unfortunate Mores and Banians who coming in a vessell from Aden belonging to Veravull Patan, a port in the Mogulls dominions on the other side Dio, and being bound to this port to sell Mugeet and other goods, most unhappily rann aground on the sunken rocke within this Bay, where their vessell immediately bilged, the men being fortunately takan up by the *Hunter's* boate in which they saved

to the amount of 2 in 3000 Rupees in gould and silver, the shipp goods and other monys to a considerable value being totally lost, there not remayning a planke of her to bee seene the next morning; the seas running high dashed her to peeces and the tyde of flood carryed the **wracke on Sevagy's coast.** The said monys were delivered in by Captain Norgrove and are remayning in the Deputy Governor's possession. The miserable people lamenting their disaster have desired us to take compassion on them the small remainder of a greater losse being the vessell were as it were cast away in the very road without storme or bad weather but occationed by their little skill in the harbour, and that **in the Mogull's dominions wee received like favours.** These arguments, togeather with the concurrence of commerce betwixt our port and Patan, to which place many vessells goe yearely, the consideration of the vessells being bound into us to sell her goods, the fame and honour of our Masters upright and mercifull dealing was perswasive enough with us to redeliver the miserable their monys, but wee thonght it not just to effect it without your particuler lycence, not being willingly guilty of the least disrespect. Wherefore wee desire your sence and determination therein. The people intend to take their passage in a vessell bound hence to Patan, therefore wee desire your Honour &ca. would returne answere to these by the bearer, not doubting your commisseration of their cases.

(328)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 Fol. 145 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept. 1678

(EXTRACT)

News here is none worthy of your honours knowledge, more then what Mr. Robinson hath already advised, only that **Sevagee is a coming to Pornollah,** where he hath ordered all his forces to meete him.

(329)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 pp. 153–4 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 20 Sept. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are......sorry......for the unsettledness of tymes in these parts. What your Honour, &ca. writes concerning the getting

in the Company's debts and making sale of their goods remaining wee are not in the least tardy, continually useing our endeavours to accomplish your desire therein; our goods remaining in Hubely are not many, and debts also, what are, is in sure hands wee thinke; but it is the custome of Duccan, and especially aloft, that all the goods except pepper and beatlenutt, with some few other commoditys, is sould for 3 in 4 months time, of which setting apart our desperrate debts the good ones are not of longer standing. To this perticular wee shall not much enlarge upon, only acuaint your Honr. &ca. have sent coppy of yours to Mr. Goring in Hubely and order accordingly to our Broker Rupgy Chaungy, whom wee question not but will doe their utmost endeavours to comply therewith.

(330)

O. Correspondence Vol. 39, No. 4497 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 24 Sept. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Your Island of Bombay hath bin lately disturbed by some alarums from Sevagees forces, ordered by him to endeavour the burning this King's fleet wintering there, but by the care and vigilancie of your Deputie Governour, etca. all things were in soe prepared a posture to receive them that they were forced to let their designe fall. This gave us occation to represent to the Governour of Surat the hazzard of his Masters shipps, as well as charge to us, wherein wee have soe, prevailed with him as to importune us no more for their wintering there for the future, which will ease the Island of many inconveniencys and troubles.

(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 133 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 24 Sept. 1678

(EXTRACT)

The citty of Surat is often times still alaramed with the aproaches of Sevagees for[ce], and is veryly beleived if not otherwise diverted will certainly this yeare attemp[t] once more to sirprize it, being highly exasperated for some unusuall indignity's acted upon severall of his people fallen into these Moores hands, soe that the inhabitants of Surat doe now more dread him

than ever, it being assured that he hath declared its utter ruine upon his next coming with fyer and sword, which hath made us take into consideration the security of your estates at present in the house by as speedy a disposall thereof as opportunity will give us leave.

(332)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 134 } SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 September 1678

(SUMMARY)

In reply to a request from Bombay to restore to some poor merchants portion of a wreck which had been saved, permission is given to do so after deducting the expenses incurred by the Co. in the attempt. They observe that the restoring such property was contrary to the custome of most nations in such cases and which notwithstanding may appear severe and somewhat inhumane to add to those that were two miserable before a greater weight of unhappiness, yet this law was founded upon very high and prudent reasons, to prevent the severall abuses ill men imployed upon shipping, [who] might otherwise undertake to act through some sinister ends of benefit acrewing to themselves by the willfull casting away the ship.

(333)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 44 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Oct. 1678

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] For Sevagee nor his ministers are to be satisfied with plausible pretences and our articles with him, which they insist on are obligatory on either side to deliver the persons of creditors and fugitives or make restoration or satisfaction; now if he will run the hazard of that, let him come, but let him know for his Governor [*sic* ? Government] that daily application are made to us for the delivery of his brother up, which will be incessantly renewed for him, if he repairs hither and not [*sic* ? if] gives him not due satisfaction.

(334)

(S)F.R. Surat, Vol.90 Fols. 55 & 56 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 October 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been very much importuned by the brother of Vollup Metta with you to give you a second acknowledgment of the

receipt of rupees 2900 on his account and likewise to desire you not to deliver up his person to the Soobadar of Chaule, but rather to give him notice that he is now upon the island and ready to adjust accounts and give him all reasonable satisfaction whenever he shall send over any of his owne people to doe it with him.

(335)

F. R. Surat Vol. 89 p. 141 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine 18 October 1678

(EXTRACT)

Some dayes since wee received letters from Mr. Haggerstone, &ca. (by a pair of expresses who wee now send downe upon the *Sampson*) adviseing of the little success Shamdoss the broker hath mett with at Vizzapore in his **complaints against that insolent Governor of Hubely**, soe that wee are resolved to be at noe further charge and trouble in such fruitless sollicitations with a people soe void of shame and honour; therefore send for him downe with who else may be up in the country, and send nothing more thither untill further order, advising us what time the Nabobs 2 juncks usually sett saile and to what ports, to whom wee would have you **rufuse to give passes**, and wee shall try if by seizing of them wee can bring those Governours of Vizzapore to doe us better justice.

(336)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 142–143 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated Swally Marine 18 Oct. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice what you write us that **Annajee Punditt** proffers you **your Bucksis** upon the conditions expressed in the first Phirmaund which hath beene made voyd in that particular by one obteyned since from the Rajah by Mr. Child at his first going downe to Rajapore, wherein it is granted that wee should have the beetlenutts delivered us **at the Bazzarr price** without the payment of any money downe and which you are to demand and stand upon, and if it will not be agreed, to acquaint **Sevajee Rajah** and his ministers that the many abuses wee have received from his officers and the little justice from himselfe **forces us to call you away from Rojapore.**

(337)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fols. 156–157 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 Oct. 1678

(EXTRACT)

What wee soe long dreaded true hath at last brought to pass, the Subedarr of Chaule being returned from Rairy to his former command with an addition of Sobhas or Governments more, hath seized on twenty or thirty boates and vessells belonging to this island which were over in several ports on the maine, buying of wood, timber, batty and provissions accustomary and without which we cannot well subsist. The poor merchants came in a full body to complaine thereof desiring redress, being utterly ruined if some remedy be not put to this evill, the losse will amount to neare 15 or 20000 rupees. A large sum to be deducted from the stock of this place and all these done on account of the debt oweing said Soobedarr by the former Deputy Governor and Vollup Mettah; of which wee have allready wrote you and hee further pretends to stop all manners of provisions from coming unto us. The Deputy Governor this day wrote him a civill letter to know the reason of his detainare of our vessells to which wee expect an answere in two or 3 days; which if bring him to a releasing them wee shall not further trouble ourselves, otherwise wee think it consistent with our nations and masters honour not to bear such affronts which if wee suffer such is the nature of Sevagys ministers that they will impose on us daily, what their tyrannicall humours shall dictate unto them; therefore wee have concluded to use all faire meanes for the restoration of said vessells which if takes not effect our intentions are the next spring tide to send over a considerable force of souldiers in boats and vessells into Negotan &ca rivers and bring them away by force which may be easily effected without any resistance as wee are informed they [are] lying in rivers which are open and no efforts to protect them, nor any souldiers on board but such as will quickly leave them on the approach of any of our fforces, their armes carrying terror with them and after this is accomplished wee doubt not but to bring them to their ould tearmes of ffriendshipp, otherwise it were but winking at the Siddy and he would soone lay the opposite maine desolate which wee have hitherto protected for our owne ends and that they are soe sencible of that the Muckadams of town's and heads of the people have left their habitation and complayned unto the Soobedar telling him if he persist they are

inevitably ruined and the rajah like[ly] to leose his dutie for this yeare. Wee hope these things may reduce the Soobedar to reason though he is a very obstinate man, whom wee shall endeavour likewise to mollifie by faire promises of all justice in the case depending between Vollup Mettah and him, what further happens shall not faile to advise in due time. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7 p. 47]

(338)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 155 | SURAT TO BOMBAY | Dated 28 Oct. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have called for **Vollup Metta** and acquainted him with what you have wrote us concerning his business with the Subedarr of Chowle where upon he hath promised to repaire to Bombay in a few dayes more and make an end thereof to his satisfaction.

(339)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 Fols. 156 & 157 | SURAT TO BOMBAY | Dated 1 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

The 28th last wee wrote you att large coppie whereof accompanys these, to which referr you, the last night by **Siddy Cossums** Pattomarr wee received yours of the 25th of October wherein wee are very sorry to receive the hasty imbargo laid upon severall boates and vessels by the **Subedarr of Chowle**, belonging to the island, upon Mr. Pettitts unadvised dealings with him in Company of Volup Metta a Banian, from whom he hath demands, but how justly will better appeare to you from his owne stating the case wherein we think he hath great reason of his side, had he to doe anything but such oppressive as **Savagees ministers.** However since the evil effect is like to fall to the islands share it doth beha[?o]ve us goe farr for the wellfare thereof, and the safety of our factories Carwarr and Rajapore, to consider and resolve the best wee may to doe it by fair means, therefore wee have once more sent for Volup Metta to hasten him towards you, who now resolves to accompany Mr. Ogilby on a Chowle Shebarr, who brings you these recommending the poor mans condition and person to your charitable regard and security, having already infinitely suffered by this Governour soely upon the score and occasion of the Subedarr, hopeing you have not put your design of force in

execution for the freedome of the vessells, which if it be as you write that the island cannot subsist without a supply of provisions from Sevagees territories, wee think it great reason **not to put things to an extremity, since** it is ods whether our design may **take** its hoped effect and which if it dose or dose not being once attempted, it will certainly occasion if not an obsolute prohibition as an open enemy and many other very great inconveniences; therefore cannot well approve of that course, but try to doe it by some **amicable friendly overtures** which wee hope will fittly be offered to you upon Vollup Mettas being with you. [also F. R. Surat Vol. 90. part 1, Fol. 49]

(340)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fols. 175-176 } CHAULE TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 November 1678

(EXTRACT)

Coppie of Bairr[o]pants [Ser Subedar of the jurisdiction of Chaule, as far as Rajapore] letter in answere of that written to him by the worship: Henry Oxinden Deputy Governor of the port and island of Bombay, translate out of the Mereta Language.

I received your letter and read it with much pleasure and should esteeme it as a favour to lett me know frequently of your health.

As to what you write me concerning the Morre[=mahomedan] merchants vessells of your island I answere as they alwaies used to fetch wood from hence soe they went to lade at Nagatan where they were reprized by the Magistrates who advised me of the matter: Know sir that it seemes strange and unjust that **under the colour** of amity and the good correspondence that is betweene Sevagee Rajah and the English nation, the **Siddy** should participate of all the provisions of wood, corne and other things that are exported from hence, knowing him to be our **soe great enemy**; as not only very much annoyes us, but alsoe robs our country and carryes much people away to our extraordinary prejudice, Sevagee Rajah having sent me to bee Governor of this country and to **make warr upon that enemy the Siddy**, who doth soe much oppose us; I thought it convenient to send to your island 5000 men to joyne with Doulett Ckauns Armada to doe him all imaginable harme and pursue him wherever [he]was, it being but reason that our armada should have shelter under your ffort as well as his, and I cannot but acquaint you that the very **Portuguez** themselves did many best unto mee that they did not any wayes succour that Siddy nor

soe much as harbour him or his people, but that it was the English only that countenanced and supplyed him with all manner of provissions, and also desired me to write unto you not to consent to his harbouring with you, (which gives him many opertunitys to infest our country being soe neare us) with such facility, concerning which matter what you shall resolve by your letter the same will serve to be sent to my Rajah and Anagi Punditt, by which said letter he will be better able to know what will be most convenient for him to contrive to **expell the said enemy** out of your island with expedition. Touching **Vollup Metta's money,** wee understand not anything of him but of Mr. Petit, for it is our custome that when any Subedar or Havaldar makes any contract of buying or selling, whatever is owing **the successor** of him that made the said contract **remaines obleidged** to satisfie it. You Sir being Mr. Petit's successor wee doe not doubt but you will make satisfaction for him.

When I sent my **envoy Pertapgy** to Bombay to demand satisfaction for the said money, you answered him you had written to the said gentleman at Ormus and that according to his answere you would comply. I understand not nor have anything to doe with Ormuss or Suratt only Bombay, where the money is; **for as much as I know** you to be in your antesessor's place, pray looke to make me satisfaction suddenly, for it much imports to have it sent to Sevagee Rajah, soe God preserve your person &ca. [Nov. 13th as given by (S) seems improbable from No. *342 infra*].

(341)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fols. 169-170	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 6 November 1678

(EXTRACT)

Deria Saranga and his sonn are both **taken prisoners** by the Rajahs order and all they have seized upon, hee stands charged in the honourable Companys broker pagodas 165. 16 Jetts. which feare now will prove a bad debt. I have made demand upon our Soobedar and told him that what goods was delivered him was upon the **Rajah's account** and not his owne; his answere was that he could doe nothing in this business, what was to be done **Annage Punditt** must doe it, to whome we have wrotte too, as alsoe concerning our Bucksis whose answere we weight for.

About 10 days agoe the **Rajah had a stoute battle with Jemseer Caun** but came off blewly [?badly], in which engagement he hath lost not less than 2000 horse besides 4 or 5000 ffoote, here is now greate hopes of better times.

(342)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 Fols. 171-174 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

According to [the] resolve to release our **boates reprized** in the rivers of **Nagotan Penn** &c by the **Soobedarr of Chaule** last Sunday evening [4th Nov.], Captain Thomas Niccolls was commissioned (copie where of goes enclosed) with 10 files of men under his command to repair on board the Manchuas a shibar and the Companys Balloone, and with them to enter said rivers to bring the boates, which he did soe effectually that the next day wee saw all of them except 4 which he could not well come at, in our port to the ganeral applause and particular sattisfaccon of the Inhabitants, who otherwise had wanted wood to supply their necessitys, and this done without firing a gunn or any damage done on either side having before secured the passage boates and stopt all communication with the maine, so that our neighbours were **suprized**; wee are now in expectation of an envoy from the Soobedar who wrote us a letter wherein he gives the reason of his proceedings, translate whereof wee send you in English that you may the better understand it, but wee find that without some satisfaction given him, for Mr. Pettit's and Vollup Mettas debt there will **be no peace betwixt us**, for he hath stopt all manner of provission and wood from coming unto us, the latter whereof wee must have **either by faire or ffoule meanes**, wherefore to prevent the further growth of our differences wee desire that Vollup Mettah be sent downe with all possible speed to compose the business with him, wee having wrote him that he was coming and when arrived here would doe him all the justice he could expect from us; which wee hope will satisfie him for the present. This Soobedarr has promised that Rajah **to take Danda Rajapore in 4 months time**, which makes him insist much on our harbouring the Siddy as you may please to read in his letter [See No. 340 ante] and wee conceive it to bee against the law of nations totally, to harbour them, winter, and hall on shoare, refitt themselves and out againe, and if this is not likewise remeadied wee foresee an **unavoidable breach** will ensue which may be the destruction of the island and totally loss thereof if any **European nation** take the advantage and joine with the Rajah which God divert.

* * * * *

As wee had wrote thus far came in your of the [primo] instant by Mr.Oglevy wherein wee observe you are jealous that our forcing his majesties subjects boates out of the opposite rivers of Negopatan and Penn may cause many inconveniencecys to happen and totall prohibition of all provitions, we answere we knowe of no great inconveniency can reasonably insue more than what would have done had wee not effected it, for the Soobedarr acts not thus by the Rajahs order but of himselfe, of which wee are certainely informed and that the very same time he seized our boates he sent orders to Rajapore (to which place his command extends) to secure all the English effects there, that wee were afraid ourselves would be the greatest sufferers having to a considerable amount in Batty and other goods there, yett this could not deterr us from acting what was consistent with our nations honour, being it was to be soe easily effected, otherwise wee had been scorned by our owne inhabitants and pointed at by our neighbours. Wee desire you to beleive that nothing hath nor shall be acted unadvisedly or rashly but that all things in the end will be amicably composed, if Vollup Metta hath brought downe money with him and the Siddys ffleete be not suffered in the future to remaine here, which are the maine obstacles and our taking our owne boates from them which is applauded even by themselves, the Soobedarr of Cullian Bandy advising us to it, and promising his country shall be free into us for all things, our greatest wants as before mentioned will be wood which wee have taken care for and they will want our money as much as wee their merchandize which is nothing but Batty and wood, a months time will, wee doubt not, put an end to all, if care be taken to sattisfie the Soobedarr his debt &c which wee recommend unto your honour &c. [*Cf.* Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, pp. 51-53] Then follows the copy—see No *340.*

(343)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 179 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 12 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts bee pleased to accept as related. Jemshere Caun lyes att a Castle called Buncapore with 8000 horse and 20 feild peices but dares not encounter with Sevagee (who hath att Parnallah ready 15000 horse and 20000 foote) but stays the coming of Serjah Caun from Vizapore who commands 30000 horse. Wee hope this summer will put a period to the

quarrells in these parts, which God Almighty send, that wee may approve ourselves good and industrious servants to our Honble. Masters.

(344)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 54 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Here inclosed, we send your Honrs. &c. translate of a letter that the Deputy Governor received this morning from **the Soubidar of Choul,** in which he is very **penitent** for what he has done and promises that the inhabitants of this island shall have as free intercourse into the country under his command as formerly.

(345)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Ffol. 177 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 19 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee here not as yett from **Annagee Punditt** neither doe wee know his reason for detaining our peons soe long; but am informed his speedy **coming to Rajapore**; when we shall not faile to tell him our agrevances.

(346)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 166 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 Nov. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice of your proceedings for the **releasing the boates** under the Subedarr of Choules arrest, and are glad the action hath succeeded soe well, which with **Volup Mettas** being now with you will give a faire opportunity to end the scurvy business betwixt him and Mr. Pettitt to a friendly conclusion.

(347)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, pp. 60–61 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 Dec. 1678

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor declares he can say little to the Hon. Company's letter sent him down to answer of the abuse put upon the **Rajapore factors** by the Soubidar, by giving them rotten cocoanutts. Mr. Child can give the best account, being Chief there and that factory not dependant upon Carwar; to the latter

part of the clause, he was sent up to Rairy by the deceased Mr. Aungier and Council to treat with a peace with Sevagee Rajah and cause him to sign the several articles, which he carried up, all which being effected, he returned again before he arrived there. Narang Sinay had made a conclusion with him to receive 1000 Pagodas for the loss sustained by the English at Rajapore, but what is received thereof or whether any part, the factors at Rajapore are best able to give your Honrs. &c. an account.

[Beginning omitted, the Portuguese] Have lately issued out a proclamation, that nothing whatever pass their territories unto this island, and this cloaked under a pretence that we furnish their enemies the Arabs with provisions.

The Soubidar of Chaule has solicited us to suffer our merchants to trade again into his ports and has sent them their Seguroes [? securities, couls] signed and sealed by himself, so that the difference between us, will be soon determined if Vollup Metta acts his part.

(348)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, pp. 62–64 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 Dec. 1678

(EXTRACT)

To the Soubidar of Choule he must go, for himself offers it.

Mr. John Child in a postcript to your letter advises to have sent us a letter from the Governor of Surat to Siddy Cossum enordering him immediately to leave the port, which letter the Siddy has sent us and we find it much different from the copy likewise enclosed for it enorders him to stay for another ship and money to discharge his debts and then depart; this signifies nothing, it is his wintering here will involve us into inconveniency and therefore pray be not put off with such slight orders.

Sevagee Rajahs forces by land and sea have besieged Danda Rajapore intending, as report goes, to storm it and the Siddy for want of money cannot stir hence to its succour.

(349)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 65 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { End[?] of December 1678

(EXTRACT)

Our endeavours would prove but vain, should we use them in the persuading the diamond merchants to settle on your island, for so long as the opposite main is in possession of Seva-

gee Rajah, no arguments will prevail with them to trust either their bodies or estates in the passage through his country and therefore shall suspend the affair, untill some fairer opportunity offers.

(350)

O. Correspondence Vol. 39, No. 4563 Fols. 3,4,5,23	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 21 January 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

Cocheneale...the price at present is risen, tho the market generally governes for that commodity by what comes from Juddah, Mocha, Persia, and Bussorah, from whence the Turkes, Arabs, and Armenians bring yearely great quantitys; besides the insecurity of the present times, which is a pressing motive to us to hasten the disposeall of your goodes at currant price, for feare of Sevagee, with whose designs upon this place we are soe continually allarumed that we have not thought it safe to bring your goodes up to Surat as usuall, but keep them at Swally Marine, from whence, as merchants proffer, we send for such quantitys as they require.

* * * * * *

As to the severall abuses put upon your servants by Sevagee and his ministers, it is what is to be expected from a person of his principles and fortune, whoever hath to doe with him; nevertheless to comply with your Honrs. commands as farr as we are able at present (since fully to state the business of the coconutts and the 10000 Pagodas will require time and difficulty) we have sent you a declaration as to that clause from Mr. John Child, late Cheife at Rajapore, to which humbly beg you would be referred, untill we can collect a more perfect account to present you.

* * * * *

Your Decan factorys, which are Carwar and Rajapore, are become soe inconsiderable,especially the last through the ruine and distruction that reignes in those countrys by Sevagee's roberye's that we are fully resolved to withdraw your servants from the last, their charges much exceeding any answerable returnes in provission or sale of goodes of late,but Carwarr we shall continue in hopes that parte lying further from Sevagee's strength may sooner be reduced to its former settlement and security under the younge King of Vizapore, who we are advised by his Generalls hath had some hopefull success against him in a late battle, and wherein, if it should please God to prosper him soe as to recover

those partes of his Kingdome (at present possessed by Sevagee), and able to protect and secure them, we may hope to see trade flourish there more then formerly, and as wee shall find a future encouragement shall looke againe towards Rajapore, but as subordinate to Carwarr, which is certainly the propperest residence for the Cheife mannagement of the affaires of both.

(351)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4 pp. 7-8 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE { Dated 24 Jan. 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

The factors at Cawarr . . . desire our directions how to govern themselves in case the King of Vizapore should send downe his Phirmaund and require them to assist him in recovering the Castle from Sevagee, which they seeme to expect, and therefore wee doe conclude to write them that they forbeare assisting either, but carry an equall hand towards both, behaving themselves like Merchants whose sole designe is to seeke a trade in the country, being courteous and civill to both, but especially to that side in whose possession the country remaines.

(S) [They further resolved to prepare the Factors of Rajapore to be in readiness to come away on such vessell as shall be appointed to call upon them in March next.]

(352)

O. Correspondence Vol. 39, No. 4577 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 17 Feb. 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

Wee have now bin quiet for some time from the alarums of Sevagee, this King's eildest sonn being come with a great army to Brampore and Orangabaud to keep him within his bounds that way, and, as report speakes, the Generalls of the King of Vizzapore have obtained a considerable victory against him in Deccan; but that which hath more disturbed him is that his eildest sonne hath lef[t] him in a high discontent and is fled to owne Dilleele Ckaune, a great Umbraw of this King's lying neere his country, and as fame gives out resolves to turne Moore. If these things be true wee may hope for more quietness and security from this great disturber of this part of the world then hath been for many yeares heretofore.

(353)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, Fol. 27 (21) } SURAT TO CAPT. NORGRAVE { Dated 27 Feb. 1679

[In a commission and instructions given by the Surat Council on the 27th February 1678/79 Captain William Norgrave is asked (in his voyage to Callicut)]—" Wee have appointed you upon the *Hunter* to transport Mr. George Bowcher to Callicut; to whom wee have given instructions to direct you to examine all vessells for English passes, you shall meette with in your going downe; and such as shall be found to have none, belonging to any port on the Mallabarr coast, to be secured and brought upto Bombay especially such as may belong to Allee Rajah or the Morres of Burgora, Cotta, Durmapatam or Billiapatam, or the natives of Porcat, taking great care in your acts of seizure, you governe yourselfe and men, with that moderation, discretion, and conduct as to discharge yourselfe with courage and reputation and with that uprightness of faithfulness as to forbeare yourselfe and prevent your men from purloyning or embezzleing any of their goods etc. a full returne of all things being intended backe to the owners when wee shall receive satisfaction for the severall wrongs done us from those places.

(354)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 13 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 March 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be carefull to act in President Aungiers concernes, which you have recommended unto us, with all possest zeale and kindness, out of respect to his merritts, but wee are sorry to say that the debts of Ally Vorah and Sevagy Rajah are desperate and not likely to be recovered; and as to a house and ground which cost him 1000 rupees, there was such a thing formerly, but the house is now quite ruined and hardly the signe thereof left, the Siddys people, by consent of former Deputy Governor living therein, totally destroyed it; the ground is worth little, which shall be disposed of if the overseers so enorder us.

Narrin Sinays accountt goes enclosed, whereby you will be satisfied what received of Sevagy and how much he still owes. Wee shal enorder him over againe to try what more he can recover.

(355)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 15 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 March 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

The Prince hath been these two months arrived in **Duccan, and Sevagys sonne Sombagy fledd** to him, but nobody advances against him [Shivāji] as yett, who hath seated himselfe in **Panallah** and defies both the Mogull and King of Viziapore. This is all the newes stirring.

(356)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 18 } BOMBAY TO SURUT { Dated 4 April 1679

(EXTRACT)

There is new Captain Generall arrived, by name Joa de Mello Sampayo, who is gone to Deman, that place having taken the allarum from the neare approaches of some of **Sevagy Rajahs forces**, who it seemes have burnt Brasall [? Balsad] and severall other places. It is reported that he hath in person **plundered Shapore**, the suburbs of Viziapore, and had like to have gott into the royall citty, the conquest whereof is his sole aime, being very jealous least it should fall into the Mogulls hands and then he knowes he could not long subsist. These are the newes in these partes.

(357)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No, 4595 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 5 April 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately been hotly **alarmed with Sevajees** approaches to this citty, but, it pleased God, it proved only a party of his men, who hath burnt and robbed a village or two about two dayes journy from hence and are retired.

(358)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 20-21 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 19 April 1679

(EXTRACT)

The **14th instant** the Captain and selfe gave the **Subedar a vissit** and tould him our aggreivances and the possitive orders

wee had received from the President &ca. to leave the factory, and that till they were more juster in their dealings then hithertoo they have proved wee should not easily be induced to settle any more in his country, the which was the cheifest reason of our leaving itt. His answer was that the Rajah had complyed with us in all our requests, as allsoe ordered him to pay us our full demands, the which he would certainely accomplish before the raines were over. At which wee were not in the least sattisfied having ever since our settlement been put of in the like nature, and that wee were now resolved not to be any longer baffled by him. He told me then possitively that wee should not goe, for wee setled here not through his means, neither had he power to lett us goe off the shoare; of the which wee tooke but little notice, still complying with the President and Councills orders, carrying all our things down to the waterside and ourselves ready to embarque; imediately came the Hoveldar and all the merchants in the towne, giving Sevajees Dury unto the people that none should stirr or assist us in anything as to our going of the shoare, concerning which I have largely advised the President and Councill on board the *Revenge.*

(359)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 20	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 16 May 1679

(EXTRACT)

Meeting with a safe conveighance could not but advise you of the arrivall of the *Revenge* frigott without the Rajapore factors. The reason of their non complyance with our orders wee suppose they have advised you by their Pattamars who departed hence some days since. Sevagys ministers will have us reside where they cann best impose on us and exact their unreasonable duties, but wee hope and doubt not but your Honours &ca. mature judgement will prye into their designes and act what shall be most conducent to the publique interest.

(360)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 21	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 21 May 1679

(EXTRACT)

It is reported here that Sombagy Rajah and the Duccany forces have beseiged Panollah and intended to winter under that castle this yeare, that by a long seige they may reduce it to their obedience. This is what news stirring.

(361)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 40–41 — CONSULTATION IN SURAT — Dated 23 May 1679

(EXTRACT)

Whereas in conformance with our resolutions for **dissolving the factory of Rajapore** the *Hunter* frigate was ordered to call in there in her returne from Callicut, but after that judging it might be late before she could beat it up the coast, wee did, for the greater conveniency of the Honble. Company's affaires, and that noe just excuse might be alleiged for the factors not coming away, consent that the *Revenge* friggatt should be sent thither from Bombay; yett notwithstanding all our industry and care wee find ourselves **exceedingly frustrated** in our expectations, for by a letter received from Mr. Thomas Michell and Mr. Robert Read of the 19th Aprill, sent up to Bombay by the *Revenge*, wee read that they are yett **detained there** by the Subedarr (as they pretend), who positively declared to them that he had not power to let them goe off the shore; but they, not regarding that, still persued our orders, carrying the Company's househould stuffe, etca, downe to the waterside, intending with them to embarke themselves, when the Hoveldarr and merchants of the towne came downe, puting the Sevage's Dury upon the people to impede them from assisting them, and then againe declared that their endeavours were to noe purpose, for that they were resolved not to let them goe untill they had orders from **Sevagee** (though wee have too much reason to beleive these specious arguments are too farr connived at by those factors, if not joyntly connived amongst them), soe that wee must be forced to let them remaine there untill the next monzoone, when wee shall not faile by our Europe shipping to put in execution some **severer** and effectuall **course to bring them away**, if wee find that faire meanes will nothing prevaile with them.

(362)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 25 — BOMBAY TO SURAT — Dated 29 July 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee know not whither wee may not erre in sending your Honr. &ca. the **occurrances of Duccan**, for it is possible you may have certaine advices; notwithstanding wee will informe you

that it is reported that **Dillett[?ll]** and Sevagys sonne **Somba** have oblidged the Obiziapore Viziers to joyne with them against the Rajah when the raines are over, and that great preparations are making on both sides for **an encounter under Panallah,** the Rajah having 12000 horse quartered upon his confines. As soone as the raines are over they will dispose themselves to action; what the event will be time must discover. The Rajahs of **Sunda** and **Bidnore** have had sharpe warrs, but the former, by the assistance of Jemshett Caun, hath had the advantage, compelling the Rany of Bidnoore, on conclusion of the peace, to deliver up to him his castles of Sirsy and Sera, formerly possessed by them, as likewise the port and castle of Mirgy, a little to the southward of Carrwar. These are the newes wee have at present to impart.

(363)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 28	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 5 August 1679

(EXTRACT)

The bearer hereof is a servant to one Nannasoonee, a Banian of Cambaya, broker to one Auga Jeloll, an eminent Moore merchant there, who hath requested us to desire you to assist his said broker in the clearing his vessell in the **Port Sunggesur** [?Sangameshwar], first taken by the Arrabs and afterwards from them by **Sevagee,** in whose possession she now is; importunity hath drawne the recommendation from us rather against our own inclination, therefore leave you to what may be convenient.

(364)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 28	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 27 Aug. 1679

(EXTRACT)

These serve cheifly to informe [you] that wee have received certaine intelligence, both from Portuguze and Jentue corrispondents, that **Sevagy Rajah intends to fortifie the Island of Hendry Kendry,** lying at the mouth of this Bay, and allwayes supposed to belong unto us, and wee humbly perceive it little policy to suffer so potent and voracious a Prince to possess himselfe of soe considerable a post without disputing his title thereunto. His* designes herein cannot be otherwise then to have **check on the**

whole trade of this Island and adjacent parts, by keeping there allwayes a fle[e]tt of small brigantines to cruse up and downe. This wee thought not fitting to omitt advisall of, that you might be pleased to strengthen us by your advice and orders how to proceed, for both men and materialls are come to **Chaule** for said designe. If he is suffred to build it will be hard disputing with him hereafter, but at present wee suppose standing on our tearmes and owing it as ours, with a seeming resolution to obstruct him, may make him desist.

(365)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 5 (4th set) — CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY — Dated 2 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Being certainly informed that Sevagee Rajah's ministers on the Maine send over from **Tull to Hendry Kendry** a considerable number of men and materialls, with an intention **to fortifie and settle** on the said Island, which will be a very great prejudice and inconveniency to this port, and not knowing or at present perceiving the many other inconveniencys that may follow and arise thereby in the future if wee should quietly suffer them to fortifie and settle thereon without taking notice thereof, and not question them why they fortifie and settle on an Island that is within our Bay and to which they have noe right of pretence; the severall circumstances whereof being maturely and seriously debated, it was concluded absolutely **necessary to prevent them** all that possibly wee can in the transporting of men and materialls to the said Island, they having at present but one or two small boats for that purpose soe that a small strength will hinder them, and for that intent it was

Ordered that three Shibarrs should be with all speed fitted up, and that **Ensigne Hughes**, with six files of souldiers, should be drawne out to goe on board said Shibarrs and saile downe to the said Island Hundry Kundry, and cruse between that and the Maine, and **hinder** all boates whatsoever **the transportation of men and materialls** to the said Island; and Ordered alsoe that instructions should be drawne out for Ensigne Hughes accordingly that he may know the better how to behave himselfe in the mannagement of this affaire.

(366)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 31 } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN DANIEL HUGHES { Dated 3 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

...Wee have thought it necessary to impeed him what in us lyes, and have for that intent appointed three Shibarrs with six files of souldiers under your command, to cruse between said place and the Maine, and to hinder and forbid all vessells that you shall find come from the Maine with necessarys or men to land at said Island, turning them back againe, **telling them** that the Island is the King of Englands and that they must not build or settle therein; but this you must doe without offering any force or violence without they first offer violence; then in such case you are to make the best defence you cann and speedily advise us thereof, when we shall send our further orders for your government. And that wee may the better know of his ministers proceedings in this designe, wee would have you, within two or three days, advise us of their actions, as also of what boates, men or materialls you shall meet withall intended for that Island. And that you may know how to dispose of and secure the vessells and men committed to your charge, if you should meet with fowle weather, wee doe order you to **put in Chaule** if the wind be northerly, but if southerly to come in here; so commending it to you[r] care to act prudently in this affaire and to keep your men in good order in the severall vessells, wee wish you well.

(367)

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, pp. 63–64 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 4 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

An Express arriving yesterday from Bombay, wherein the Deputy Governour and Councill advise of **Sevagee Rajahs intentions to fortifie the Island Hendry Kendery** lying at the mouth of the Bay (which is an appendix to the Island Bombay) having already sent downe both men and materialls to Chaule for the effecting the said designe. They desire oure speedy orders how they shall governe themselves in case he further proceeds therein, which being an affaire of soe dangerous a consequence to permit, and which would redowne so much to the dishonour of the nation

and utter discouragment of all trade to the Island, wee doe resolve to returne them these speedy orders. That they imediately erect an English flag on the highest part of the Island (and if it may be done without any danger from the Mallabarrs) that a file of sould[i]ers be kept there to guard it; And the *Hunter* Friggat be ordered to attend upon them, plying up and downe nere the said Island, giving the Commander orders, in a freindly way to acquaint those that are appointed by Sevagee for the mannagement of that designe, when they offerr to erect their Fort, that the Island belongs to his Majestie of Great Brittaine, and that none can attempt any thing upon the place without an open breach of fresndship; and which he is commanded to give them notice of, that if a breach happens, the whole world may be sencible the cause first and only proceed from them. Likewise that they send advice to the same effect to the Cheife Ministers at Chaule, or who elce they shall find most propper to prevent any further proceeding therein; and if the Deputy Governour etca. (as being upon the place) shall find any other method more effectuall, wee leave it to them to make choyce of such fitt meanes as they shall see most secure and behoofefull to the Island, requiring them to advise us of all accidents and occurrances therein as opportunitys shall offerr themselves.

(368)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 33	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 5 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday wee received yours of the 29th August by expresse and have duley considered of its contents, and find so much reason in what you advize concerning preventing Sevagees designe of fortifying Hendry Kendry, in the mouth of your Bay, that we would have you use all fitt means possible to prevent him, and therefore would have you immediately place the English flagg on the most visible part of the Island, [etc. as in the last number 367]

(369)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 34	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 6 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

The indisposition of the Deputy Governor ever since the Europe shipps arrivall into this Bay, by a flux, attended with a fitt

of the goute, badd and unequall concomitants, may excuse us if wee have not been soe punctuall and ample in our advices as otherwise wee should. In our last wee gave you an accountt of Sevagy Rajahs intentions to fortifie Hendry Kendry, an Island lying in the very chopps of our Bay, that no vessell coming from or goeing to the Southward can passe without running the hazard of being plunderd by his frigates, which he intends to keep constantly there. In pursuance of his said designe, the latter end of last month there were transported over 150 men and 4 small guans, under the command of Mia Naique [Māynāk], a Bandareen of [the] Rajahs, unto whome the Deputy Governor wrott, requiring him to quitt the place as belonging to this Island; to which he returned a civill aswer desiring to be excused, that he could not leave it without his order who commanded him thereon, which was Sevagy Rajah. Whereupon wee deliberated what was to be done to stopp the currant of this growing evill (which will be of so bad consequence that the effects in a few months will [be] visible to the utter discouragement of all merchants, both inhabitants and strangers); and after serious debate wee resolved not to use any act of hostility towards his people on said Island, but to impede what wee could their fortifying themselves thereon. And to that effect, having manned and fitted out three shibbars, wee have sent them to lye at said Island and hinder all communication with the Maine, from whence they have all materialls, enordering them not to use any violence to those they encounter, except their obstinacy or pride urges them thereto, as per coppie of Ensign Hughes instructions who commands the boates, you may please to read. Wee have not heard from him since his departure, but wee doubt not he houldes them blocked up. Wee dared not to lett them proceed in their unwarantable actions without some just resentment, that Sevagy hereafter might not pretend wee laid no claim thereto and thereby use us with more unkindness. If wee have done well herein you will approve thereof, if not our small siege is soone withdrawne. This affaire will require your most serious consideration, and if you will please to take our oppinions in the case, wee give it in breife, that it will be both dishonourable to the nation and very prejudicall to the Island (lett what will come of it) to suffer Sevagy or any other Prince whatsoever to fortifie or possess said Island. Your orders herein wee desire may be plaine and punctual, that wee may not err in the putting them in execution, nor hereafter be left to answer for others defaults, nor be deceived with the ambig-

tious tearmes of the Delphic Oracle *ibis et redibis* &cta., not doubting but your prudence will give such directions as the exiguence requires. To palliate and moderate our neighbours wee have dispeeded our linguist to the Soobedar of Chaule, giveing him the reasons of our proceedings, letting him know wee could not suffer him to prosecute his intentions without acquainting first your Honor &ca. therewith and receiving the commands therein, which wee impatiently desire.

(370)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 29–30	DANIEL HUGHES TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 6 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 4th instant wee came to an anchour here about eight of the clock in the morning. About two houres after came off the Mayne two boates, which wee hindred from landing; they were full of men, but what other provissions they had I know not off, being to windward of us and returned back. There has not been any Portugueze or Siddys, and they have not a boate belonging to the Island, so that I believe they have had noe conference with any on the Maine, except it were by a little cannoe they have, with which they may steale by in the night. Upon the Island (to the best of my knowledge) they have about 400 men or upwards; most of them are Cabucares [cāmkaris = labourers]. They have raised brest work all round the Island (to there [*sic* ? where] is any possibillity of landing), such work as is only earth and stone about a yard high; they have 4 or 6 gunns mounted in the valley, guarded with such like worke as the afforesaid; they are full of small hovells all round the Island. Yesternight come Narran Sinay off the Maine and acquainted me that the Haveldar had sent up to Sevagee Rajah the night before to Rairy to acquaint him that wee were here and he said he would be at Bombay this day himselfe. Nothing more of consequence to informe your Worship at present.

(371)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 31	DANIEL HUGHES TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 9 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I have not seen the cannoe this three dayes; if it comes againe I will lay hold of it if I can. Their gunns are about the

bignesse of ours in the boates; their carriages are new made on the Island, whither the Island affords the timber or brought from the Maine before I came I know not. They are allarumd continually by us by one means or another, so that it hinders their work a great matter. They have made noe attempt to come from the Maine since the first day wee came here, of which I acquainted you of.

(372)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 35	BOMBAY TO ENSIGN HUGHES	Dated 10 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I have received two from you of the 9 instant which are worthy of my remarque. Wee hope in a few dayes to receive directions from the President and Councill either to withdraw you or reinforce you, to whome we have advised of all things. In the interim keep your stations and faile not to advise of all occurrences. If any of the **Siddy's vessells** should arrive let them not land or meddle with Sevagy's people untill they come hither and have leave from hence.

(373)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 36	BOMBAY TO CAPT. WM. MINCHIN	Dated [? 10] Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

If **Sevagys armada** should arrive during the time of your stay there, suffer them not to give any succours of men or provisions to those on the Island. You will have frequent occasions of advising us of your transactions by a boate which is with the shibarrs, which faile not to doe, that you may receive what orders shall be necessary.

(374)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 32	BOMBAY TO ENSIGN HUGHES	Dated 11 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I here [*sic*] **Doulat Caun**, Sevagys Admirall, is **coming up** with the fleet of grabs and about eight or ten saile coming towards you, and [if] you imagine them to be them, sett saile and come into the Roade againe.

(375)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, p. 6 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 12 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* being now fitted with men, ammunition and all other necessary stores, it was taken into consideration and

Ordered that she should **sail down to the Island Hundry Kundry** and join with the three shibarrs that are allready there, the better to prevent succour being given to the said Island.

(376)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 9, p. 33 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our shibbars still continue at Hendry Kendry and hinder all provissions &cta. from coming to the Island. The Envoyes **take [? talk] high** after the usuall rate. Wee hope in a few days to receive answer of ours of the 27th passed, whereby wee shall be able to judge of your future resolutions and accordingly regulate our actions.

(377)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 69-71 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE { Dted 15 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 3d Currant wee received advice from Bombay of Sevagees intentions to fortifie Hendry Kendry, and then wee concluded to send downe such orders as wee judged necessary to prevent him. Since wee have received advice from thence that there is 150 of his men seated thereon with foure small gunns, under the command of one Mea Naique, who hath runn up breast workes of dirte and stone all round the Island, unto whom the Deputie Governour wrote a letter, advising him to quite the place, as it belongs to the Island Bombay, who returned answere desiring his excuse for not leaving it without his order who commanded thereon, who was Sevagee Rajah; soe that we are now forced to take the matter into our **further consideration**, and to give them such directions as may wholy discourage him from

having any further thoughts of seating himselfe there, since it would prove of soe dangerous and pernicious a consequence, and would soe highly concerne the credit of the nation, and utterly impede and ruine the trade of the Island. Therefore wee doe determine to give our orders to the Deputie Governour and Councill that if they find that noe faire meanes will take place with them, but that they rather persist in their obstinacy, and that Dowlet Ckaune shall appear there with the Rajahs fleet to protect and countenance their proceedings and will not be prevailed with amicably to be gone and recall those settled on the Island, that then they fit out the *Revenge* and *Hunter* Friggatts to joyne with what vessells they have, and can conveniently man, and repell them with force as an open and publique enemy. [(S) says that the dissolution of the Carwar factory was resolved on the same day.]

(S) Wee have received a letter from Mr. Thomas Michell etc. a factor at Rajahpur of the 18th August last, advising that they have received Barratts from the Subedarr to the amount of 292 Candy's beetlenutts and 500,000 coconutts, which they hope to gett in by the latter end of this month and therefore desire us to order the Deputy Governor and Councill in Bombay to send downe vessells to bring it up, not having any that they can safely ffreight on from thence, which affaire upon due consideration wee have concluded to leave to the care of Mr. John Child and the Councill at Bombay; as alsoe to consider and put in execution the most effectuall meanes for dissolving that ffactory and bringing the ffactor from thence.

(378)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 33–34	CAPTAIN WILLAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge* frigate, 16 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

According to my instructions received, Satterday the 13 at 6 a clock at night I weighed anchour for the Island of Henry Kenry; at nine a clock at night, seeing a light ahead and judging by our course wee steared to be upon the Island, which made us come to an anchour and found ourselves in the morning to be a mile and a halfe to the Nor[th]ward of it; the Southerly windes then setting in very violent with abundance of raine, which continued for thirty houres without ceasing; the weather very hazy that wee could not see any land at all for most part of the day. At noone, the weather being somewhat clearer, wee

see three Shibarrs under the Island, and presently see them under saile and, as wee judged, coming towards us, but the weather presently growing hazy wee lost sight of them, wee judging them to be our own Shibarrs and loosing sight of us are come to Bombay.

Munday all day the windes have been very violent in gusts with raine from the South to the Southwest, so that wee were forced to ride still with our yards downe and could not wa[?e]igh; and in the evening wee see two boates goe from the Island to the Maine.

Tuesday this morning wee see two boates come from the Maine to the Island, and see them goe from the Island to the Maine againe; the winds continuing Southerly, with dark cloudy weather.

This afternoone wee see foure more come from the Maine to the Island, and I doe intend about five a clock to weigh anchour and ply with the tyde of ebb as close to the Island as possibly I dare venture to come without endangering the shipp, which will be but a small hindrance except wee had the three Shibarrs to block up the inside of the Island. Wee have on board two files of souldiers, and they being not mentioned in my instructions thought fitt to acquaint your Worship of them that your Worship may know whither they are the full complement you orderd on board, wee being at present but weake, having my mate and gunner very weake, being troubled with a loosnesse, and one of our men more with a violent flux, and if the weather had continued, all our men had fell downe.

May it please your Worship, if wee continue our stay here and Savagees Armado arrives to give succour to Hendry Kendry or any other of his vessells that shall attempt it, wee using all the forcible arguments to hinder them, they notwithstanding pressing forward on their attempt to land, whither or not possitively I must fight them or not without expecting any further order. I humbly crave your Worships pardon for this my boldnesse, my instructions being not soe possitive as my weak apprehension could reach to.

(379)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 36-7	BOMBAY TO FRANCIS THORPE	Dated 17 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 3d of this month wee thought it very necessary to fitt out three shibarrs to lye at Hendry Kendry to keep any boates

from coming to it from Sevagys country, understanding of his designe to fortifie the said Island; which shibarrs, and six files of men in them, we then committed to the command of Ensigne Hughes; who on the 14th was forst in againe by reason of the violent weather. But it now appearing very faire, wee have fitted the shibarrs with provission, ammunition, and what elce necessary, and doe enorder you to repaire on boa[r]d one of them, and with the others imediately saile downe to the Island Hendry Kendry, and to come to an anchor in the Bay as close in as possible you cann, and either by lying there or weighing, if occasion requirs, use your utmost endeavours to keep any boates from coming to it from Sevagys country or any other place whatsoever. If they fire at you or offer any violence, doe you the same to them in all respects, in hindering them from coming to the Island, declareing to any that shall attempt to land, that the Island is the King of Englands and that they must not settle there. And that wee may know the better of Sevagys Rajahs proceedings in this designe, wee would have you every other day advise us of what may occur worthy our knowledge, as also what boates, men or materialls you shall meete withall intended for that Island. The boates are now so well fitted that wee question not but you may keep out though the weather prove a little bad, but if it is very voilent you may either come in here or goe into Chaule, as the wind shall serve....If you meete with any boates or vessells there, seize on them and send them to Bombay.

(380)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 36–37	CAPTAIN WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, Hendry Kendry, 19 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

Since my former letters of this date I went into the shore to sound the bay, intending to bring in the shipp, as soone as ever the Sea breeze came, went on board of Leiutenant Thorpe. I finding him with a boule of punch ready made before him, I tould him that it was not the time to drink punch soe soone in a morning; I likewise understood by his men, seeing him drunke, that he had been so ever since he came from Bombay and had not taken no rest. He likewise himselfe tould me that the last night, being Thursday night, that he did intend to land his men upon the Island and being discovered by a light match kept them off. I did

advise him, seeing him in that condition, not to offer to attempt anything rashly but to follow what orders he had received from the Deputy Governour and Councill. I likewise tould him that I would bring in the ship into the bay as soone as ever the sea breaze came in. I had noe sooner gott aboard againe and sate downe to dinner but heard both great and small shott ply out of our boates upon the shoare, I presently imagining that this rash man had attempted to land upon the Island, seeing them likewise play their great and small shott from shoare. I presently mannd my boate and sent all the Englishmen I had to assist them, but before they gott to them I see two of the Shibarrs coming towards me. Serjant Nash, when he came on board, tould me the sad news of the losse [of the] Shibarr that Lieut. Thorp landed in, likewise of the death of Leiuetenant Thorpe, John Bradbury and Henry Welch, a Montross belonging to the fort. I have likewise sent in by this boat severall wounded men, keeping one Shibarr and the Surratt advice boate, manning them out of our own shipp and what men else that did escape, to ly[e] close under the Island to hinder all boates that might come to them from carrying our own Shibarr away; so that I am now in a condition not able to defend myself if an enemy should approach, humbly desiring your Worship to dispatch with all speed fresh recruits or your further orders.

I likewise understand that Mr. George Cole and severall other of our men are now prisoners upon the Island.

(381)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp 36–7	CAPTAIN WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, Hendry Kendry, 20 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I've [kept] from the time I sent the Shibarr in with the wounded men close in with the Island within call in one quarter lesse five fathom of water. I likewise sent the Shibarr with foure filles of men in her to ly[e] close in with the Bay, but they fired severall gunns at them and would not lett her ly[e] within command of their gunns. I likewise fired one upon them which made them leave of, and I ordered Serjant Giles if he see them offer to carry the Shibarr away to use his utmost endeavor to hinder them, and if he could possible to retake her againe, and further ordered him not to lett any boate come off the Maine. This morning I expected to see him without gun shott of the Island close with the Maine, to hinder boats from coming of to

them, [but] found him very neare a mile to the Southward of me, so that they have got two boates from the Maine to them and have sent them away againe; his being so farr to the Southward was noe use at all to me; notwithstanding when I see the boates first put of the shoare I made a signe with my ancient and fired a gun for him to goe in to hinder them, but his pretence was he was not able to row his boate up to me. I think him not a fitt man to have command of so many men being not able to governe himselfe.

Sir, as for the Shibarr, they have held her up ashoare and have taken out our mast, and as I doe imagine everything elce; as for the possibility of getting her of[f], I cannot give your Worship my possitive opinion till I have seen how they have laid her. This day noone, seeing the weather soe uncertaine I have wayed my anchour and am gone a little further of, that if the weather should come in violent I may be in a condition to work the shipp. Our small advice boate is runne away from us, whither I cannot tell, but I doe imagine for Bombay she being a Mazagon boate and Cooles. I have not anything elce to acquaint your Worship.

(382)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 41	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated Swally Marine, 20 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee approve of your sending out the 3 Shibbars...[etc. as in the consultation, No. 377 dated 15 sept. 1679].

(383)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 37–8	CAPTAIN WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, 22 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

As to what news of our countrymen, whither alive or dead, I heare not any, for wee have not gott any of their people to make inquiry after them. Today wee were very faire for catching one of their boates, having forced her ashore, and the people coming downe put our folks of[f] againe ; as for what damage wee can doe them ashoare it will be but little to their men, for as [soon as] ever wee approach, the people all hide themselves in the rocks that there is not a man to be seen ; wee may batter some of their breast works downe, but, except wee could have the blood of some

of their men in revenge of the blood of our countrymen, wee may receive more damage then wee can doe harme. They have been very hard employed in their works night and day ever since. However, if your Worship doe approve of it, after the new moone is over, I will place myselfe in the same place where I rid before, which is on the South East side of the Island, abrest of their main brest work. The Serjants in the Shibarrs behave themselves very civily and keepe their men in good order. Our long boate is coming in to fill water; if your Worship doe approve of it pray be pleased to advise me by her.

(384)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 39-40	WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated on board the *Revenge* "riding under Hendry Kendry", 26 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 25th I received the 26th. I am very sorry that your Worship is so misinformed of boates coming of[f] to the Island when there has not [been] a boate come of[f] to them ever since the other Shibarr came, neither can any stirr to it without coming in the very mouthes of us, which 'tis impossible for them to escape us. Tusday last there was two small boates that had layn in the bay and were making of[f] to sea to make their escape into the shoare; our Shibarrs chased them, but they being small boates were to[o] light a foote for them. Wee mann'd the *Advice* boate and sent her after them, and she chased them both ashoare and killed one man dead upon the sand, there was two more fell downe but whither they were wounded I cannot tell, the men coming so thick downe out of the woods beat our men of[f]. I have received but one of the Dutchmen on board that your worship ordered. Our gunner, the bearer hereof, is come very sick on shoare to seek recovery of his health. Serjant Nash likewise is very ill, and if he doth not mend within a day or two he must be forced to come ashoare likewise. Sir, our ship now lyes so neare that wee can heare them call out to their centinells to have a care; and further wee are daily in expectaion of seeing Sevagy fleete, and in case I hale into the bay, which is the only place if I doe execution to beat downe some of their battery, and if Sevagees fleete come in upon me, then I shall be imbayed and may be glad to know which way to gett out againe, for noe wind but a southerly wind will carry me cleare againe; which is your

Worships gennerall orders to have a care of inbaying myselfe that Sevagys fleete comes not upon me unawares, and now I ly[e] in a condition to make resistance to defend the Shibarrs till I gett them off to me.

(385)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 7–8	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 29 September 1679

(EXTRACT)

Having certaine advice that Sevagees Armadoe is coming up with men, provissions and all manner of materialls for the succour of Hundry Kundry, but the President and Councills answer to our letter relateing wholly thereto, being not as yet arrived our reception, that wee are ignorant of what orders and directions they may give in the said affaire, and considering what a disgrace it will be if the *Revenge* and Shibarrs that are out should be forc't to retire on the appearance of the Rajah's Armadoe, not being force sufficient to withstand them, it was after serious consideration of the premises

Ordered that the *Revenge* and the two Shibarrs should come in on the first of October, and that notice thereof be sent to Capt. Minchin.

Ditto Die

Just as the foregoing consultation was concluded arrived the President and Councills answer [see No. *382*] that wee were in such great want of, wherein they give us a possitive order to fitt out as many vessells as wee can and beseige Hundry Kundry, and that if Doulat Caun, with the Rajah's Armadoe, should come up with an intention to land men and materialls on the Island, that on his appearance those that shall be appointed for the mannagement of that affaire acquaint him in a friendly manner with such circumstances of our right to the place as may be most fitt and agreeable to the present occation in difference [*sic*? deference], but if it should have noe influence upen him to withdraw, then with courage to assult him as an open and publick enemy. For the better and more speedy putting in execution this order it was

Ordered that the *Revenge* and Shibarrs should be sent for in to be well fitted in all respects, and what other vessells can be gott ready with speed, that as soone as possible they may returne againe to the Island with a sufficient force to engage the Rajah's Armado if occation requires; and that in the interim they

on the Island may be hindred of releife from the Maine, that the small Manchua, with two files of souldiers, be appointed to cruse betweene that Island and the Maine in the day-time, but in evening to come soe farr into the bay as to be secure, and to saile out againe in the morning, the time that the other vessells are afitting within.

(386)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 8–9 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 3 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

In prosecution of the President and Councills order for fitting out severall vessells to impeede and hinder **Sevgees Armado, now daily expected from Rajapore,** from succouring and assisting Sevagees forces on Hendry Kundry

Ordered that Mr. Gapes Groab and Popgee Naiques Groab both now empty in the Roade, be hired and fitted out to joine with the *Revenge* and the other vessels in the expedition against Sevagees Armado.

The President and Councill having recommended unto us the sending a fitting person to be Cheife Commander over the fleete to be sent against Savagees forces

Ordered that **Captain Richard Keigwin** be appointed Cheife Commander of the fleete and that he fitts and prepares himselfe to embarque on board the *Revenge* friggatt, he being a sober and judicious person and experienced in former engagements at sea in England, and in whom wee can confide to keep the men sober and fitt for engagement when occation requires.

(387)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 41 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Tomorrow our forces consisting of above 200 men, under the conduct of Capt. Richard Keigwin, saile hence for the **effectuall beseiging of Hendry Kendry** and resisting such attempts for the releive thereof as may be made by Sevagys armada, under the command of Doulut Caun, which is suddenly expected here. To this purpose wee have fitted out as many of the Company's vessells as were in this Roade; and in regard severall Shibarrs and

the *Hunter* frigate are absent on treading voyadges, wee have taken into the Service two smart groabs, gunned and manned them, promising their owners satisfaction in case of their losse or miscarriadge; which, as soone as the *Hunter* arrives, whome wee expect about 10 dayes hence, wee shall release. If they are strictly blocked up, we are assured that the want of water will cause them to surrender, it being allready very scarce with them. These souldiers being employed on this expedition, wee shall have but fifty garison souldiers besides the troope remayning, wherefore wee have unanimously agreed to raise fifty more next musterday, and doubt not but, all exigencies considered, you will approve thereof, for if we goe about a designe and be baffled in it, espetially at sea, wee shall render ourselves very ridiculous to all, and wee doubt not but by God's assistance to rouse all his forces at sea. Wee lament wee cannott comply with our Masters regulation, for their orders and your commands to sett out a fleet are incompatible.

(388)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, p. 9 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 7 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* friggatt, two groabs, three shibarrs, and the two Manchuas being all very well fitted, and the ammunition, provissions and all other necessarys appointed on board, and the souldiers drawne out and in a re[a]dynesse to embarque, it was on consideration thereof

Ordered that instructions should be made for Captain Richard Keigwin how he is to act in the command and mannagement of the said fleete, if Sevagees Armado shall offer by force of armes to give succour or any manner of releife to his forces that are on the Island.

There being neere two hundred men drawne out on this expedition against Hundry Kundry there is remaining in the garrison companys but fifty in sixty men, which is but a very weake guard to be continually in the Fort at such a time as this, which being seriously considered off, it was

Ordered that fifty Topasses should be entertained to enlarge the guards of the garrison, and that the Leiutenants should have notice thereof, that they may be raised and entred accordingly.

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 41-2 } BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN { Dated 7 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have now fitted out a considerable fleete, consisting of the *Revenge* friggott, two groabs, three shibarrs and two manchuas, and have ordered to be put on board each of which, in proportion to the artillery and men she carrys, both amunition and provssions sufficient, and the whole force, being eight vessells, and one hundred eighty eight men, besides officers and mariners. Wee have out of the confidence wee put in your experience, prudence, and good conduct, appointed you to be Commander in Cheife of said fleet and men, and by these require all Officers and souldiers, of what quallity soever, to obey your commands in all respects. And by these you are enordered, the ammunition, provission and men being all on board the severall vessells as appointed, yourselfe imediately to repaire on board the *Revenge* friggott, with the whole fleete to weigh and saile downe to Hendry Kendry; which Island you are to beseige, and not suffer any boate to come neare that designes thither from the Maine, but use your utmost endeavours to seize any that you find attempts it. But the maine reason and occasion that induces us to fitt out soe considerable a fleete is the certaine intelligence wee have that the Rajahs armado, consisting of about twenty saile of groabs under the command of Daulett Ckaun, is now a fitting and ordered to make all speed possible to come up to the succor of this Island Hendry Kendry; which fleete, when you see it appeare and that it drawes neer to the Island, you are then to send a small boate to Daulett Ckuan, the Rajah's Admirall, and acquaint him in a friendly way with such circumstances of our right to the place as may be most fitt and agreeable to the present occasion in difference[? deference], which if you shall find to have noe influence upon him to withdraw, then you are with courage [to] assult him as an open and publique enemy, and this you may acquaint him is our possitive order. On which, if you should find him not inclined to engage with you, but that with his fleete he stands to the Northward, or any way into this Bay, wee would have you weigh and saile in company with him, and prevent him if he offers to land in any place or part [of this Island.

Wee leave it wholy to you to give your orders to the respective officers, by which signes they shall know when to

engage and in what manner, and how they are to behave themselves in time of engagement in fireing distinctly and taking the advantage of the enimy.

(390)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 9–10 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 13 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor having this morning entred into his charges and all the ceremonys thereof being past, he ordered a Councill to be called and desired his predecessor, Mr. Henry Oxinden, would afford his assistance, not only as it was very necessary that he should informe and give him an insight into the affaires of the Island, but allsoe to discuss on severall perticulars that might be for the good and security of the Island at this time that wee are at a diffrence with Sevagee Rajah. On which severall proposalls for the security of the Island being seriously considered of, and haveing noe great apprehension how he can doe us any damage on the Island, the Portugueze having denyed his forces passage through their country and standing on their guards to prevent him, soe that noe great force can any way come to the Island, but considering that in the rivers there is many small boates that they may seize and transport men to severall parts of this Island in the night, of which the inhabitants having some dread, it was concluded absolutely necessary that two Shibarrs should be hired and fitted up (none of the Honble. Company's being at home) to lye in convenient places as guard vessells to hinder any attempts that may be made from the Maine by small boates ; and which was all that att present is thought wanting for the security and defence of this part of the Island, that there is just reason to expect they will attempt if they should proceed as is to be suspected.

(391)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 44 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

A list of all souldiers pay here and against Hendry Kendry is inclosed, by which and former advices you will see the great and uncomfortable charge wee have to our noe small tr[o]uble, and yett wee shall be necessited to a greate charge, for the inhabitants

are under a great feare and dread of Sevagys forces, that report speakes are drawne up on the Maine over against us; and the strength against Hendry Kendry is thought absolutely necessary, soe that the *Hunter* not being here, but impl[o]yed on freight downe the coast, and the 3 of the Honble. Company's shibarrs, for the sattisfaction of the inhabitants and security of the Island, have concluded to entertaine 2 shibarrs as guard vessells to hinder any attempt that may be made from the Maine with small boates to land men; addition of which strength, with the consent of your late Deputy Governor, is accounted absolutely necessary.

(392)

Master Diary II p. 263	CONSULTATION AT HUGLI	Dated 13 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Resolved to order them at Ballasore to secure all the Companys Estate on board the England ships in the road and themselves from being surprized, if the report should prove true of **Sultan Mauzums son and Sevagees sone** [Sambhajee] comeing to Catecke.

[*Memoriall of Streynsham Master* (Madras Govt. Records) Printed in the *Diaries of Streynsham Master* ed. Temple, II. 263]

(393)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, Fol. 37	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 16 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

News here is altogether uncertaine but the truest is that **Sevagee hath made peace with the Decans** and whether he is gon with his whole army, tis not certainly knowne. Some few days Dillell caun, Serja Caun and **Sombajee Rajah robbed Hattane,** after which burnt it down as alsoe tooke aboundance of prisoners, at which the two latter would not consent to but was clearly for the releasing them about which they had some difference in soe much that they both fled to Vizapore and since **Sombajee Rajah** is come to Collapore with 300 horse and 1000 foote with what intention it is not knowne, but supposed to be called by his father.

(394)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, pp. 10–11 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 16 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 11th instant was taken one **Sundergee Purvoo** just as he landed, being a person well knowne to have served **Sevagee Rajah** many years and had negotiated for him in severall affaires on this Island, but coming at this time in soe meane an equipage, as in a manner disguised, he could not be esteemed otherwise then a spye, and therefore was ordered a close prisoner till time would allow of a thorrough examination of him what reason he had to come on the Island at this juncture; which he being called to this day was found in various storys and not able to give any reasonable and sattisfactory accountt why or wherefore he came on the Island at this time. The severall circumstances of which examination, together with the fallacys and equivocations that he made use of to cleare himself of being suspected, being seriously weighed and considered of, it was unanimously agreed that his coming to this Island at this time could not be on any other accountt then the reall designe and intent of a spie, and therefore to prevent him in whatever he might designe or attempt it was

Ordered that he should be confined a close prisoner in the Martiallsees and not suffred to write to or discourse with any but those that shall be appointed, and soe to be kept soe long as it shall be thought convenient.

On consideration that it is very necessary that wee should in some part know the actions and motions of the ministers of our enemy, that wee may the better know how to act and provide against anything they may attempt, it was

Ordered that three or foure poore **Bramlnies**, inhabitants of the Island, should be taken into a small pay and sent over to severall places on the Maine where the Rajah's forces are to make an inspection into their proceedings and every three or foure dayes to returne againe to the Island with such news as they can gather relating to the present diffrence.

(395)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 47 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN { Dated 16 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of yesterdays date wherein you have given an accountt of your proceedings on the appearance of **Doulat Caun**, the Rajahs Admirall, with his fleete.

(396)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 48 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN { Dated 17 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

It troubles us much that Daulett Ckuns gelvetts should give releife to Hendry Kendry, but being such small boates that they give wee account but small succor; however we have considered off it and our result in Consultation is such as wee doubt not but may prevent it and give an addition to your strength which shall be sent you soe soone as wee cann gett all things fitted to our satisfaction. Wee rest much sattisfied in your conduct and charge; your more then ordinary dilligence is now required, which wee noe ways question but you will performe. The multitude of the enemies vessells wee concerne ourselves not for, because wee are sencible your strength is greater, they being but po[o]rly manned and ill fitted for a fight; but yett lett not this make you soe farr slight them as to be careless, but be very watchfull and if you cann gett one or two of the vessells coming or goeing out from Hendry Kendry it will be a greater sattisfaction to the fleete to see what sorry people they have to deale withall. The manchua we dispeed with these. Water wee shall send you in tankes and jars, for wee have not caskes but expect some from you by the two fisher boates last sent which wee shall, when come, fill and send you. Pray advise us what may be wanting to you that you may not be in any want. Your keeping your fleete together and in a continuall posture to the receiving of the enemy wee highly approve.

(397)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, pp. 11–12 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 18 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

This morning the Rajah's fleete, consisting of fourty in fifty saile of groabs and gallvetts, came out of Nagoun River, and all the way fireing, and soe continued till they came up with our fleete that rid between Hendry Kendry and the Maine, the Commander in Cheife thereof not sending to know why wee hindred him to give succour to the Island or giving time to Captain Keigwin, who was in his instructions appointed how he should treate with him on his appearing at Hundry

Kundry, but being come up imediately engaged soe that our fleete was forst to engage to defend themselves, and not knowing what damage they may have received, and considering what a small number of vessells wee have to what our enemy hath against us, and having just reason to expect they will engage againe, it was unanimously agreed on that it was absolutely necessary for the greater security of them allready out to make some considerable adition of vessells and men, and here being in the port a small shipp, and just now arrived two of the Honble. Company's Shibarrs that were out on freight, it was

Ordered that they should be with all speed fitted up with all things necessary as the others that went out before were, and allsoe to supply the place of those men that must be drawne out of the Garrison Company, that for them tenn files of Topasses be entertained at five Zerapheen per month but noe others.

(398)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 59 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

It doth not a little take up our thoughts what that unhappy businesse of Hendry Kendry may come to with such a restlesse disturber of all peace and commerce as Sevagee, and who wee are sufficiently sencible will highly resent his being obstructed by us in fortifying that hithertoo too much unregarded Island, untill wee feare it hat[h] proved to[o] late, especialy the Honble. [Company] being so unwilling and disliking to be brought to a due expence for the asscerting and defending their affairs and interest in these parts of the world. Therefore could heartily have wished you had given us a more perfect accountt where it lyes, what distance from the Maine, and from whence our pretence of title duely arrises, that wee may know the better how to govern ourselves and direct you in soe weighty an affaire.

It seemes a little strange to us (allthough wee would have you have a due regard to the present danger) that you should excuse yourselves from putting the Honble. Company's orders for regulation into practise upon our ordering you to fitt out the *Revenge*, *Hunter* and Shibarrs of the Company's to observe and obstruct the proceedings of Doulat Cann with Sevagys fleete in fortifying Hendry Kendry.

(399)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4665	CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, Hendry Kendry, 18 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

I have received your letters by the boates with water, by which you mention of our engagement seen and heard by you. Soe soone as the day appear'd wee see Sevagees Armada drawn out of Nagaun, rowing up to us alongst shoare, keeping the shoare close on board, at East a fresh land breaze; wee riding at an anchor [within] musket shot of them, they rowed up as far as Tull just a brest of us; I was going to send to them but they came upon me so fast with the wind and their oars, with their prows upon mee, firing, that I had not time, wee not being able to bring a gun to beare upon them, riding with our heads towards them. Our strength and Shibbars lying aft, were forced to cut and loose our sailes. The fight begun about seaven of the clock. I commanded the Shibbars and Manchuas to keepe a little ahead of me, and they kept so far that I had no succour from them; my selfe and Mr. Gapes Grob the stern most; what accident befell the latter I know not, but he called to me. I haled up our mainsaile in the brailes, for wee could shorten no more saile for feare of being on shoare, but ½ mile before the enemy was up with him his ensigne and topsaile was struck. The rest of the fleet run from me; seeing ourselves alone, Captain Minchin and myselfe encouraged our souldiers and seamen, admonishing them what disgrace it would be to Christians to be prisoners to heathens, but couragiously to defend and fight the enemy bravely; they unanimously said they would live and dye with us. Wee promised to show ourselves forward for their example; wee hald up our sailes; the enemy thinking wee were as easily swallow'd as the other, came up our sterne with 24 grobs [and] I know not how many galvets. I ordered our men not to fire untill the word of command; so when they came within pistoll shot, and they finding us mute, thrust themselves forward in their boates to enter, but wee discharged our sterne chase with round shot and patridge, and presently our blunder busses and small shot so smartly ply'd that checkt their drums and pipes and in half an hour wee beat them from their guns and musquets and brought them by the lee; some was seen to goe downe to the bottome; they were a great while before they could goe about; had our shibbars, Manchuas and grob

stood by me wee had secur'd the one halfe of them, but God have given us the victory that with this small vessell wee should defeat 40 saile. Wee presently tackt upon them and chased them into shallow water, and they are holed againe in Nagaun. I sent for those officers on board and declared them cowards; nor can they make any defence for themselves, for some endeavour'd to run to Choule, others they did not know where, but they have promised to stand by me better for the future, but the trust wee have in ourselves is more then I can from them thinke, and soe ride triumphant againe at Henry Kenry. In time of our engagement there was five boates went in besides Mr. Gapes grob, which they have hal'd up. If you could fit up a fire boate out of hand, they might be burnt in the night. I am sorry for the loss, but it can't be remedied. If they come out with his fleet tomorrow I will fight them, God willing, but am glad to heare of the succour your Worship is sending us, for the countenance of a ship dismays the enemy. Thus having charity for all men and hoping future amendment, seeing us alone bang the enemy, with the check and admonition I have given those officers, I hope they may doe better.

The releife they have had as yet is but small. Wee want spare musquets, some being split. Wee want wood throughout the fleet, which is as necessary as water.

(400)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 50-1	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 19 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday morning Sevagees fleet consisting of about 60 sayle, came out of Nagaum river and engaged our fleet imediately firing at them. What success it pleased God to give us, notwithstanding the ill behaviour of some, wee humbly beg you will reade in the two enclosed papers, being copies of our two Captains letters, Keigwin and Minchin, who have behaved themselves with that courage as obligeth us to recommend them to your Honours notice for the encouragement of deserving persons. We have been forced for the security of the Island, to give order for the listing of tenn files [of] men and have fitted up a ship that hath 8 guns and 4 chamber peeces, and in her company goes two shibbars, each two guns and three files of men. This supply wee hope to send to day unto the fleet, under command of Captain

Aderton, who wee are forced to receive into pay. This addition to our fleet, together with the execution that the *Revenge* hath done, wee account will deter Sevagees people from further attempting to fight us. Were the *Hunter* here, wee might well excuse the charge of hiring this ship now sent and be much more secure. Wee looke out for her, but if she should chance to pass us and come to Surat, as we understand Mr. Henry Oxinden the freighter hath order'd her, wee humbly beg you will dispeed her to us with all speed, and if no imediate occasion for your hoigh, and that you could with convenience spare her with what English men you can afford us, would be very acceptable, although but for a time, for wee are in great want of Englishmen. Our condition as to this is such as we beg may be sent with all speed. [Origininal Correspondence, Vol. 40, No. 4666]

(401)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 49–50	BOMBAY TO CAPTAINS KEIGWIN AND MINCHIN	Dated 19 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 18th wherein you give us an account of the engagement with the Rajahs fleete. In your true courage and behaviour wee are mighty well satisfied and confide in you soe farr as that we question not but you will behave yourselfe as well if they attempt to engage with you againe; wee cannot but be heartily sorry and ashamed that our countrymen in those vessells that wee esteemed of most use to you should behave themselves soe basely, of whom be well assured that wee shall take particular notice as wee see occassion. Wee have now ready two shibarrs which will be with you as soone as these. With this wee send you water; wood you shall be supplyed withall, with all speed possible. We would have you advise us what you are in want off that wee may supply you ; you shall have all things necessary; and lett us require you to stand to those principalls you have already showne, and lett them under you[r] command know from us that if they fear to fight at sea they must and shall suffer on shore in that nature, as the law hath provided for such persons in such a case; and lett them be well assured of the extremity if they behave themselves soe unworthily in the future. All our thoughts are of you and what strength wee cann make you shall not want soe soone as possible

wee can send it to you, of which be assurred our utmost endeavours is not, nor shall not be wanting.

(402)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 12-13 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governour &ca. being informed that there was a boate with batty come to the Customehouse belonging to one of Sevagee Rajah's subjects on the Maine, and allsoe that there was a small Galvett belonging to an inhabitant of Thull, both which being examined into and at present the persons belonging to the said boates being not able to bring any proofe to the contrary of the information, it was on consideration of the present difference between us and the Rajah

Ordered that both the boate with the batty and the small Galvett be seized on as prizes for the Honble. Company till the pretending owner thereof can make it plainly appeare that neither the vessells nor goods belong neither to Sevagees subjects nor any of his townes on the Maine.

There being a very great want of English to send to sea and there being but few elce but what are in the troope, it was

Ordered that those English in the troope be reduced into the Garrison Company, out of which may be drawne in proportion as many English as is wanting to send to sea.

Having daily intelligence that there is a considerable force drawne up on the Maines, which the Rajah's ministers intend to embarque on groabs and other small boates that they can gett in the adjacent rivers, and in the night time to land them on some part of the Island, that wee might have notice thereof if they should attempt it

Ordered that three small boates be gott ready to lye in severall places in the Bay in the night, one to lye at the point of Carinjah, one at the point of Trumbay, and the other at the passage of Sion; at either of which places, if they shall find any boates coming out of the river towards the Island, imediately to returne in, and as they come in to give notice thereof by fireing a musquett severall times when they come soe neare the Fort as it may be heard.

(403)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 53-4	AT A CONSULTATION HELD ON BOARD THE *Revenge*	Dated 20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Capt. Richard Keigwin.	Capt. William Minchin.
Ensigne John Flemming.	Serjant Duckett.
Serjant Nash.	Serjant Fuller.
Serjant Cully.	Serjant Lee.

Savagees Armado rowed up alongst the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring; they stay'd upon their oars off Tull. Our Shibarrs and Manchuas weighing, they being nearer the shoare then the *Revenge*, wayed and came of[f] to us, wee riding within muskett shott of the Island, and not a breath of winde. Captain Minchin and myselfe tooke into consideration that if they should lay us on board wee must of necessity goe ashoare. They all came rowing to us; wee wayed, and had the Manchuas to toe us off, elce wee must have gonne upon the Island, they ashoare firing upon us; but when their Armado came within shott of us, they left us and went into the bay, and, soe soone as wee were cleare of the ligde [? ledge] of rocks, wee came to an anchour to waite their coming out, but, wee declare it as our oppinion wee cannot engage them without the *Revenge* and wee experimentally know shee hath not roome enough to work betwixt the Island and the Maine, having noe winde and in a tydes way, the tyde being now flood, therefore wee are come to an anchour cleare of the Island and waite their coming out to fight us, which wee all [are] resolved, God willing, to doe.

(404)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 51	R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, Hendry Kendry, 20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Sevagys Armado came in the night alongst shoare as high as Thull, and in the morning by break of day, with the tyde of flood, rowed upon us, wee riding at an anchour within musquett shott, of the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring. Captain Minchin and myselfe to[o]ke it into consideration that if they lay us aboard, if our cable should breake or be cutt by the enemy or anchour should come home, the tyde would heave us ashoare in ½ a quarter of an houres time; therfore wayed, and caused the

Manchuas to toe us, for without their help wee must goe ashoare. Soe soon as the enemy came in shott of us, they left us againe and rowed into the Island and releived itt, the Island still firing at us, having mounted severall other gunns. Soe soone as wee were cleare of the Island wee came to an anchour, which if they come to us now, wee have a cleare birth; wee are resolved to fight them, but with this ship wee cannot fight them betwixt the Island and the Maine to have respect to our fleete and hope a victory, for our smaller vessells they have not strength enough, nor can I trust to their proof, being of the oppinion they are to[o] weak for the enemy. These things I have with haste recommended to your Worship and Councill, that they have relieved the Island to my great trouble, but wee here waite to fight them. The water boate brought us on board your last letter as wee came to an anchour about a mile and halfe from the Island. I have lett the Officers know what you have mentioned and encouraged them what I can, who I hope will now doe better. Wee have not seen either of the two Shibarrs you write of. I have enclosed a Consultation held on board this morning, soe hope your further order.

(405)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 51-2	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have now sent out with these our respected friend Capt. Aderton with a shipp that wee have hired and called the *Fortune*. She hath 8 good gunns and 4 chamberpeeces well fitted with gunnpowder, shott and all manner of amunition, 5 files Topasses, 30 Laskarrs, and 14 Englishmen, and together with her is sent 2 shybarrs, each 2 good gunns, all things necessary for them, 3 files Topasses and 3 Englishmen each. This strength being added to you wee accountt with Gods blessing you will be wholy able to deale with the enimie, and secure yourselves not only from all hearme, but may soe order it as that noe releife be given in the least to Hendry Kendry; by which meanes wee hope in shortt time to reduce itt without spilling more blood for necessity, for want of water will in a short time force them to surrender. Wee have now a great part of the strength of our Island with you and therefore have had serious thoughts for its greater security.

(406)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 52-3 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. S. ADERTON { Dated 20 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Keigwin, yourselfe and Capt. Minchin consult and conclude on what you shall thinke most necessary against our enemy.......

(407)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 53 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. KEIGWIN { Dated 21 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee received yours of yesterdays date. Wee cannott but be much concerned at the enemies giveing releife to Hendry Kendry, but wee are in hopes it may be prevented for the future, having lent you a supply of the *Fortune* and 2 shibarrs; but if that will not doe it lett us know from you which way in your opinions may be prevented, and whither Sevagys fleete continues in Naugaun river, that wee may further consider thereon.

* * * * *

Pray be carefull you give not the enemie any advantage, but be prudent and carefull ; if any officers &ca. be unwilling or unruly send them to us as prisoners that a course may be taken with them according to their facts.

(408)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 51 } BOMBAY TO ROBERT PARIS { Dated 21 Oct. 1679

Wee having a fleete allready at the Island Hendry Kendry, which hath on the appearance of Sevagys Rajahs armado engaged with them and behaved themselves in some part very well and still continue out, but on consideration wee have thought fitt to fitt out a small shipp called the *Fortune* that lay in this road, the command whereof wee have committed to Capt. Stephen Aderton, who hath our orders how to act ; and you wee entertaine to navigate the shipp and therefore expect you observe punctually and follow such orders and[? &ca] you shall receive

from him, to weigh and saile downe to our fleete, and at all times to obey him either to anchor or weigh as he shall thinke expedient to command.

(409)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 55-6 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 22 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee wrott your Honor the 19 instant by express and then sent the coppies of two letters received from the fleete that advised of Sevagys fleete ingaging with ours, the success wee had, report sp[e]aking since to be this, that 3 of Sevagys graubs was sunk, many disabled now a fitting up at Nagaun, and that wee killed not less then 300 men besides about 100 wounded sent to Chaule for to be cured. The enemy thewatens [? threatens] us highly. Wee yesterday sent out the hired shipp and two shibarrs who are joyned with our fleete.

* * * * *

Wee hope they will be now able to hinder the enemies giveing any sucker to Hendry Kendry, which hitherto they write us could not be wholy prevented, but with small galvetts continued to supply the Island. Wee look out wishfully for the *Hunter* frigott, which as yett appears not, to the Honble. Companys great charge and our noe small vexation ; had wee her here wee should be much more securer then now wee are, and in a condition to goe about destroying the enemies wholl fleete, which is that must be our business, that he may be disabled of boates to transport men over to our Island. He hath gott togetther about 4000 men at Culleanbundley, which wee [*sic* ? were] designed, as report speakes to come by the way of Tanna to land on this Island, and to that purpose the enemie sent 4 messengers to the Captain Generall at Basein desireing leave to pass through their country, which was refused them, upon which they threatned to force their passage, but nothing as yett is done therein, but it's reported that they have marched their men downe to a place of their owne called Parcell [? Panwell] opposite against Trumbay, there intending to imbarque them in 7 large gorabs that they have in a readiness. To prevent that and whatever shall be designed against us, our utmost endeavours shall not be wanting.

* * * * *

Wee humbly begg you will now take into your seious considerations whether you shall not give us leave to use our

utmost endeavours against Sevagy in destroying his country and doeing him all the injury wee cann, for if wee are only tyed up to keepe him from the Island of Hendry Kendry and fight only such vessells as may come to releve the Island, the enemie will have great advantage, may retire to Naugaun, and when well fitted out and [*sic*? will] fight againe. whereas, if wee improve our time, may burne his vessells in the river and destroy his country, to his great detryment, of which please to consider. Its certaine Sevagy will not lay downe his designe of fortifiing Hendry Kendry by fare words or dealings. If could be spared us a Europe ship to batter the Island but one, two or three days, it would in all likelyhood put an end to all and ease the great charge wee are at in a short time, and that may be done by our shipp[s] without damage to them, for the gunne on the Island are but small and cannot reach them, whilst their gunns may doe great execution.

(410)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 54-5	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 22 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have news from the adjacent parts that the Rajahs Ministers have drawne downe neare Sobage [? Shahābād] a party of men which they intend to transport to that Island in some groabs and other boates that they have gott for that purpose; which though wee cannot have any great apprehension of yett, as is becoming, wee are getting ourselves in the best posture wee can to defend our Island; but finding you to have soe considerable a number of men and vessells, nay, to be plaine, almost our whole strength, wee have had some thoughts that you might wee [*sic*? well] spare us two shibarrs, but not knowing soe well as you that are out how the enemys fleets workes, wee cannott possitively order you to send in any but would have you seriously to consider thereof, and if you cann without any apparent danger send us in two shibars; but this wee commend to your serious consideration and to advise us thereof before doe it if you find an absolute necessity for their continuing with you. But that you may come to our assistance and know when to come if occassion requires, these are strictly to require and command you that when ever you shall heare any gunns fired from our fort that then you imediately weigh with your whole

fleete and make all the hast[e] into us that possible you cann, and that you may be sure it is to command you in, wee have given order that a gunn be not fired without our espec[i]all order; therefore expect noe certaine number, but in generall when you see or heare any gunns from our fort. This wee most heartily commend to your punctuall observation in all particulars.

(411)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 57–8	HENDRY KENDRY TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge*, 23 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee can't spare any Shibarrs, but rather shall want more boates for the prevention of recruits to the Island. Last night wee laid waite with our boates with all the care wee could contrive with safety to the fleete, yet last night, in the darke, they went into the Island with twelve galvetts. Our endeavours to prevent releife shall not be wanting, but to promise there shall be none wee cannot, therfore leave it to your consideration. Whilst wee were at a Consultation on board a boate went from the Island; our Manchuas chast her and forct her ashoare; the people of the Maine came downe to her rescue. Our Manchuas fought them an houre and report to me they kild them severall men; they had a great many foote and horse there. Night coming on they were forced to leave the boate behind them.

There came from the southward yesterday 37 boats, that is Galvetts, and went into Nagoun River.

The signalls you have mentioned of firing gunns to call us to Bombay are the best wee can think of, and wee shall be as carefull to observe them and your commands as lyes in our power. The *Hector* Groab desires a recruit of 4 men, they having the like number incapable of service.

(412)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 64	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 24 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have perused the list of souldiers in pressent pay and find that it will highly advance the Honble. Company's charges on Bombay by the most unhappy buisnesse of Hendary, and which will so contrary to their expectations, upon their orders

for soe strict a reducement, that wee know not well what to judge of the case if it should continue long; therfore faile not to give us the true state of things and your serious oppinion what you think the issue may be in a month or two, or what more time it may require with that force to block up the Island to bring things to a good effect, and what the monthly expence may amount unto above what the Honble. Company hath allotted, that wee may take the better and fittest measure to governe ourselves in this nice affaire, and wherein wee would have [you] rest assured wee shall not be wanting to direct and assist you in what may be convenient to our utmost powers.

(413)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 58	HENDRY KENDRY[?] TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revençe*, 24 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The rest of the fleete, the Galvetts that went to Hendry Kendry, wee keep there. They attempted to come out last night, but wee birtht ourselves soe after it was dark that they dare not stirr, halfe our Shibarrs and Manchuas to the Norward and the other to the Southward, and our shipps and groab to the Westward; were wee certaine their great vessells would not come out againe they should have noe recruit, but wee are loath to seperate for feare they fall upon one part of our strength. Wee should be glad to heare what damage wee did them last fight. So long as you continue us you must supply us with two boates of water every day, and more wood. They fired from the Island severall gunns last night and this morning but did us noe hurt; Here is one sick man returned [and] five broken musketts. Wee believe the grobas will come out to releive the Galvetts from the Island.

(414)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 13–14	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 25 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

A Mooreman and inhabitant of this Island, that trades to the Maine for provissions, having made his complaint to the Deputy Governour &ca. that the boate in which the batty was taken was his and that she did not belong to any person in Sevagees coun-

try, but being in the river of Negotanah a Moore there putt the batty on board her that it might be thought, when it came here, to belong to the inhabitant of this Island, and that the boate did really belong to him he proved by severall other Moore men of the same proffesion that are inhabitants, who declared that they knew the boate to belong to him. The like complaint was all soe made by a Padree about the small Galvett that was taken and said to belong to Tull, but he giving sufficient sattisfaction to the contrary and offering to take his oath to the truth thereof, both his and the Moors complaint was thought to be very reasonable, and it would be unjust to take their boates from them without a just pretence, on which consideration it was

Ordered that their **boates should be restored** to them againe with all that was taken in them belonging to the owners of the said boates.

(415)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 82-84 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 25 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

The last night an express arrived from Bombay with letters of the 19th Currant, wherein the Deputie Governour and Councill give us an account of a fight that happened the day before at Hendry Kendry between our small fleet that was appointed to ride there to impede the fortifying that place, and Sevagees Armada (consisting of upwards of sixty vessells small and great) command[ed] by Dowlet Ckaune, wherein, it plased God to **bless us with victory**, though not without the loss of one of our boates and severall of our souldiers taken in her, which hath necessitated them for their owne preservation to enlist ten files of men, and fitt up a small shipp and two shybarrs that lay then in the road, and send out to their assistance, soe that this unhappy difference lyes very heavy upon our spirits, in regard to the **unexpected charge** wee have too great reason to feare wee shall be forced to put the Honble. Company too for the security of their Island. . . Wee have taken the matter into our serious consideration, and after a due discussion of the whole affaire, it doth obviously appeare to us by the small number of men wee have already lost in this dispute (of which wee are uncapable to recruit our selves) that **wee shall not be able long to oppose him,** least wee should imprudently bring our selves into soe weake a condition as not to defend Bombay it selfe, if he shoul d be ex-

asperated to draw downe his army that way, which wee have just reason to feare hee will. And it is very certaine that all our repugnancy will prove of little effect in the raines, when wee shall be forced to call in our fleet, and when he will take his opportunitys to fortifie and store the Island, maugre [*prep.*=in spite of] all our designes, and therefore untill the Honble. Company can be advised thereof, and they shall be pleased to send us more ample orders, together with a further supply of men, wee have concluded on these two propositions. First that the Deputie Governour and Councill thinke of honorably withdrawing them selves in time, and in order thereunto that they make choyce of some propper person to mediate in this difference, but which must appeare as an act of kindness and freindship to us both, and not any desire of ours; but if any difficulty shall be found in this, that it cannot be effected, then [secondly] that they apply themselves to the Portugall Generall of Basseene and acquaint him that wee esteeme him equally concerned in this affaire for his owne security to be aiding and assisting against this growing evill, whose consequences will prove as prejudiciall to him as to us. But if he shall seeme cold therein, then that they make the best use of the Siddys fleet they can (which will saile from hence in a few days more) and as they find him forward to engage, that they by degrees withdraw themselves and ease the Honble. Company of this great charge. And that they might want noe succour from us, wee had thoughts, according to their desires, of sending downe the hoigh, but the *Hunter* Friggatt happily arriving to us the last night, wee shall ruturne her to Bombay in two or three days more, on whom wee intend to send the guard of souldiers wee have here, though wee can ill spare them at this dangerous and busie season.

(416)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 57-8	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN KEIGWIN, &c.	Dated 25 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Which [surprise] you must always be carefull of, although according to the newes we have from our spies, wee have noe reason to beleive the enemies fleete will ever come against ours, for they were soundly banged, lost aboute 600 men and now are useing their indeavours to gett men on board their vessells to fly

for Rajapore for their security. Wee are not willing they should leave Naugaun River, because according to the accountt wee have of it it's a fitt place to doe sudden execution on them without any danger, aboute which wee shall consult. In the mean time have a[n] eye to Naugaun Rivers mouth, that if they should goe out they may not goe without a sallute from your gunns.

* * * * * *

Wee have newes just now brought us that in Naugaun River is 9 groabs laden with rice fallen downe neere the rivers mouth ; without them ly[e]s 12 groabs but ill manned to guard them for fear of our fleete, and that there is not in the river besides them aboute 7 or 8 galvetts ;...

(417)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 60–1	R. KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 26 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

last night, in the dark, there were 7 small boates gott into the Island undiscovered by us untill this morning; wee shall endeavour to seize some of them at their escape by altring our station, for it must be by ambuscadoe that wee must entrap them, they being to[o] nimble and swift with their oars for us. Wee are glad wee have endamaged the enemy with the losse of so many men. I could heartily wish at their departure from Nagoun wee could meet them at sea, but I feare they will steale away in the night and never engage us more; they are men if once bauk'd they can hardly be brought to stake againe. Wee send by Serjant Giles Serjant Lee, a prisoner and 4 sick men for his guard.

(418)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 59–60	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 27 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now come to the unpleasant business of Hendry Kendry. It's an island seated in the chopps of the bay, of one mile aboute, a meare barron rock 2 leagues from the neerest part of our Island to it and 1½ leagues from the neerest part of the Maine unto it. The Portugeze in former times had thought of fortifiing it but diging for water made them lay downe their intentions, for the wells they made would not produce fresh [illegible]

salt water. Its seated soe that if wee suffer any to fortifie there wee must expect noe further trade on this Island then they shall permitt without wee bee at continuell charge to keep a greater fleete at sea then they cann bring against us. Wee cannot but be sencible this affaire must much disturb your Honor, and it's a sufficient greife to us not only that wee are necessitated to be at a greater charge on that expedition, but to find wee have not that success wee did reasonably expect; doe all wee cann, wee cannott hinder wholy relefe being given to the Island, but nightly their small galvetts, 10 or 20, pass to and from the Maine to the Island, in the darke unseen by our vessells. What they cann carry wee are sencible cannott be more then knough [?enogh] to supply the absolute needes of our enemies men; but here ly[e]s the evill; if wee doe not beate them from it this Summer wee shall be at a great charge to noe purpose, for in May wee must call in our fleete and their in the raines the enemie will take all oppertunitys of fare weather to transport lime, &ca. soe that by September next it may be expected he will have a strong fort and large tankes prepared to keepe water; soe that it will be a hard matter to gitt him off it, whereas now if you please to order a Europe shipp or shipps to batter the Island together with our small vessells, with Gods blesseing 3 or 4 days at furthest will putt an end to that business and ease the Honble. Company of great charge; which wee have formerly advised and now againe humbly begg you will take into your serious considerations.

(419)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 61	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 27 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Last night wee birtht our shibarrs and manchuas at Nagoun rivermouth in hopes of meeting with some of their vessells going in or out, but wee had not the fortune of meeting with any, allthough the boates which were at the Island went out in the night, but wee think they went to the Northward. There is this day gone into Nagoun River 19 small boates that came from the Southward. Now Savagees people have seen the new moone wee expect them, but if they intend to come to us againe wee shall be vigilant for their prevention, and carefull in all other your occations, to the utmost of our powers.

(420)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 58 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN { Dated 27 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

It's a very great trouble to us to read **the daily releife that the enemie gives to the Island**; wee had thoughts and great hopes that the adeitinall [?additional] strength sent you would have prevented it.

(421)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 65 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 25 came to our hand yours of the 19th, with an accountt of the engagement the day before with Sevagys fleete, commanded by Doulat Caun, the success whereof wee find to our detriment, having lost the *Dove* groab with soe many of our men, which are to be considered as a great weakning to us, being uncapable to recruit, therefore it will be necessary for us to think of some way either handsomely **to compose things with Sevagy or to withdraw ourselves honourably in time,** least wee should be reduced to a condition unable to defend Bombay if it should be attempted by soe numerous a squadron, which now you must have ,a watchfull regard to; and therfore would have you, as to the first endeavour, to find out some person propper **to mediate in** the businesse betwixt us, so as not to lett it appeare its our seeking but a free act of respect from us both; if this cannot be effected, then wee would have you lett the **Captain Generall of Basseene** know that wee hold him concerned in respect to his own security, that he appeare with some force to stop this growing evill to his owne nation as well as to us in Sevagee fortifying Hendry Kendry, but if according to their natures and customes they can be brought to doe nothing that is fitt and honourable, then you must make the best advantage you cann of **Siddys fleete,** who will now be downe there in a few dayes more, and who, if you finde readily to engage and attend upon this businesse, you may soe leave it to him (**not by treaty but by designe**) as to ease you both of further hazard and some charge, especially the *Hunter*, being hapily arrived here the last night, which has taken us of[f] (as was intended) from sending you the hoigh with our guard, for your better assistance, and who wee shall endeavour to dis-

patch from hence in two or three dayes more, by whose addition of strength, with the Company's shibarrs returned that were employed abroad, wee hope may be sufficient to carry on your designe of Hendry Kendry and hinder any attempt that may be made upon Bombay, and for the better quiett and sattisfaction of the inhabitants; and therefore, when you finde it may safely be done, discharge such men and vessells as you have taken into pay on this unhappy occation, keeping the *Revenge* and *Hunter* continualy as a guard and security to the Island, and upon noe tearmes to be employed otherwise without expresse order.

(**422**)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, October 1679

(EXTRACT)

[p. 62, **28 October**] There are **16 or 17 galvets gone into the Island** this night allthough wee endeavoured their prevention with all the care wee could. Those small boates goe in by the lights of the Island undiscovered of us, which wee leave to your consideration. The groab indeed is of no use to us for the prevention or hindrance of those boates that pass in and out to the Island, but were wee to engage she might prove serviceable, and hope her fortune will prove better then the *Dove's*, but wee refferr to your prudence the withdrawing her or not. Wee have received 4 men and six musquetts.

[pp. 62–63, **30 October**] The weather hath been very bad, the wind at East blowing hard with raine. The *Revenge* hath had the loss of her best bower [=anchor at ships bow]and small bower anchours; the latter wee have found again, the other wee have not had time to look after as yett. Wee drove about 3 leagues to the Westward of Choule. The *Fortune* and groab drove not above a mile. One of our shibars have lost an anchour. Since this storme wee have not seen nor heard of the enemy, but suppose their galvetts have susteind some dammage, they then riding in Hendry Kendry Bay, the wind and sea being both upon them. Wee intended to have sent our shibarrs and manchuas that night to Nagoun river's mouth to have surprized them at their going in; the two shibarrs nor manchuas are not yett arrived.

[p. 63, **31 October**] The galvetts are still at the Island. Wee intend this night to lay waite for them; I hope our designe may take to seize some of them.

The groabs still continue in Nagoun River.

[p. 64, 31 October] In obedience to your order for the *Hector* groabs returne to Bombay wee dispatch her to you the 1st tide. Wee like very well of your galvetts to be sent here, and well mann'd with souldiers; it is certainly your readiest way to prevent releife to Hendry....I hope our ambuscade against their galvetts will take effect this night.......

(423)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 86–88	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	Dated 31 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The present troubles at Bombay doe daily offerr unto us both matter of discourse and serious consideration for wee have now againe received a Generall from the Deputie Governour and Councill there, advising that our late action before Hendry Kendry hath highly exasperated the enemy, who had drawne downe a body of 4000 men to Cullean Bimerly[? Bhimvadi] with an intention to come by way of Tannah, and land them upon the Island Bombay; in order whereunto they had sent foure messengers to the Generall of Basseene, desiring his permission to pass them through his Country which he hath refused to doe, soe that he threatens it by force, but are since marched downe to Panwell, a port in his owne territorys, opisite to Trumbay, entending there to embark them on seaven Shybarrs that lye ready for the same purpose, which hath given a generall alarum to all the inhabitants on the Island. And for the preservation whereof they are in great want of souldiers, and must be forced to put the Honble. Company to some further extraordinary charge, and by which our imbecility [*sic* ? inability] to oppose soe nere and potent an enemy doth more conspicuously appeare, and therefore the President being now presented with soe fitt an occation of bringing things to a good accommodation by the receipt of a letter from Sevagee (brought him lately by the Rajapore peons) which is write [*sic*] in courteous stile, and wherein he seeme[s] inclynable to peace, wee cannot judge it prudence to omitt soe happy an overture, and therefore doe conclude to returne him a civill answere, demonstrating our trouble for the occation his people hath given the English at Bombay to quarrell with him about his fortifying soe insignificant a rocke as Hendry Kendry, which is not in the least becoming a Prince of his eminencie and qualifications, and though we have a right to that place, yet to show the candour of

our proceedings, wee are willing to forget what is past, and therefore have given instructions to the Deputie Governour of Bombay to treat with such persons as he shall appoint about the present differences, which cannot soe well be performed here, in regard to our residence in the dominions of a Prince at enmity with him, where it will not be safe for any of his people to come, nor for us to treate with him; which wee are very much perswaded will produce some good effect; and wee have further concluded to instruct the Deputie Governour in the management of this affaire that he advise with his Councill whither it will be most convenient **to send a person to the Rajah on purpose,** or to proceed by means of the Subedarr of Chaule. And in the Deputie Governours letter to the Rajah wee judge it further necessary that he show some trouble and concerne to find such disputes betwixt us at his coming to the Government and his great desire to compose matters under a more firme friendship, and from which subject he may urge **what further discourses necessary,** touching the payment of such money as is due unto us, the liberty of our Factors in his dominions to goe and come as our occations may require, and to deliver up all such prisoners, and what ever elce hath been taken since this dispute about Hendry Kendry.

The Deputie Governour and Councill doe propose the **fortifying the new Bastion** for the greater strength of the Fort...but ...wee doe conclude **to deferr** our definitive determinations therein until we have an account from them what the charge might amount too.

They alsoe desire that the *New London* might be returned to them to lye before Hendry Kendry and batter the Island, beleiving this to be the most speediest meanes to force them to quite the place and ease the Honble. Company of soe great a charge: whereupon wee sent for Captain Daniell to enquire of him how soone he could gett his ship ready to goe downe, but finding him to demand soe long a time to fitt his shipp that his stay there would be but of little benefitt to them, and **wee being often alraum'd** with parties of Sevagees men, and not having any of our guard left to defend us and the Honble. Company's treasure remaining still in the house, and a very considerable quantity of goods at Swally, which doth highly concerne to us to secure, not only from a surprize of Sevagee, but from the danger that may arize from the present distractions in these countrys, soe that we have concluded now to send our orders to Capt. Cooke

and Capt. Goldsborough to remaine there untill the 7th December and to assist them with their shipps, men and boates as necessity shall require.

(424)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp.66–7	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 1 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

By our last we wrote you our intent of planting our boates at Nagoun Rivers mouth; they could not remove from Hendry Kendry untill the moone went downe least they should be discovered from the Maine; the enemies galvetts tooke the same time to goe from the Island, and, being quicker in rowing, were arrived at Nagoun before our vessells, and gott in. There were some groabs at the rivers mouth that fired at our boates severall gunns, but did noe hurt. Our people finding their designe frustrated retreated to us againe in the morning, which troubles us extreamly to be thus dissapointed. This night wee have ordered 5 boates to ly[e] very neere the Island, 3 to the northward and 2 to the southward, to prevent their releife. Sir, be assured wee are not idle in endeavouring their hindrances, and were it in our power they should finde it soe, but these little creeping boates deceive us to admiration; when wee have nimble boates of the like nature wee hope they shall not escape us soe.

(425)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 61	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 1 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

In the morning early wee heard severall gunns and are now in hourely expectation to know the reason and successe thereof, being in hopes that you have destroyed some of the galvetts that daily give succor to the Island. If it happen so it would be very acceptable newes to us, who think the time long till wee heare it; for it is a great dissatisfaction to us to find that they give daily soe considerable a succor to the Island as they doe, and wee have such a number of vessells at sea and against that place as wee have.

(426)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 67 } RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY { Dated Hendry Kendry, 2 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have **prevented the galvetts** from the Island this night by removing our boates soe often that they know not how to work; they drew out 12 groabs at the rivers mouth last night, and crept in again this morning. thinking wee would goe downe againe as the night before.

(427)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 72-4 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 November 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 22d past, wherein wee take notice of the damage **Doulatt Cauns fleete** hath received by assaulting the *Revenge* off Hendry Kendry, which wee feare will be soe farr from reducing that place as to **exasperate Sevagee** more vigorously to fortifie it and not unlikely to attempt Bombay ittselfe, as you seeme to advise he hath a designe; which hath made us take into our serious considerations the pressent state of affaires with you, wherein upon a due discussion of all circumstances of our great inabillity to carry on a warr with **soe potent,** and scituated an enemy for **a place not unquestionable,** whither wee have a reall right to it or noe, that wee have concluded it more fittly and safely concernes us to come to some speedy composure of this difference with him, especially considering the Honble. Company's extreeme averseness to all disputes (how necessary soever) with the natives of these countrys, and the strict injunctions laid upon us for a generall reducement of their whole charges under their Presidency.

Wherfore the President, having received a letter from the Rajah by these Peons from **Rojapore,** expressed with some courtesy and overtures of freindship, notwithstanding that first unhappy action of Leiut. Thorpe, that wee have thought it very necessary not to omitt soe good an occation **to secure his freindship** untill wee can receive orders from the Honble. Company how better to direct ourselves, not only in this but in all other affairs of the like nature. So that as you will find by the **Presidents letter to Sevagee,** coppie whereof is sent you, as likewise of that the

President received from him, for your better government, that wee have deputed the Deputy Governour of Bombay for the mannagement of this treaty with him, for the reasons therein expressed, and wherein wee leave it to him, with the advice of his Councill, whither it may be better to send a person (fittly qualli-fied) a purpose to him or to proceed by meanes of the Subedar or Hoveldarr of Choule, by reason of the great distance it is probable their master may be up in the country. In the Deputy Governours letter to the Rajah wee thinke it convenient that he expresseth his trouble and much concernednesse that being newly come to the Government of Bombay he should find this dispute and diffrence betwixt us about Hendry Kendry, and of his great desire to reconcile and settle things under a more firme freindship with him; and from which subject wee would have him draw what further discourse he may see convenient, insisting upon the pay-ment of such monys as due to us, the liberty of our factors in his ports to goe and come as our occations shall best require, to deliver up such prisoners as hath been taken in the shibarr and groab, and the vessells restored to us with all perticulars belonging to them when seized, and as to the business of Hendry Kendry endeavour to avoid all expressions that may either be laid hold on to strengthen his claime or countenance his possession for fortyfy-ing of itt.

As to what you propose to us for burning his fleete and destroying his country, wee doe noe ways approve, for wee would have the Rajah and all the world know that what wee doe is but in a just defence of ourselves, being assaulted first, for as our duty obliges us (and as the custome among all nations) when an armed fleete enters the ports, to demand who they are and what their designe, as our people did endeavour, but his would not receive, but immediately assaulted us as enemy's, therfore had reason to defend ourselves.

Wee were willing to have complyed with your desires in re-turning the *London* to you, but upon discourse with the Captain found him to demand soe many days to fitt himselfe that his stay with you thereby would have been soe short as to be little usefull, besides being often allarum'd with partys of Sevagees forces, and having sent you the *Hunter* with our guard, by which wee have not a man left us for our defence if there should be occation, and the Honble. Company's treasure still all in the house and those considerable quantitys of goods at Swally, which doth much concerne us to secure, not only from a surprize of Sevagee, but

from what wee doe allmost as much feare, the dangers [that] may arrise from the present distraction of these countrys which are now very great, therefore are forced to keepe the *London* here.

* * * * * *

What wee hope for from the Siddy and his fleete wee finde not the least to be intended by these Moors, but, like the Portugueze, **designing pollitiquely to leave us singly** to the dispute of Hendry Kendry, notwithstanding they are either of them as much concerned to prevent the Rajahs designes in this perticular as* wee; therfore it will behoove us (by a speedy and handsome **agreement with Sevagee)** not to lett them make any treacherous advantage of us, the Siddy being designed downe to his old station about Danda Rajapore.

(428)

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, pp. 88–89	COMMISSION TO CAPTAINS JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH AND JAMES COOKE	Dated Surat, 3 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The unhappy disputes that hath fallen out betwixt us and Sevagee, upon his fortifying the Rocke Hendry Kendry, lying in the mouth of the port of Bombay, hath soe disturbed the inhabitants of the Island Bombay with feare that wee are necessitated to enorder you, at your puting in there in your coming up the coast of India, **to remaine for a security and countenance to the Island** untill the 7th of December if the Deputie Governour and Councill shall desire it, but no longer, and to afford them such fitt assistance with your shipps, boates, and men as may not be to the hazzard of their loss.

(429)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 67–8	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 3 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

This morning **Wee exchang'd some gunns** with the galvetts and the Island; wee forc't them back 3 times. The groabs, seeing us engage them, came up alongst shoare; noe wind stirring, our shibarrs and manchuas were forc't to make to us, and wee **not able to goe neere** the enemye; not a breath of winde in the sky; wee were in hope they would come and fight us, for they could never hope for a fairer advantage by reason of the

calme, but wee plainly see they decline us; their galvetts are very nimble and our boates very foule.

* * * * * *

Wee have seized a canooe with 3 men. Some of our people say they see her come from the Island, and some say otherwise; but their confession is nothing but that they came from Bombay; therefore by this boat have sent them prisoners to you to examine.

(430)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 61	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 4 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Your advices are noe way pleasing, and the charge of our fleete to noe purpose. Wee cannott longer waite in hopes of better, since every days experience sheweth us worse and worse. Wee doe now therefore send out the *Hunter* friggatt, Capt. Wm. Norgrave who is to be of Councill with you next to Capt. Wm. Munchin, and next to him Ensigne Hughes, who is to obay your orders, and designed by us to be employed to command our small vessells that wee are sure hath a greater strength then the enemies groabs, and hope by his conduct to have a better accountt of them then hitherto hath been given us.

(431)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 62	BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. NORGRAVE	Dated 4 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The *Hunter* friggatt being fitted, your provissions and all other necessarys on board, as allso Ensigne Hughes and all other men that is appointed for the said friggatt, these are to order you immeediately to weigh anchor and saile downe to Hendry Kendry, off of which Island you will finde out our fleete consisting of the *Revenge* friggatt, the *Fortune*, 5 shibarrs and 2 manchuas under the command of Capt. Richard Keigwn, &c.

(432)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 5 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[p. 68] By accident here is a boate bound for Tanna that takes in three wounded men. Our small boates and their groabs

engaged very briskly. I can give you noe further accountt as yett, they being neare us and wee have noe wind, but if it please God wee have a gale I hope wee shall doe some execution upon them, but by noe meanes wee cant draw them within shott of us [? the] *Revenge.*

* * * * * *

[pp. 68-69] Wee have not had conveyances of [? for] giving you an account of the passages of this day the 4th betwixt us and the enemy. Their groabs and galvetts came up alongst the shoare in the night; their galvetts crept to the northward of the Island, their groabs to the southward; our boates followed their galvetts within musquett shot of the Island, but could seize none of them; the *Revenge* and *Fortune* wayed and chas't the groabs in hopes to have cutt them of[f] at the point or lidge or rocks that lyes of[f] Nagoun, that they must goe about, but it proved stark calm and soe escap't us.

The 5th their groabs came up againe alongst the shore to bring the galvetts out. Our shibarrs and manchuas weigh'd and made to their groabs and engaged them ; the wind off the shoare, they kept as neere the enemie as they could; the enemy bore upon them with their prows; our boates edg'd neere us but wee could not stir, the winde being just in our eye and tyde of flood; before they were in shott of our shipps they went about againe into the shoare, and made downe to Nagoun River. Wee were in hopes of preventing them as before, but it fell starke calme. Thus have wee been most unfortunately bewitcht these two times, but we can't comand with and tyde. Their force are 15 groabs and 20 galvetts.

* * * * * *

Having this additionall strength, the *Hunter*, wee have sent out two manchuas down to sound Nagoun River's mouth, wee having an intent to block them up there, for wee finde they will never engage us if they can helpe it, and wee are loath to be idle, but us[e] our endeavours to destroy our enemys for your interest and our owne honours.

(433)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 74 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 November 1679

(EXTRACT)

As to the businesse of Hendry Kendry wee have wrote you soe largely and fully by the *Hunter* and Rojapore Peons that

wee can add little thereto, except to reiterate more seriously our former judgments of a faire and speedy composition with Sevagee, especially finding you cannott hinder his releiving and fortifying of the Island; for what you propose, to batter it with the Europe shipps, you will find what wee are able to doe with those Commanders by what wrote them and sent you; besides wee ought to be very cautious how wee try our utmost abillity of strength at this time, least wee should faile of successe and soe Sevagee encouraged therefrom to slight our overtures, and not unlikely emboldned, or at least exasperated, to invade Bombay itselfe, and wherein in such case wee desire your oppinions whither you are well able to defend yourselves.

(434)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated *Revenge* at Nagoun, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[pp. 70–71, 7 November] Your letters have found us at an anchour at Nagoun River's mouth. Wee anchored here the 6th about 5 of the clock in the afternoon. Wee are very neere the rivers mouth, and our small vessells the inside of us, good ground and secure riding; at full sea they have an advantage of going out two ways, and the water ebs so fast that wee must at once hall off to keepe our boates from grounding. Their groabs wee beleive cant come out, nor their small boates never shall to releive the Island againe; therefore desire your approbation to confirme this our action, or how wee may move otherwise to your better information. Now wee hope to have put an end to all their endeavours to the releife of Hendry Kendry with your approbation of our acting; the encouragement our manchuas gave us of the roade and ground brougnt us to this advantage of the enemy.

You are pleased to take noe notice of the galvetts that you formerly writt us off, which now we can't be without to block up Tull; with a boate of force, as the manchua, wee shall now trouble you noe further for water, being within three miles of Choule, but could wish you would order us a correspondent of giveing [*sic* ? to give] us an account of Doulat Cauns actions, it is necessary and wee could the better act.

* * * * *

The galvetts appeared at the rivers mouth this full sea, but went back againe, being not able to come out, our small vessells being ready to receive them.

[p. 71, 10 November] Wee have received your letter dated the 10th, with orders for our removall from Nagoun to Hendry Kendry. Wee must confesse wee part from this place with a great deale of regreet, for wee have blokt them up, and are so well informed and provided against the enemy's escape that wee could secure them here and they should never give releife againe to Hendry Kendry with this fleete; but in obedience to your orders wee will remove the 1st opportunity of wind and tyde; when the Siddy arrives he shall receive entertainment from us as wee to our abillities can afford him with all respect; wee could never have a fairer advantage of our enemys then now, and they will certainly remove the same or next tyde after us, for they had taken ashoare their groabs gunns secure their shoare for feare of our landing, and on the 8th fired severall shott at us but did noe hurt, wee preserving our powder for their mischeif in case they dare come out. The Governours of Choule sent us for leave to bring two boates out of Nagoun that the enemy had taken upon suspicion, which wee permitted to come out. Wee are informed by those boates that they intend never to come out so long as wee shall ride here, but are in a continuall feare.

(435)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 62	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 10 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe not accountt it a difficult matter to destroy the enemies fleete where they are; by the information wee have beleive it to be done with saffty, when wee may with security to orders asoult them in the enemies ports; and although wee commend your diligence yett it's safest to keepe to orders, and pray be carefull in that wee now see two shipps in sight which wee take to be the Siddies fleete. Wee would have you therefore imeediately upon receipt [of] these weigh your anchor with the whole fleete and berth yourselves against Hendry Kendry in the best manner to hinder all releife being given to it; unto the Siddy wee have sent a messenger that wee may informe ourselves of his intentions; use him with all respect and kindness when he shall come up with you.

(436)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19 } RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY { Dated Hendry Kendry, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[p. 75, 13 **November**] Wee have not heard anything of the enemy since our anchouring here this last time. Wee want a file of men for the *Revenge*, 3 carriadges and one gunn in exchange of that wee sent on shoare, match English and country, flints oars, Cooles, thread and needles, and souldiers in lieu of those went sick and wounded on shoare.

[pp. 75–76, 16 **November**] **The Siddee** about 3 of the clock went about the Island with his galvetts to veiw the fortifications, and then rowed on board the *Revenge*, but I being on board the *Hunter* mett him in our boate. He tould me the strength of the Island was not great, and that they had 300 souldiers and 200 bigdreens [?] upon the place, and that he intends **to attacque the Island suddenly;** in the interim he would willingly advise with me about birthing our boates and his, that there might be noe affront to passe betwixt us. Therfore invited me on board his shipp; I gave him a promise but tooke time untill Munday that I might ask your leave before I goe.

(437)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 63–66 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 November 1679

(EXTRACT)

The **loss of the groab** *Dove*, as your Honour well observes, is a weakning to us. She had on her 6 files of souldiers, besides officers and laskars, whereof was 20 Europeans that wee cannot recrute, and now **her gunns are turned against us,** planted at Hendry Kendry, where she lyes hauled up. This well made us seriously consider; upon which wee called in the other groab sent out with her, least the like evell might befall her, being asvery [*sic* ? assuredly] a very improper vessell for that occassion, and to supply their two places tooke a 3 mast vessell into service, and two of the Honble, Companys shibarrs that were lett out, comeing in here from Goa, wee, with the consent of the freighter, freed them of thier ladings and sent all three out to joyne our fleete, which was then absolutely necessary.

Wee take due notice of your desires to put a[n] end to this unhappy and chargeable business of Hendry Kendry. Our sence therein is putt downe in two of ours to your Honours of the 23d and 27th passed, to which wee shall now enlarge in answer to your proposalls. And first, of hansomely composeing things with Sevagy by a person to mediate in the difference between us. If this way be taken, he will not leave Hendry Kendry but fortifie in that manner in short time as not to be beaden of [*sic*? beaten] off it without great charge and loss, which, when he hath effected, that Island must not onley be contented with what trade he will please to allow of, as in a former writt, but will be continually allarumed, soe that you must of necessity be at a continuall grave charge to secure the Island from him, or the inhabitants will be unsatisfied and wholly leave it.

To the second: there hath passed severall letters between the Captain Generall of the North, Governor of Basseen and other Portugall Phid[a]llgores and the Deputy Governor to greate content. They have not only promissed wee should not want their assistance, but shewed it in deniing utterly passage to any of Sevagys people through their countrys to assault our Island and imediatly manned our [blank] friggatts and [blank] manchuas, which they still keepe in the severall passages prepared to receive the enemie, should he attempt to pass by force, continueing to send nimble advices upon all occassions to the Deputy Governour, beinf[?g] truely sencible of their own dangers; and the Captain Generall hath been at Carinjah, Sabass, &ca. places, takeing all care and giveing due orders, and our Island from them is supplyed with as great plenty of provissions as ever it had from Sevagys country and as at cheape rates. They taulke of a considerable force comeing from Goa to assist against Hendry Kendry, but this wee must not trust to; and for the Siddys. Wee shall make the best use of him wee cann, continueing a watchfull eye over him, for he wee account not to be trusted at all and a very unfitt neighbour for us on Hendry Kendry. His fleete came in sight the [blank] instant, upon which a letter was wrot with all caution and sent by two peons, soone after which was dispatched came in one of his galvetts with a letter from him to the Deputy Governour, which wee forbore to give present answer unto, but stayed in expectation of a reply to our first, which came the next morning; upon which, for the greater caution, that he might have nothing under our hands to send to the Governour of Surall, whereby any disgust might arrise, it was concluded to

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send off to him the Worshipfull Henry Gary Esqr. and Mr. John Hornigold to taulke with him and indeavour to find out his intentions. His discourse to them was heigh, that he wuld soone take Hendry Kendry, but wee must block in Sevagys fleete at Nagaun for some time. He had from them but little answer. A letter was sent by them and by all wee can understand, he hath a great minde **to robb Sevagys countrys** within our Bay, which hitherto hath not been permitted him and is what wee indeavour to devert him from. To day came a messenger from him with another letter.........Wee doe not finde he is ready to ingage and attend on the business of Hendry Kendry......but **he is very desirous to have it for himselfe,** and if any thing incourages him to adventure on it, will be the necessity wee have brought them to on the Island. Its now 8 days they have not had a boate from the maine, and the newes wee have is that the enemies people on it are in great want of [provisions] and that without reliefe cannot hold out above 10 days longer, which wee wish may prove true. **To give up this to the King** by way of designe may lessen our charge for the present, but of ill consequence [hereafter]. For first, noe satisfaction for what lost, our charge on this expedition wholly lost and the poore prissiners never to be released by Sevagy, for he cannott be more exasperated then he is; but if proceed smartly and you give orders to us to use our utmost against his country, or if not soe, against his fleete and Hendry Kendry, wee might, with Gods blessing, put an end to all advantageously and honorably ; but if otherwise, wee shall incourage him to adventure on us here and our charge will be great to secure the Island and keepe inhabitants on it, who allready begin to be concerned that wee take not the advantages wee have of the enemie. And wee humbly begg you will be pleased to peruse what wrote on that subject in ours of the 22 and 27 passed with that discourse ; and God direct your Consultations to the Honour of our nation, the proffitt of the Honble. Company and your owne reputations. It is our hearty desires to putt an end to this business with all convenient speed.

* * * * *

Wee had the 5 instant **a smart ingagement** between the enemies fleete and our small vessells. The damage wee received was only 5 men wounded, all like to doe well, and the greatest loss any of them will have is only one man that hath lost his hand – all topasses and coolies. **The enemie,** wee have from Chaule newes, lost above 100 men then and brought wounded on shoare above 100. They would not come neere our 3 mast vessells,

and being noe wind they could not goe to them. They did undoubtedly thinke by what they had seene that they should soone have swallowed our small vessells, but they were quite mistaken, soundly beaten and forced to runn, for all their number; and now they dread us wholly.

* * * * * *

Wee humbly begg your Honours will pardon us in this. Wee are truely troubled wee should have noe more in this letter concerning Henry Kenry, being our express was wholly sent up about it. If your Honour pleaseth to peruse our letter that this answers, you will not [*sic ? delete "not"*] finde that wee write you wee cannot hinder them from fortifiing on Henry Kenry soe long as our fleete is abroad. If you feare to shew your strength, expect nothing from Sevagee, but all heard [*sic*, hard] usage. He never yett was known to deale honourabley and will not be at peace with any but those that are to[o] heard for him. Wee vallue not his strength at sea and soe long as wee command that on our Island, have no occasion to feare his great force on shoare. Neither doe wee beleive he will attempt us, but care hath been taken, and this Island is guarded with watches that should he come, he will receive a bloudy well-come, and by a signe from the Fort wee can call in our fleete at all times, soe that wee account ourselves reasonably secure.

(438)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 67	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 17 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have this day heard severall gunns, but cannot rightly judge what the reason thereof may be though wee conjecture it may be from the Island. When the Siddys galvetts come neer the shoare what passeth between them you are to take noe notice off, but mind your owne concerne in keepeing your fleete as neer together as possible and as close to the Island as you cann with conveniency, that at all times you may be in a readyness to lay hold of such advantages as may be made you; and as now in a shortt time wee may reasonably expect by the heard [? hard] streights they will be putt too; one consideration whereof, and the thoughts wee have that they will reather resigne themselves up to our fleete then the Siddy, the Deputy Governor hath wrott to

the Subedarr that commands in cheife ashore; which letter you have enclosed to be delivered him in case he should make any signe to you, which if it should soe happen wee would have you act in this nature:—Imediately on sight of such a signe send somebody that may understand him with our letter, and if he should be desirous to yeild to you lett them acquaint him that if he will send on board our fleete fifty or sixty of his cheifest men as a pledge that then you will send and take possession of the Island; and the number of men that wee would have you send ashoare wee would have to be 12 files under the command of such officers as you can spare, having regard to the security of our fleete; and soe lett the rest of their men be sent on board our vessells without armes, and as soone as you land our men lett imediately our flagg, or such colours as you have that belong to our nation, be put up that it may be but seen; and if this happens advize us imediately that you may have our further orders. This observe and prudently put in execution as occassion offers. Wee wrote you a letter on purpose how you should governe yourselves if the Siddy or any of his people should invite you on board their shipps, to which wee referr you.

(439)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4675 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 18 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge*, who wee ordered downe from Bombay to Rajapore in March last, to bring up those factors and disolve that factory, returned without them, that Governour refuseing to lett them goe off of the shore untill he had acquainted his Master Sevajee therewith and received his orders; so that wee shall be necessitated to proceed by some other method then we at first intended for reduceing of that factory, if not prevented by Savajees securing their persons, which wee are now in great doubt of, as likewise those of Carwar from an unhappy dispute that hath lately arisen betwixt us upon the occation following. Just in the mouth of the port of Bombay lyes a smal[l]e uninhabited rocke island called Hendry Kendry, belonging, as was ever accounted and concluded, to Bombay as an apennage thereof to this place. In August last Savajee ordered some hundreds of men with divers meterialls for the fortifying thereof, and was so nimble and secret in his designe that, before notice was taken of it, [he] had runn up brest workes in severall places to defend his

men, and mounted some small gunns; upon which your then Deputy Governour Oxinden sent to acquaint the Cheife person that had the command and oversight of this worke that the Island belonged to the King of England and therefore required him to quit the place; to which he answered he could not doe it without his orders that sent him thither, and therefore desired to be excused. Whereupon, after a due consideration of the certaine danger of Bombay, or at least of its trade, if this designe of Savajee was suffer'd to proceed, it was concluded to obstruct him as much as could bee without any act of hostillity. Therefore fitted out three Shibarrs with 6 files of souldiers under the command of one Ensigne Hughs, with instructions to lye at the Island to hinder all materialls and provissions from the Maine, where they stay'd about 10 days without the approach of any boate or vessell from the opposite shore, and then were forced to returne by reason of the violence of the weather, which being over, were againe ordered to their former station under the command of one Leiuetenant Thorpe (Huges being sick); but this rash and inconsiderate man, contrary to his instructions, when he comes to the Island, goes himselfe ashore alone, and in his disputes with Sevagees men falls out with them, upon which they shott him and some other in the Shebarr, lyeing soe neare the shore that shee ran aground and soe was posessed by Sevagees men. In this action about 15 Christians, of English, Dutch, French, and Topasses, were slaine and taken prisoners. After which being advised that Dowlet Ckaune, Sevagees admirall, was designed from Rajapore into the Bay with a great force, and not knowing to what his instructions might lead him, gave order that the *Revenge* and *Hunter*, with such other vessells of your Honrs. as was then at Bombay, should be fitted out and sent under the command of a fitt person and to awaite the coming of Savagees fleete; upon whose arrivall to send a civill message to the Admirall that this action of his Masters to poc[?ss]ess a place belonging to the Crowne of England, soe cituate, did appeare not very friendly or with a good intention, therefore that he should call of[f] his people and desist from any further proceedings upon it, otherwise should apose him; who upon [*sic*? whereupon] the *Revenge* and a grob of 6 gunns, which was hired, the *Hunter* being absent, with 6 Shebars, were filled out and maned with such Christians as could safely be spared from Bombay, and were sent out under the command of Captain Richard Keigwine to lye

nere the Island of Hendry Kendry expect[ing] Sevagees fleett, who, the 28th of October, early in the morning, appeared to the number of 60 saile of all sortes of vessells, most of which rowing, being little wind, made towards this smale English squadron and assulted them with great fury, not suffring any message to be sent to them according to the affore mentioned instructions, the management and success whereof you may be pleased to read in the inclosed papers; since which noe further action hath happned, but find that they now conveigh all manner of necessaries by small boates in the night which wee cannot hinder, nor have force to attempt them ashore, nor power to order your Europe ships (which it pleased God to arrive at Bombay in August, the *Bengalla* and *New London* the 11th, and the *Ann* the 21) to lye before it and batter itt, and which is certainly beleived would have bin able to have reduced it in 4 or 5 days with their great gunns, and without any danger or hazard to themselves; but haveing noe orders in such cases, nor the Commanders instructions to follow them, could doe nothing therein. This is the present state and condition of your Island Bombay, which instead of reduceing according to your orders, are forced now to runn you into greater charges to quiet the inhabitants from runing away for feare and secure your Island, Savajee haveing drawne an army nere the sea opposite to Bombay; which makes us feare he may attempt it, therefore are necessitated to provide what we are able against it, which wee hope you will approve and give us speedy and possitive directions therein how to proceed for the future, otherwise all will be lost.

(440)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[pp. 76–77, 18 Nov.]...The gunns that have been fired were the Siddees and his Vice-Admirall against the Island, who ride within shott; but wee think they spend their powder to little purpose, except the noyse does hurt them.

Wee are birtht as neere the Island as conveniently wee can, and keepe to your orders, and shall be vigilant in laying hold of such opportunitys in case signalls shall be given from the enemy for any parlee of surrender; but you may be assured the Siddy is as watchfull to lay hold of the like occations as wee are and will endeavour to share with us perforce. Therfore in such a

case wee desire to know how wee may act in the defence of itt, whither to oppose the Siddy by force of armes and not suffer them to come on shoare. This wee entreat by the next generall. Their pretences to those things you may best reason amongst yourselves when they shall lay seige and battery to the place, and have 500 men ready to land, with convenient boates for the purpose, and they to be excluded. The Noquedar came on board the *Revenge* yesterday to make me a vissitt, who told me he would haule into two fathom water and then would goe on board the Siddy, and he should do the like with his shipp, and so the rest of his fleete would **lay battery round the Island**; which he wisht me to doe the like saying then he would land his men. My answer was when I intended to make a battery against the Island I would worp [? warp = haul] in neerer, but wee served two masters and he could not lay down rules for me to act by. He invited me on board the Admirall and so did the Siddy himselfe, but I excused it least I might offend you in itt; but wee entreat you will beleive what wee act or say is for your interest; neither have wee informed any but you[r] Worship and Councill, but it is well known Bombay can quoine news as please their fancies, therefore desire your more favourable censure of us.

* * * * *

[p. 77, 19 Nov.] This morning **part of Sevagees fleete** came and chast a shibarr that had English collours. The Siddys gallvetts went downe to them, but before they could come neere them they gott againe into Nagoun River. The **Siddys shipp fire ashore every day** and the Island to them againe, wee suppose without any hurt to either party. Wee are at an anchour nearer the Island then any of them, but they fire not at us nor wee to them.

(441)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 68	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN	Dated 20 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have had thoughts aboute what you wrott us concerning the **Siddy**, who wee could wish had never come hither. Wee must be very **carefull to preserve friendshipp** with him. It soe neerly concernes us, and [we] are perswaded he will be cautioned how he gives us an occasion of offence. But that you may not be at a loss how to proceed should he offer to fire against our vessells or this island, when in our possession, or offer any hostile means, and that he proceed therein and not to be perswaded to the contrary

by faire meanes, then you are to defend yourselves, standing only on the defencive. And soe God direct you and graunt noe occassion for this order.

Wee now send a letter to the Subedarr on Henry Kenry. Act privately and send not the letter till you have assurance they are in need and that they seek [*sic*? look] to you. This wee write for feare of loosing any men that may carry it. Otherwise snach at all secure opportunitys. Of this wee are almost sure, that they will not deliver the Island up to the Siddie, but if necessity requirs them to surrender, the proffer of it will be made to us. Therefore, if such a thing should happen, keepe all private as may be, and get them to give you possession in the night, that before day you may settle all things and gitt our Collours up on it. You give us account of a shibarr that was chased by the enemies galvets and protected by the Siddies galvets, and that the ememies runn into Negaon againe, but what is become of the shibarr you doe not advise us. Wee cannot but admire that you should see soe plainly a shibarr with our coullours chased by the enemie and not send out to her some small vessells, but trust to the uncerttain kindness of unconcerned persons. Though you have order to lye against Hendry Kendry and not any provission made therein relating to such a bussiness as this, wee could not esteeme you soe void of reason as to think you would suffer vessells with our Coullours, nay that belong to our Island, to be taken by the enemie and you lye still and see it and not afoard them the least assistance. This is an oversight beyond expectation, and therefore for the future require you to be more vigilant and carefull in that particular, and give us in your next an accountt what is become of this shibarr, whether she is in the Siddys possession or which way she stood, for noe such vessell is come in here. The gunn that you wrotte for is sent you in this boate with a carriage. The other particulars you shal have by the next...Wee cannot imagine why soe many gunns should be fired this afternoon from the shipps between the maine and the Island. Wee expect it in your next.

(442)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[pp. 78–9, 21 Nov]. Wee have received your letter dated the 20th and observe your orders, in case the enemy should deliver up

the Island to us, that wee protect it from the Siddy, and that if they shall offer to [use] force upon us wee [are] to defend ourselves by hostile means.

This day, about 6 of the clock in the morning, Savagees people put a white flagg in the brab tree upon the hill. Wee immediately sent the manchua as neere the shoare that they were in call of them, but they made noe signe or further show to speak with our boate. Wee had a consultation whither wee should send on shoare or not, your letter to the Soobedar being not arrived ; in the interim your letter comes to hand, which made us forbeare, having noe assurance of their minds or inclinations; therfore sent the manchua againe, but find them mute for making any further signall, therefore loath to hazard our men and boate. It is our oppinions that wee waite longer and observe their further motions, wee being sencible they can send of[f] to us when they please, having a canooe and another small vessell, which is fitted to sett out; some way she stole in last night but none of us could ever see her there before. The Siddy sent his Secretary to complement me last night and to invite me on board, who tould me they would fitt out the groab and shibarr to make their escape from the Island, which wee are jealous of, seeing her now fitted with more rigging then formerly ; but wee hope they shall never escape our hands, for wee will birth our small craft soe neare the shoare that it shall be impossible but that wee must seize them ; for the shibarr Sevagys armado chast, wee see her clear of them and stood to the Northward, what is become of her wee know not ; by the ensigne she belonged to the English or their protection, but for us to have weigh'd and goane after her there was noe need or occation, had wee seen and known her in distresse wee should have helpt her, but wee know nothing more of this vessell. The guns that have been fired are betwixt the Siddy and the Island, powder and shott vainely spent ; but they have a great master [?muster=strength, quantity], and the Noquedar tould me it was diversion to fire some times, making me his foolish demonstrations rather hatcht by drinck then depending on reason.

Since the writing of this letter wee heard the Siddy had sent to treat with the Island. Wee resolved to try our force and know the reason of putting out the white flagg, therfore sent the new galvett with Serjant Cully, a Dutchman that formerly [served] them, and a Portuguesse. The enemy's answer was that if they would come on shoare (and swore by the water they tooke up) they should receive noe dammage. They tould them that if

they would surrender they should be kindly dealt by and receive our protection against all people. They answered that they would not deliver up the Island allthough wee stayed here this twelve months, but if wee had any letters or other matters to treat of they will sware to free egresse and regresse for audience and answer. Therfore wee keepe their letter and act according to your further orders; you may freely treat of what you please and employ whom you think fitt without danger. So leaving all things to your prudence, wee are ready to putt your orders in execution to the utmost of our powers.

[p. 79, 22 November] Last night there came a boate or cannoe into the Island and escapt us all; the great manchua chased and fired twice at her, but going in with the land lost sight of her......The Siddy still keeps firing and the Island to them againe without any hurt to either party. I am continually invited by the Siddy's officers with messages from them, and wee beleive they suspect wee wink att last nights boats arrivall, and wonder wee dont fire at the Island nor they att us, since wee lye soe neare. I askt them if I could kill the Island with our gunns and how many men the enemy had killed them; they say none, then wee think your powder wasted with shame, but had wee better converse, wee think it might be more for your advantage. But these things wee reffer to your consideration.

(443)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 84	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	Dated 24 November 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee desire you would favour us by all conveighances how affairs goe betwixt you and Sevagee at Henry Kenry, that wee may know how to governe [ourselves] the better.

(444)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 76	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 24 November. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee are very sorry of the difference with Sevagee, as yet wee are not molested or hindered in any of our affaires, but if it proceeds to a heigth wee desire to have a file of Topasses (for our more security) may be ordered from Bombay...Here is sent by

Sevajee Summajee Pundit Anajees Brother for taking of severall peeces of ordnance out of these Castles, as Ancholah, Carwar, Symiseere and Pundah to the amount of 30 which by the strength of men, and Buffaloes are to be drawne up to Pornollah, that its supposed he Intends to deliver up this Cocon to the Duccanees.

(445)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 69	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	Dated 26 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe recommend to you effectually to be very carefull that you give noe occassion of differing with the Siddie, but on your parts in all things comply soe fare as may be with security to our fleete and yourselves. Wee are in hourely expectation of letters from Sevages people that wee have great hopes may putt an end to this troublesome buissiness, which makes us forbeare intertaineing thoughts of treating further with Hendry Kendry then allready directed you, which pray observe and if any overtures be made you send us advise with all speed.

(446)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[p. 80, 26 Nov.] Wee shall observe your orders to goe one at a time on board any of the Siddys fleete, to comply with his friendship according to your commands and interest. The Siddy has sent Capt. Keigwin news concerning the condition of Hendry Kendry, as you will find by the enclosed.

* * * * *

[pp. 80-81, 26 Nov.] The Siddy sent to informe me that a souldier which served Daulat Caun fledd to Choule and is now entertained by him. His fault was he should say Hendry Kendry was to be easily taken by a few Potanners, for which words he had received seveere punishment if he had not made his escape. He reports they have at Nagoun 8 boates ready loaden with rice, butter, oyle, watter, &ca. for the Island, and that Doulatt Caun intends to come out with his armadoe to draw of[f] our small vessells to fight him, and in the interim those boates to give releive to the place; but the Siddy sayes he would permitt them

to goe in, and he would, under pretence of chasing, **land and take the Island**; therfore would keepe his boates full mann'd and watch for this opportunity, thinking it very feazable.

He says they have 4 wells, but when he left the Island there was little water in any of them, but were forced to take it up in their hands to fill the jarrs. That they had but 6 Candy of powder and 1000 balls, except what they found in our groab and shibarr; that they have 12 great gunns; they have 560 men, two hundred fire armes and 300 sword men; that they sent for **mesures** [majur=workman] to the Soobedar on shoare and he refused them, saying he himselfe undertooke the work, and promised to fortifie the Island, and he himselfe should doe itt. The souldiers upon the Island are willing to surrender, but Michell Nake, his sonne, and a Mooreman will not consent to it, Sevagy having sent him word he will cutt of[f] their heads if he quitt it, and cutt of[f] their wifes and children which he have in his custody. The Siddy desires wee would back him with our shibarrs in this affaire, when they shall sett upon the Island, and could wish us to ly[e] ready upon our oars at this juncture of time. Sirs, by this man's report **they must be in great want,** having nothing but rice and salt now to eat, and have many sick men, which may cause a mutiny; wants are the forerunners of disturbances If the Siddy lands before your Agreement of Peace, he takes all to himselfe, and I verily beleive he will attempt itt; he waits for some men from Surratt; there came a shipp yesterday into him, what supply of men he brought them I know not yett, but I could heartily wish you would forward and putt an end to this soe soone as possible least it be to[o] late; **little time lost is not soe quickly recalled.** I hope all things will conclude according to your desires.

*   *   *   *   *

[p 81, 27 Nov.] The **Siddys** have now birtht themselves, that is their groabs, betwixt the Island and the Maine, something without us. Wee have had noe vissitts from them this two days. **The Island are still fortifying.** Wee are heartily sorry for the losse of the tanck boate.

(447)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 70-1	BOMBAY TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	Dated 29 Nov. 1679

Our last to you was by express of the 15th instant. Wee then wrote you that the **Pishwah had sent a messenger** and wrote a

letter to us, which wee **received the 17th** present in the morning and answered the same evening with all expressions of respect, and sent by two of our owne servants, which wee made a necessity for, that he might have speedy advice of the Syddys proceedings against Hendry Kendry, keepeing a continuall fireing at it, soe that in all likelyhood he would soone carry it, which if he did, the misery that would befall their country must be needs great, which he could not but be sensible of. Therefore, to secure all from further harme, if he pleased to send any one immediately from him to order those on Hendry Kendry **to deliver it up to us,** that wee would secure it from the Siddy, take care of his people, and further, if it stood not with the Rajahs pleasure, wee should not continue on it; that **when the Siddy was gon** wee would take our men from it, desireing that it might **remaine as formerly uninhabited.**

Whilst this letter was gon, came in the *Bengalla Merchant* the 23th present, who wee detained here in hopes of such an answere as that her countenance would have stood us in great stead, but the **27th instant** came **an answere contrary to expectation,** he resolving not to be perswaded out of Hendry Kendry, and threatning us highly, soe that our faire words or meanes is not like to thrive, for Sevagees people will not beleive that it is out of desire of peace and friendship that wee forbeare his country, lett his fleete secure them selves and not fire at Hendry Kendry, but conclude that wee are wholy affraid of them whilst wee are at a great charge to maintaine a strength sufficient to make good tearmes, that lyes still doeing nothing.

Wee **yesterday wrote an answere** to the Pishwah and a letter to the Rajah, which wee heartily wish may have success for we are sick of our great charge to noe purpose, of which please to consider, and to our sorrow wee must acquaint you this, that if the fleete be kept longer out, wee shall be in want of money. You order us to advise what our charge may amount to more then the Honble. Companys Establishment. It is impossible for us to answere it exactly, because of the gunpowder, provisions for men, shott, &ca. charges; but according to what wee think, which will be erronious, wee account of this affaire of Hendry Kendry about **5000 Xs. per month** our charges exceed what they would doe otherwise; and this brings us to humbly begg you will speedily please to consider whether wee shall call in the fleete, or act something, that our charge be not wholy throwne away in lyeing still and suffering our enemies to laugh

at us, to our great discreditt. **The Siddy** begins to **be jelaous of us** and is much concerned that wee fire not gunns against Hendry Kendry, and will not permitt him to plunder Sevajees Country within the Bay, the latter wee think an **unreasonable request,** and much contrary to your orders, for that would certainly exasperate Sevajee mightily and make him conclude us wholy affraid of him, which would encourage his adventuring on us here. The Siddy pretends aboundance of kindness towards us, and lyes at us hard to assault Hendry Kendry with him; that he designes it not for himselfe, but will with us make it a place unfitt wholy for any to come on with security for the future.

Sevajees people on the Island on **the 22th instant put abroad a white flagg,** upon which the Siddy sent a boat to them; but they would have noe discourse with them, threatning them highly and calling them aboundance of names. Upon this our fleete sent a small boate to them, who had civill discourse with them [and] asked them what the white flagg was up for. They answared, a signe to the shore. Our people asked them if they would surrender the Island. They answered, noe. Then they told them of a letter that the Deputy Govr. had wrote to the Soobedarr, **one Mynaque Caperson,** that he was acquainted with when at Rajapore, which they would faine have had, and offered free egress and regress to our people, swareing not to doe them any harme if they would come on shoare, pressing them much for the letter, declaring they would come off to them, but had not a boate, and that Minaque was intended to write to the Deputy Governor. Wee have not heard any more of this as yet, but now shall see what is to be done this way. Wee feare the **Siddy will be troublesome to us,** should it be surrendered. Defend our selves wee must if he assaults our fleete or men, but wee shall be very carefull to preserve peace with him, and nothing but an absolute necessity shall make us give him the least occasion of offence. But that wee may act to your full contents, pray give your orders how wee shall behave our selves towards him, should he doe unhandsomely. Beleive us wee are in great streights. Many things will happen that wee shall want orders how to proceed, and it's **20 dayes before wee can receive any answere,** which is a great evill and discouragment, that wee cannot act with safety.

Sevagee Rajah is now at a place called **Puttaghurr,** about five days journey from hence, to which place he fled with 500 horse to secure himself, haveing left the greatest part of his army neare Vizapore, where **Dillell Caun** engaged him, **wholy routed**

him, and tooke 2000 horse, besides prisoners, &ca. He being soe neare, wee hope for a speedy answere to his Honours and our letters to him. The Pishwah is gon to him, and wee have news that Annajee Punditt will be there to[o], who wrote us some days agoe, and whose letter wee have likewise answered. The Pishwah was intended for Surat, but the overthrow he received by one Runmust Caun, a Pattan, who killed him 2000 men and tooke 400 horse, which diverted him. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 108 (unpaged)]

(448)

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, pp. 99–100 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 3 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour and Councill of Bombay in their Generall of the 15th past seame very much dissatisfied at our former resolutions, in ordering them soe pacifiquely to endeavour to conclude our present difference with Sevagee, and restraining them from doing any violence to his country or setting upon his fleet in the harbour, and only empowering them from hindering him from fortifying of Hendry Kendry, which they declare is most improbable to effect our designe of beating him from thence. But on the contrary that in a short time hee will soe fortifie the place that wee shall be incapable of attempting any thing thereon without great charge and loss to our selves, and then the inhabitants of Bombay must calmely submitt only to such trade as he shall allow of, and soe continually allarum the Island that the Honble. Company must be at a constant charge extraordinary to secure it from him, and to satisfie the people thereon, who otherwise will imediately leave the place; whereas if they had our orders to make their depredations into his countrys, or at least to attempt his Fleet as they might soe convenient[ly] occation, they doubted not but to give a speedy conclusion to this dispute to the Honble. Company's advantage. Whereupon wee have againe taken the matter into our serious considerations, and after deliberate debate, wee doe unanimously agree that such designes cannot be undertaken without some loss of our men at least, which cannot be recruited, and which may prove of too dangerous a consequence to hazzard; and alsoe the Honble. Company's approbation in such proceedings wee are not assured of, who rather in all such cases enjoyne us to act only in defence of our selves, and not drive things to the utmost extremitys, and therefore untill their pleasure

shall be signifyed in this affaire, wee doe conclude to confirme our former resolutions of frustrating his designes of fortifying Hendry Kendry either by treaty or by the Seedy's fleet assisting us to oppose him thereon.

Serjeant Mauleverer etca. English, taken formerly by Sevagee in the Groab *Dover*, being in great want of provisions and all other necessarys, have preferred their petition to the Deputie Governour and Councill for some allowance to be made them for releife of their necessitous condition, which they have desired our orders in and whether they shall be continued in pay or not, which wee having duly considered, and perceiving how cowardly they behaved themselves in the time of engagement, doe order them **to be stricken out of the Muster Roles,** but that they may not wholy perish, that some small allowance be made them for victualls only (if it can be securely conveighed to them) what the Deputie Governour etca. shall see convenient.

(449)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 82-3	RICHARD KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 3 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I went on board the **Siddy,** where after some talk, I espied **some slaves** they had. I askt them where they plundered them, and he told me Nagoun River. He askt me what I intended if wee should land together, and that the longer wee left them thus the stonger they would be, though they did think they did want water, yett did suppose would hold out longer then wee imagined. They prest me againe towards our intentions for landing and wisht me to give you an accountt of it. I tould them when I intended to land I would come nearer to the Island, and anything that I thought might advantage him as wee were freinds I would informe him of. He tould me he would ask my advice in landing, that he had 700 men ready and that all peoples ey[e]s were upon us, the French, Dutch and Portugueze and the Moors upon him, and to quitt or lye long before this place it would be **a shame to us.** I tould him I was sent there to fight the enemy, which I had done and shall doe more when any pressents. He tould me there was **a Bramin Embassadour from Sevagys,** with you; my answer was I beleived it not, having noe notice or advize of any such matter.

Two boates made their escape from the Island, coming up with the Siddy's galvetts, which haild them; the **Sevagy boates**

said they belonged to such a shipp, naming the ships name, Captain and Pilots, by which stratagem they gott leave to passe. The weather hath been soe bad wee could not ride in soe neare the Island with our shibarrs as formerly, neither will they venture, their ground tackle being bad. He tould me anything he could learne from the enemy he would acquaint me with, and hoped I would doe the like by him.

(450)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 87-8 — SURAT TO BOMBAY — Dated 4 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 27th past came to our hands yours of the 15th, with the severall papers enclosed, which wee have perused and seriously debated once more what you soe often and earnestly prest us to licence you as to the prosecuting this difference with Sevagee, soe as to attempt him upon the Maine, and burning his vssells in Nagoun River, which wee doe not only find alltogether unfitt for us, in respect to our present great want of men, not to be recruited when lost, and which cannot but be expected will fall out in such designes, let us fare never soe fortunately; but likewise as to the strict account we must give the Honble. Company of our proceeding in this affaire, who neither doth allow nor will approve of anything further then a defence in such cases; soe that all wee are able further to doe in this perticular is to expresse our great trouble to find ourselves soe confined, and to encourage you to be very studious and active in taking all other advantages and opportunitys, either by treaty, as wee fromerly directed you, or by the Siddys fleete, to frustrate this designe of Sevagees fortifying Hendry Kendry, and hope through your prudent mannagement, not only of what is past, but likewise what at pressent offers itselfe, that your next letters will give us an accountt of a happy conclussion both to our nation's honour, benifitt of the Honble. Company's and commendations to yourselves.

The letters from the Pishwah and Doulat Caune and the Siddy wee have had read, find in them nothing worthy of much observation ; and as for the President's letter to the Rajah, formerly sent you, wee doe approve of your suspending the sending of it, as wee shall doe of your proceedings in this pressent affaire, when you are assured some other safe method,then what wee shall be able to direct from hence, may better conduce to a speedy and

secure conclusion of this buisnesse with Sevagee, that if possible Hendry Kendry may be surrendred by him to us much rather then to the Siddy.

(451)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 72 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys Galvetts hath been ashoare on the maine in Sevajees country opposite to us, hath burnt foure townes and taken many prisoners. Wee wrote to him yesterday about it, but have received noe answer as yet.

Yesterday wee received a letter from the Rajah, furthered to us by Dowlet Caun, with another from him by two of his servants. The Rajahs letter is full of courteous expressions, but absolutely writes he will not leave but continue to fortify Hendry Kendry. Doulet Caun complains much of the Syddys burning his masters townes and carrying the inhabitants away, taxing us as consenting to it. Wee shall to day give an answer to his and the Rajahs letter, resolving to take all opportunity by fair meanes to put an end to our difference with Sevajee with as much speed as may bee, according to your orders. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol, 108, (unpaged)]

(452)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 85 } RICHARD KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY { Dated Hendry Kendry, 6 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Here is noe news to write but that the Siddy fires every day to the Island, and the Island to them againe.

(453)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged) } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 6 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 28th past month came Annajee Punditt in towne on purpose to pay his devotion to Duplejah [? Dhopeshwar], a great Pagoda about a mile distance off this place, where he had order'd victualls to be provided for the feeding 20000 Bramanes; after which done he sent for us and asked the reason why wee did not follow our merchandizeing as formerly. Wee told him that the

Soobedarr had put a stop to all our business and thought it had been with his order. He told us that he did once forbid it, but since he had better considered and had given order to the Soobedarr not to molest us in anything more than our Buckshis, and that lay not in his power to give us since the **Rajah had ordered to the contrary,** but he would write to him in our behalfes, and questioned not but leave would be granted him; moreover, told us that he had once wrote to the Deputy Governor greatly desireing our friendship, for which purpose he alsoe desired Narransinai might be sent to him, but since he was not come he was resolved **to send an Embassador** to treate with the Deputy Governor about peace, and therefore desired that one of our men might be sent with him, as allsoe that wee would advise how desirous the Rajah was to continue in friendship. Wee replyed that our writing would signify nothing, wee being but servants and dare not doe anything contrary to your Honrs. &ca. orders, and therefore desired to be excused, nothing without which would satisfy him, soe that wee were obliged to give Sheek Mahmud along with them, but know not who he will send to Bombay, the which his Worship &ca. will advise.

(454)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 105-106 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 8 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Certaine intelligence being brought to this Citty the last night of **Sevagees burning and plundering Dungom,** Chupra, and many other considerable townes adjacent, hath struck a generall consternation into all the inhabitants here that he hath alsoe **an eye towards this Citty,** which they are the more prompt to give creditt unto, in regard to the great treasure in ready money that lyes at present in this towne, which may give a reasonable invitation to him to draw downe his forces this way; and which he may the more facilie[=easily] performe now all these partes remaine destitute of any considerable force to oppose him; soe that wee doe now conceive it our dutys to take some seasonable care for the preservation of the Honble. Company's estate and our owne persons from an enemy **exasperated against us** for our disputing with him before Hendry Kendry, especially since our house is now wanting of any souldiers or others to defend it, and

therefore wee doe conclude to enorder the hoigh and country boates to be sent up from Swally soe soone as conveniently it may be, and that all the treasure remaining in the factory be pack'd up ready to be shipt off, and all other goods remaining in warehouse of which there is noe probability of their speedy vent; alsoe that the broad cloth be sent downe to Swally rather then detained here to be whited, now wee are under soe eminent a danger from Sevagee; and that spyes be kept out at the severall passages to this citty, by which meanes wee may have speedy advice of his approach and soe be better able to make a securer escape to Swally.

(455)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 83	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 8 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was a few lines by Captain Hilder...since which wee have heard nothing of **Sevajee Rajah,** but are now in expectation of two servants sent with your Honrs. letters to him and one from the Deputy Governor. His answere wee heartily wish will be such as will put an end to the unhappy business of Hendry Kendry, that the Honble. Companys great charge may be taken of[f], and wee at ease to looke into and settle their affaires here.

The Syddy in answere to what wee wrote him about burning and plundering Sevajees country within the Bay, hath sent **a letter** wherein he endeavours to perswade us it is for our interests, that the Rajah may be sencible it was for our sakes he soe long forbore those parts. With his letter he sent one Mirza Mahmud Ewas to discourse with us. He told us that it was the Syddys orders to him to assure us that he intends nothing but what might be to our contents. For Hendry Kendry he had **noe design to keepe it**; all he desired[was] that it might be, out of Sevajees hands; that if wee would with him join and assault it, he would after it was taken, give it up to us or doe as we shall desire, pressing much for the assaulting it. Wee gave him good words and intend to keepe him in expection till wee receive answer of our letters to you, that wee looke for hourely, and see what the Rajah writes us, when wee shall better then now know how to governe our selves. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged)]

(456)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 85	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN &CA.	Dated 10 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have certaine **newes from Naugaune** that Dowlett Ckaune is fitting his fleete to put to sea, but whither he intends cannot learne ; a report brought us that he intends to stand out to sea for two or three days and when the nights are darke goe into Mahim or land on some other places of this Island, which wee cannott give creditt unto ; but that wee may be sure would have you be watchfull, and if with security it may be, lett the *Hunter* and one of the manchuas lye at Nagaun Rivers mouth a[t] nights ; and being sure Dowlett Ckauns fleete is in the Reiver, every morning stand to our fleete, giving you this caution that she be not surprized by the enemies number, but upon sight of them imediately to give notice to the whole fleete by discharging some gunns. **If Dowlett Ckaun doth come out,** use your utmost to destory him, but goe not far from your stations ordered you. Wee would faine have **some men to exchange** for those in our enemies hands, but if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckaun with his fleete should leave Nagaun River and escape you, then in such case wee would have one of our friggattes and three of the small craft keep off Mahim every night themselves soe that noe vessell can goe in there without their knowledge, and if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckauns fleete should steele into Mahim, then the *Hunter* [or] three small vessells by a signe [may] give you notice that the *Fortune* may be sent to them and they doe their best to destroy them on that side, and the *Revenge* and other four small vessells to stand in hither, running up directly to Mazagaon to hinder the enemie escaping that way, by which meanes wee shall in all likelyhood destroy them. Be carefull to looke out well that you may, upon a signe from us, imediately come in.

Notwithstanding all the watches you and the Siddie keepe. there is a small cannow rowed by two men that carried letters toe and from Henry Kenry to Tull, once in two or three days, of which acquaint the Siddie [and] of Daulett Ckauns intentions to put to sea, and if you shall thinke of any thing elce that may be advantageous to us in any respect or that wee may have omitted here, advise us in answere hereto, and which pray lett us receive with

all possible speed that you may receive from us such further orders as wee shall thinke expedient to be sent.

(457)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 106–107	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	Dated 12 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour still earnestly pressing for orders to allow him to make incursions into Sevagees country and attempt his fleet in harbour as opportunity should offer, or elce to call in our own fleet and ease the Honble. Company of soe great a charge, wee have againe taken the matter into our serious considerations, and the better to confirme our owne judgment wee sent for Captain John Goldsborough and Captain John Daniell and desired their opinions in this affaire; who, after wee had declared unto them the great restriction wee are under from the Honble. Company, the great want of Englishmen upon the Island and throughly made them acquainted with such orders as had formerly past, they did concurr with us that it would not be prudence too farr to exceed the orders the Honble. Company have given us, nor yet to hazzard our men in such dangerous designes, when wee have scarcely sufficient to defend Bombay itselfe; and as for withdrawing our fleet, wee shall further consider of that upon their advising us their success in their treating with Sevagee, and that they find all their endeavours fruitless in obstructing him from releiving Henry Kendry, which wee doe now conclude to require their speedy answere unto.

(458)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 86	WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 12 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Newes of Doulat Cauns going to sea for three days wee hardly beleive, but in obedience to your orders the *Hunter* and great manchua shall goe downe to Nagoun River's mouth to watch his motion. Your orders for Mahim, and likewise if occation, for our coming in, wee shall be vgilant to obey. Your letter to the Siddy wee sent him by Serjant Willkins, and acquainted him, as you have directed, concering the motion of Savagees fleete.

(459)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged)

DUNGOM TO SURAT

Dated Chupra, 12 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our last was of the 25th passed per express, which gave your Honr. &ca. the newes of Sevajees forces approaching into these parts, as allsoe the care wee were taking in getting of our Caphilae ready to depart, which God be thanked was effected, and a miracle that it escaped their hands, for the next day S. A. with the Caphilae sett out from Dungom and went a days journey soe farr as Gondelee, allmost into the very jawes of the enemy, for wee had noe sooner arrived there but there was news of the forces being very neare; upon which news at halfe night the Caphilae sett out againe and was ordered not to goe their usuall journy soe farr as Bettavad but to proceed further, which God be thanked they did, otherwise they had been taken, for by three of the clock in the afternoone the towne was all of a flame. S. A. returned from Gondelee to Chupra, where he was noe sooner arrived but news was that Dungom was all of a fire likewise, what goods and estate was there of the Companys God be thanked sett out 2 houres before, which arrived safe unto us; the next day the army from severall places made towards Chupra, which made us, togeather with the townes people, betake ourselves to the hills, where God be thanked wee arrived safe, togeather with the Company's goods and what wee had of our owne, soe much as wee could gett carts for; what remained was stolen, the house onely remayning, which was good fortune considering the most part of the towne besides was burnt to the very ground, amonghst which a warehouse full of goods of S. A. was consumed likewise. The army, which consisted of 12000 horse, kept their randivooes here two days and then sett forward towards Brampore, but never went so farr, but turned of more to the right hand towards Mulkapore, where Sevajee himselfe with 20000 horse more are to meete. Here are various reports concerning the Prince, who is said to be all one with Sevajee, and through his assistance doth intend to put for the crowne; now, therefore, at present the country is in a most miserable condition, and to tell your Honr. &ca. the truth wee are likewise soe to[o], for what comfort wee had before was in the strength of the Foorsdarr [? Fauzdar], who is now sent far away with all the rest of the Foorsdarrs that belongs to these parts; and wee are once more forced to the hills, being freshly alarumed with another army consisting of 12000 horse which is

come very near us, who intends for Brampore and supposed to joyne with the Princes forces. Just now here is fresh news that the citty of Orangabaud is plundered and burnt, and that the Prince doth now declare for Dilly, he having wrote to the Cheife of Brampore, Ckaune Gamma, to deliver up the citty and merchants unto him. This is the present condition the country and wee are in. Lord preserve us and keepe us, for wee know not at present what may befall us.

(460)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 2–3 (2d set) } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

What you offer as to the calling in of the fleete now wee have proceeded thus farr, it will not be prudence all of a sudden to withdraw, especially now you are in treaty with Sevagee, which if [it] tak's not a good effect and that you find your endeavours in reducing Hendry Kendry fruitless, by obstructing releife from it, which is our only buisness, upon your advice thereof wee shall then take it into our serious considerations whatt fittest to be done in this unhappy affaire. In the meane time enjoyne you to prevent any open breech betwixt you and the Sidey, since it may produce such ill consequences to the Honble. Company's affairs here.

Therefore upon a serious debate and discussion of all cercumstances in relation to our condition as to abillity and restriction by the Company, if you cannot find Sevagee will be brought to any acceptible tearms of composition, and wherein we would have you remember to add our house at Carwarr, that if wee shall find reason as to our bussiness of merchandize to withdraw our factors for a time, wee may have liberty to leave two or 3 of our house servants of those cuntrey people to keepe possession and take care of it till we shall returne thither againe (which you may hint will not be long); then we have concluded it would be better to lett it fall into this King's hands then to remain in Sevagees. And wherein wee thought fitt to take the opinion of Captain Goldsborough and Captain Daniell likewise as to whatt you have soe often pressed us, to attempt the burning of his fleet and makeing an incursion upon his countrey, who joyned with us in their judgments in these particulars; soe that if you see there is noe good to be done with Sevagee, then you may leave the Sidey and him to dispute for it, by some plausible designe of not

prosecuteing our designe further, which wee think may best offer itselfe, from the Sideys attempting within the limmitts of the Bay to burne and destroy that part of Sevagees countrey which hitherto hath and ought to be protected by us.

* * * * *

The advice you give us of Sevagees and his Pishways being rout'd by this King's armys in two severall encounters is here quite contrary reported, and which wee have more reason to creddit from his ravageing this countrey, haveing lately burnt and sacked Chupra and Dungom, and is said to be gon with a designe to surprise Brampore, which hath put such a damp on alltrade and struck such a consternation on the spirits of these people as is hardly credible, all the ways being stop'd and divers Chapalas [? cāffilā] robbed, amongst which the Companys from Amadavad; and here wee are in hourly feare of an alarum from him, it being certainly advised to private persons in Suratt that he intends suddenly to fall upon this citty, which would be a thing rather to be wondred at then belived, did wee not see whatt he hath done and still doth in one place or another. By all which wee think we may vie with you for trouble and perplexity, all the Companys treasure being still in the house, besides divers other goods to a considerable value, and know not how safely to secure it and defend our persons.

(461)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 89	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, 13 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy sent me word he did not like his groabs riding of[f] Nagoun River's mouth. Wee may certainly have intelligence by our boates as quick as by the *Hunter*, but by the news I sent you yesterday wee beleive they intend not to come out yet awhile, but to sayle to the Northward; wee suppose they never purpose it, but if you suspect it, wee with the Siddy can block them up in the River, and likewise prevent releife to this Island; which wee leave to your consideration, nor will not mention any such thing to the Siddy untill wee shall heare from you further. Wee took a cannoe that had some henns in her and pretended they were sent the Siddy from Carinjah, but found them in severall lyes. I sent them on board the Siddy, who beleives them likewise to be rogues, but could find noe letters about them.

(462)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 90-1	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated ship *Fortune*, Hendry Kendry, 17 December 1679

(EXTRACT)

...About two a'clock yesterday Captain Keigwin did send a noate on board me, which did specify the Siddy did desire our manchuas might goe downe to Nagoun River's mouth along with his vessells, being Sevagee had aboute 16 galvetts at the Rivers mouth going out. Wee sent our manchuas, but before wee and the siddy got halfe way to Nagoun, Sevagees galvetts did return into Nagoun river againe. Seeing that, our manchuas and Siddys vessells did returne to Hendry Kendry againe.

Here has been severall great gunns fired from the Island Hendry Kendry and Siddy yesterday and this morning, but to as much purpose as formerly. At Hendry Kendry there is about 200 men at worke in the bay upon the wall that goes crosse the bay.

(463)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, (2d set)	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	Dated Hendry Kendry, December 1679

[p. 2] **19 December**. Here has nothing happen'd of moment since our last to you. Severall guns has been fir'd from the Ilse [? island] and sidey, but to noe purpose. Our enemys walls at Hendry Kendry are a great hight, and they doe work very very hard on them.

[p. 4] **21 December**. This affternoone did arrive the Tanck boat but noe letters. Wee being amplar ready to give you accountt what happens here. This morning the Sideys three mast vessells and 5 galvetts did come from Negoan to Hendry Kendry and anchor'd in their former births; the enemy [fired] from Hendry Kendry but to noe purpose.

[p. 5] **22 December 1679**. Wee have nothing to acquaint you with at present, only the Sidey and Island Hendry Kendry doth fire at each other as formerly and to the same effect.

["] **23 December 1679**. There has severall guns been fired from the Sidey and Hendry Kendry since our last to you, but all togather as formerly.

["]24 December 1679. Since our last to you here has been severall guns fired by the Sidey and the enemy from the Isle Hendry Kendry.

[pp. 6–7] 27 December 1679. Here has nothing offer'd since our last to you but fireing by Sidey and Hendry Kendry alltogather as formerly.

28 December 1679. We have nothing of moment to aquaint you with between us and Sidey and our enemy.

30 December 1679. Here has been a great many guns fir'd by Sidey and Hendry Kendry but to the same effect on both sides as heretofore.

30 December 1679. Being severall guns fir'd from the Island this day an accidentall shott **killed a coolie** stone dead and broake the yard in sunder in the middle belonging to the shybar Meaddows commands; the yards of noe use.

(464)

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, p. 107 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 20 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Notwithstanding wee are under great **jealouseys of Sevagees making his inroads** towards this Citty, yet the sheroffs . . . . have now sent unto us for 50000 [pagodas] to be imediately deliver-ed . . . . wee have concluded to condescend thereunto and alsoe doe order that the hoigh be sent for up from Swally, and that the Europe Commanders be desired to spare us six of their men to come up in her for the greater security of the Honble Company's estate here.

(465)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged) } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 22 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee are with yours of the 4th present. Wee have so often and largely discoursed the business of Hendry Kendry that wee account it needless to trouble you any further with our opinion thereof, but shall duely observe your orders in our proceeding to make an honourable, advantageous, and as speedy a peace as wee can with Sevajee, **for Hendry Kendry holds out to admiration**, and now in few days the northerly **monsoon** will blow hard, that our small vessells will not ride abroad with security, soe

that our large expences on that affaire is like to be to little purpose. Wee could heartily wish you had been pleased to have given us leave at least to have done our utmost against Hendry Kendry ; but in all things wee humbly submitt your better judgement.

Wee have all along **kept on foot a Treaty** by letters with **Sevajee and his ministers.** Twoe days agoe wee received a letter from him, and another from the Soobedarr of Chaul, who is impowered to treate with us. Yesterday wee answered the Soobedarrs letter and sent a man of ours with his, for the more speedy dispatch, for the great charge wee are at makes us quite sick. Wee have desired the Soobedarr to send a fitt person to treat with us, and if cannot doe soe well as wee would, wee will certainly doe soe well as wee can ; but wee justly feare **Hendry Kendry will continue Sevajees,** the ill consequence whereof wee have largely discoursed in our former letters......

Wee have people at every passage to the Island that examines all comers and goers......

Wee shall observe your orders concerning the **prisoners in Sevajees country.**

(466)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 8 (2d set)	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 24 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to find soe **little likelihood of the reduceing Hendry Kendry** as we once hoped, and could heartily wish some good end was put to that dispute, that the extraordinary charge may ceaze and you be the more free to proceed in the reducement of such things as the Honble. Company hath appointed.

(467)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 108, (unpaged)	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 16 & 30 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

News here is altogeather uncertaine, but the truest is that **Sevagee hath made peace with the Decans,** and whether he is gon with his whole army 'tis not certainly knowne. Some few days Dillell Caun, Serja Caun, and Sombajee Rajah robbed Hattane, after which burnt it downe.........**Sombajee Rajah** is come to Collapore with 300 horse and 1000 foote, with what intention it is not knowne, but supposed to be called by his father......

At closeing up these came news of Sombajee Rajah being gone into Pornollah Castle with 200 horse and 500 foot: this is certaine.

The above written is coppie of our last, since when nothing hath offered worthy of your honours knowledge, more than that Sevagee Rajah is returned, but with noe small losse, reported to be above 5000 horse, commanded by one **Hummedbough,** who himselfe was very much wounded. The Rajah is now bound up to Pornolla, whether **Dillell Caun** is now certainly bent, having 20000 horse come to his assistance, sent by the Mogull. The Rajah fortifies **Pornollah** very strong, haveing weakned many of his Cundan [? Concan] Fortes by taking away their guns, as alsoe hath bought 40 more of the French, which they carry away dayly from hence. Wee hope in few days to see an end of this troublesome warr.

(468)

F. R. Misc. Vol. 4 p. 36	ABSTRACT OF BOMBAY GENERAL LETTER TO THE COMPANY	Dated 31 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Para 8. **The business** of Hendry Kendry **hath cost the Company much mony.** They endeavour to put an end to it, but as yet without success.

(469)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 (unpaged)	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 1 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Wee are with yours of the 13th instant; it hath layen some time by us in hopes to have sent you by this, your returned express, some acceptable news of our proceedings in that unhappy business of Hendry Kendry, but to our sorrows wee have not as yet that success wee could wish. Wee take due notice of your orders in that particuler, and shall be truely carefull to act accordingly; wee have all along **kept on a Treaty with Sevagee**; it is now come to this. Three days agoe wee received a letter from him; it runs much after the same rate his former did He acknowledges the two wee wrote him, but takes noe notice of your Honours. It was furthered to us by the Soobedarr of Chaul, with a letter from him selfe by our own servant, wee [? who] in our last advised wee sent to him, togeather with two of Sevajees

and two of his servants. His letters expresseth much desire for peace, with large promises on his part to use his utmost that wee might have all reasonable satisfaction in what wee may demand, that he had ready a person to send to us, by his masters order, to treate with us and know on what tearmes wee would be friends, but dare not adventure him because of the Syddys Galvetts that pass to and thro [*sic*] continually in the Bay; therefore would remain at Battee, whether he desired wee would send a boate to secure said person to us. Wee therefore consulted on it and the other day dispeeded our Balloone thither, with one Ram Sinay and a file of Musqueteers, which wee looke may returne to us hourely; what success wee shall meete withall, wee shall in another advise; it will certainly not be such as wee could wish, but hope it may be to your contents, to effect which our utmost endeavours will not be wanting. The Syddy will be much concerned at us, but whatever falls out, it shall be our greatest care and study to have noe falling out with him, it soe mightily concerning the Honble. Companys Interest; but for Hendry Kendry wee feare it will continue Sevajees, for it holds out to admiration, and now in few days the Northerly Monsoone will be soe fresh here, as noe rideing at Hendry Kendry for small vessells.

Your Honours news of Sevajee wee have here for truth, and that we wrote you of him and his Pishwah is likewise confirmed, soe that he hath lost and gained. Dillell Caun, with Serga Caun and Sombajee Rajah, hath robbed Hattane, after which burnt it to the ground, and tooke aboundance of prisoners, about which the two latter were dissatisfyed, being for releasing the prisoners, but Dillell Caun would not hear to it, soe they both left him and went to Vizapore, and since Sombajee Rajah is come to Pernolla, into which castle he was received with 300 horse and 1000 foote, and the Rajah is gon thither to meete his son: this is the news in these parts.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 8, 9, 10 (2d set)	CAPTAIN WM. MINCHIN &C. TO BOMBAY	Dated 2, 5 and 7 January 1680

(EXTRACT)

2 January. Wee have not at present more to acquaint your Worships of, only this two days the no[r]therly wind blowing somewhat fresh that our small craft are not able to ride it out, but are forc'd to goe and lye under the Island Hendry, and

Seavagees people have brought severall great guns to Tull and this day have fir'd severall times at them.

5 January. Yesterday severall guns passed from the Sidey to the Island and they likewise to them againe, and this morning the Island fired severall gunns at the Sidey.

7 January. Here is severall guns fired from the Island to Sidey and they at them againe.

(471)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 1–2	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 8 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

According to the President and Councells orders, the Deputy Governour &ca. have been for some time on a Treaty of Peace with Sevagee and his Ministers, but till now could never receive from them sattisfation sufficient to proceed therein and conclude a pease. And now, they having offered to the S[?D]eputy Governour &ca. to make such demands and proposalls as they shall thinke reasonable and just and send them by a messenger of our owne, and they will take them into consideration and put a small period to the treaty that hath been soe long depending, which propositior of the said Ministers being seriously considered of, and also the great charge the Honoble. [Company] are att in keeping out a fleete

It was unanimously agreed on that proposalls should be drawne out, and that Ramasinay being an able and sober man, quallified to discourse with the Subedarr in our business, should be ordered to gett in a readiness to carry them. The proposalls made by the Deputy Governour &ca, are as followeth.

Proposalls made BY THE WORSHIPFULL JOHN CHILD DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY AND HIS COUNCILL UNTO SEVAGEE RAJAHS MINISTERS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE SAID RAJAH FOR THE CONCLUDING A PEACE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH NATION AND HIM.

1st. Wee demand the money belonging to the Honoble. Company in your countryes, as also to other our inhabitants, which money you are to sattisfy them immediately.

2dly. Without any consideration your people did quarrell and tooke from us one new groab, one shibarr, the groabs boat

with the English men and others that were therein, as alsoe the armes and other things, Vizt. gunns, balls, powder, shott, musketts, anchors, sailes, swords and many other particulars, all which you are to returne to us againe.

3dly. That all vessells that come from any place to this Port of Bombay, or from hence, shall goe to any other Port, if they give notice that they belong to Bombay; you shall not stop or hinder them and in case of any storme whereby any vessell (that goes from Bombay or comes hither) shall breake either mast or helme, you shall not take the said vessell nor goods, but otherwise you shall send the said vessell and goods into our Port of Bombay.

4thly. Without our knowledge you landed your men on the hill in our Port and brought thither your fleete, which when wee heard (not knowing what your fleete was intended for), we therefore sent out our fleete to know your designe; whereupon your men without taking any notice thereof, did unreasonably fight; wherefore wee were forced to keepe our great fleete there till this day; and the charge that wee have been att in the said fleete you are to pay us.

5thly. The factors that wee have in your countrys shall remaine there in trading during our pleasure and noe restraint laid on them whatever, but shall be free to come, stay and goe without any hindrance being given them; and if it shall be thought fitt at any time to call for our English men away from any place or places in the Rajahs dominions, as our conveniencies or occasions may require, they shall not be hindred in goeing of[f] the shore, and be free to make choice of one, two or more of the country or other servants to take charge of our factory house and what may be left in it, and the said servant or servants soe left shall freely enjoy the possession of the house or houses, &ca. without any disturbance and nothing meddled with that may be left in the house or houses, and when any factor or factors shall be returned to the same place or places, they shall freely trade without any hinderance whatsoever and none of their servants, of what nature soever, be in the least manner imposed upon.

6thly. As formerly there was a Treaty made in writing between us and you, soe likewise it shall be now observed and shall not differ in the least if you sweare upon Mahadeu; therefore accordingly You are to make a new wrieting sealed and signed by Sevagee Rajah for himselfe and his successore and then wee and our successors will observe the same.

These proposalls being exactly translated into the Morrattee language, were sent by **Ramasinay** (as enordered) to Annagee Punditt and the Subedarr of Chaul. [These proposals are reproduced in F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 p. 48]

(472)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 11, 12	CAPTAIN S. ADERTON TO BOMBAY	Dated 11 & 13 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

11 January. Our enemy on the hill the batty lyes on at Hendry Kendry has stak'd out a worke, just by the batty on top of the hill, and have raised it about 6 or 8 foots above ground; it is worked with chynam.

The day that the **Sidey** went on shoar at Hundry he planted a great gun on Hundry against Tull, which has been fired on them severall tim[e]s, but we understand not of any execution it hath done to Tull people.

Here has been a great many guns fir'd from the Isla[nd] and Sidey since our last to you touching fireing, but not more damage done to our knowledge than you have account of here.

* * * * *

The tanck boate did arrive yesterday with wood and water and a yard for the shybar and was forc'd to goe and lye under Hendry, along with our small crafft, the weather being soe bad they could not well ride it out.

13 January. This morning we found the want of coolys for our small crafft, for about one a clock this morning Sevagees armado was gott up from Negoan to Hundry, thinking to surprize the Sidey on Hundry, he being there on shoar. There was a great many guns fired on both sides. What damage done to the enemy we can't tell; but there is none done to the Sidey. All our fleet weigh'd on the allarum. The shipps stood into 3 and 2½ fathome water. Our small crafft made to the Isle [of] Hundry, but noe sooner gott to the goeing in but they mett with one of the Sidey's galvetts, which tould them the enemys fleet was gon they did not know whyther. But before we had news of it we saw Sevagees fleet make towards Negoan. They haveing soe much the start of us and being in soe shoal [=shallow]water, it was in vaine to follow them.

(473)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 28 p. 34

TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMINY VIRA RAGAVAYA FROM GULCONDAH TO THE WORSHIPFULL JOSEPH HYMNERS Esqr. DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF FORT ST. GEORGE

Dated 14 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The Mogulls Generall Dillill Cawne having beseiged Vizapore by which reason the said Fort being hard put to it, Sevagee Raja and Siddy Massood wrote to the King of Gulcondah to assist them with some horse and men, who accordingly having made ready the horse and men to send them, together with the Sarlaskar, some great Captains of horse and the Carnutt people; and in the interim the Mogulls Higib that is here told his Highness that if he should offer to send any horse or men to assist Vizapore, he would get the Mogulls army that beseiged Vizapore to come against Gulcondah, by which reason his Highness forbare sending any assistance, having only sent some money privately to Sevagee Rajah and wrote him to entertain some horse and men there, and that he should assist Vizaproe people, and said Sevagee having accordingly assisted them, they are in somewhat better condition.

(474)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 12

CAPTAIN S. ADAMS &c. TO BOMBAY

Dated Hendry Kendry, 14 Jan. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Last night the Siddy sent on board me. After his messenger had passed the customary complements, I found by his discourse that the Sidey had thought that Sevagees armado would vizitt him again at Hendry, desireing we would be very ready to send our small crafft into Hundry, if the enemy should approach in the night. I gave him the answer: "Lett our enemys appeare by night or day, none should be readier to destroy them then we, for here wee was for that purpose."

The Sidey continues ashoar at Hundry still, and is at work very hard on those works we wrote to you about here to fore.

Heres fireing dayly by the Isle Hendry Kendry and Sidey to the same effect as formerly.

(475)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 13, 14, 15, 16 — CAPTAIN S. ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY — Dated Hendry Kendry, 15, 19, 21, 24 & 27 Jan. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

15 January 1679/80. Wee have nothing of moment to give you accountt of. Here has been a great many gunns fired by the Island Hendry Kendry and by the Siddy. The Sides boates goes forward apace on Hendry.

* * * * * *

19 January 1679/80. Yesterday morning about 7 a clock Sevagees fleet did show themselves of[f] Negoan rivers mouth. We and Sidey sent over small crafts towards them, butt before they gott a quarter of the way, our enemys Armado made all the saile they could into Negoan river againe.

About 12 a clock last night we had sight of 2 galvetts. Wee hailed them and they answer'd oupna [Āpanā = your own], but wee were not of the opinion they did belong to the fleet, by reason our small craff[t]s and Sideys were at their births. Besides, wee have an order among us, after the watch gun is fired, none of our boates or vessells stirr without a speciall occasion. We fir[e]d severall guns, but it was to little purpose, for they flew like lightening. It is supposed by all they was bound for the Isle Hendry Kendry, but being discri'd, turn'd tale and fled, for this morning those vessells that was in the Bay before are there still.

* * * * * *

21 January 1679/80. Yesterday about 4 a clock evening the Sideys ketch went between Hundry and Tull and there rides as a gard vessell to Hundry. The Sidey continues at Hundry still and fortifies apace.

* * * * * *

24 January 1679/80. Heres but little fireing from the Isle Hundry Kundry and Sidey here of late, but severall guns fired from Hundry and Tull. The Tull people at the point of the Palmers over against Hundry has made a little worke up and there their guns are planted against [the] enemy, but we understood not of any execution done on either side.

27 January 1679/80. Yesterday just at morning star riseing, Sevagees fleet did arrive at Hundry and did endeavour to take the Isle Hundry. But the Sidey behaved himselfe very well

for the Sevagee had all the force he could well make. He had above 30 groabs. and galvetts. There was a great number of gunns fired on both sides and we beli[e]ve a great deale of damage done to Daulett Cawn's Armado, for the next tide of flood we saw aboundance of pieces of vessells drive by us and 8 dead men. The Sidee had 3 men kild and 7 wounded. Wee used our utmost to send our small crafft into Hundry, but the wind being right in our teeth and tide ebb, they could not stirr.

Just at dawn of day Dawlett Cawn's fleet made for Nagoan. We and Sidey weigh'd, thinking we might have had a brich [? breach] with our enemy, but it proved but little wind, and that wind there was at East by South and afterwards South East which was as contrary a wind as could blow.

(476)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 3–8	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	Dated 16 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Ramsinay being returned and with him a messenger of the Rajahs, who hath brought with him Articles signed and sealed by the Rajahs Ministers Annagee Punditt and the Subedarr of Chaule with an engagement by letter that the said Articles shall be confirmed under the Rajahs seale and have alsoe made some other proposalls that they desire may be inserted in ours, which proposalls being well considered of and all circumstances thereof seriously debated, it was concluded reasonable that they should be replied too and included in our Articles. And the said Ministers reply and proposalls, with the Deputy Governour and Councills answer thereto, are as followeth :

ANNAGEE PUNDITTS REPLY TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR AND COUNCILLS PROPOSALLS WITH PROMISE BY LETTER TO SEE ALL CONFIRMED UNDER THE RAJAHS HAND AND SEALE.

1st. That what is due by Sevagee to the Honble. Company and also what is due by our inhabitants to the merchants of your country wee shall imediately order to be paid.

2dly. You write that our men without our licence did fight with yours, in which engagement your Englishmen and others, as likewise vessells with their appurtenances came into our cus-

tody, all which you demand from us. To which I answer that you ought to keepe friendshipp with Sevagee Rajah and that hereafter there be no difference between us, and as to the men, vessells and all elce that is in our custody, I have given orders that they bee delivered to you.

3dly. You write that the factors that are in our countrys shall continue during your pleasure and that when you please to send for the English men that are there, you will keepe servants, natives of the country, to looke after and take charge of your house and goods as shall be left by you or any of your factors in any factoryes in our dominions, and that when the factors shall returne they shall freely continue in tradeing without any hindrance to them or their servants. To which I answere that they may freely goe, come and stay as you shall thinke convenient.

4thly. You write that all vessells that shall be bound from Bombay to any other port or from other ports to the port of Bombay shall have noe hindrance from us and that in case of any stormes whereby any vessell may break her mast or helme, that wee shall not take the said vessell nor goods therein. To which I answere that they may freely goe and come without any hindrance or prejudice from us in the least, and as alwaies they did freely pass, soe they shall have free passage for the future.

5thly. You write that according to the Treatey formerly made betweene us upon oath, wee should observe the same for the future. To which I answere that according as it was allwayes observed, in the said manner wee will still observe it and that wee shall not bee wanting in performing the same on our side, neither ought you to faile therin on your part.

6 thly. That according to the above written Article you may be sure wee will observe the same for the future; therefore you may draw your fleete from Cundry—Siddy Cossum by your force came to Hundry and hath landed on the same, to whom you may speake in a faire way and command him to leave the said Hundry.

And as to the factors that are in our country wee shall give intire complyance to all the above written, but you ought not to give any aid or assistance to our enemys, but otherwise to continue in our friendshipp, and if on your side you breake the same lay not the blame on us afterwards.

SOOEBDARR OF CHAULS REPLY TO THE WORSHIPFULL JOHN CHILD, DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF BOMBAY, AND COUNCILLS PROPOSALLS WITH PROMISE TO SEE THEM CONFIRMED BY SEVAGEE RAJAH, HIS MASTER.

[The same as above with the following addition only.]

According to the above mentioned five Articles I doe accept and will have them confirmed by Sevagee Rajah upon oath.

*   *   *   *

ANNAGEE PUNDITT AND THE SOOBEDARR OF CHAULS PROPOSALLS TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF BOMBAY AND HIS COUNCELL IN BEHALFE OF THEIR MASTER SEVAGEE RAJAH.

1st. The Siddys fleete which came with your assistance, you must command them to withdraw together with your owne fleete.

2dly. In case that you cannot make them withdraw, they pretending to bee servants of the Mogulls, then you may doe one thing, which is not to give them any succor nor allow them any amunition nor boates. And that wee may have notice thereof while the fleete continues at Cundry, wee will keepe in Bombay a person of quallity and tenn men to accompany him to know whither or noe you give them any succor.

3dly. All persons whatsoever that shall absent themselves from our country to your dominions for debts, you shall deliver them to us. But if you say that it is not your custome to deliver them, all debts due by them or other things laid to their charge shall be taken by your Ministers of Justice.

4thly. None of our enemies should be suffered to enter into the rivers of Negotam or Penn, it being soe agreed betweene us in the first Treaty, but now through the difference between us the Siddy came thither and tooke severall prisoners, which you must see delivered and that for the future by noe meanes you suffer them to enter in the said rivers, which you must performe.

5thly. That the inhabitants of the Rajahs dominions shall freely come and goe to your dominions to trade and buy merchandize, whome you shall not suffer to bee abused.

6thly. Daud Caun who assisted in Bombay in the Siddys service did come into our country and did us very much damage. Therefore you must turne him off the Island.

According to the above mentioned Articles, you may send them confirmed.

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR AND COUNCELLS REPLY TO ANNAGEE PUNDITT AND THE SOOBEDARR OF CHAULS PROPOSALLS **sent them sealed** the 18th January 1679/80.

1st. You write that in case wee could not make the Siddys fleete withdraw, they pretending to bee servants of the Mogulls, wee should not give them any succor nor allow them any amunition nor boates and that while the Siddys fleete continues at Cundry wee must allow you to keepe a person of quallity and tenn men more on the Island Bombay to give you notice thereof. To which I answere that as to the amunition (to witt) gunns, shott and powder, they shall not have any from us, but water and provission if they will have it, I shall not hinder them, for as there is noe hindrance for you, soe, there shall be none for him, and as wee have friendshipp with you and have our factorys in your country, soe wee have the same friendshipp with the Mogull and have our factorys in his dominions, for which reason there can be noe hindrance of water and provissions; and as for the rest that you desire, as aforesaid I accept of.

2dly. You write that if any inhabitants of your country should absent themselves, that it is not our custome to deliver him or them, and that wee should take notice of their debts or any thing else laid to their charge. To which I answere that when any of your inhabitants shall absent themselves to this Island you must acquaint mee of them, and then wee shall take notice of them in our Court of Judicature, and according as their cases require, justice shall be done you. And if any one be soe poore that hee be not able to pay, he shall lye in prison untill he give sattisfaction.

3dly. You write that no enemys shall enter into the rivers of Negotan and Penn and that it is soe agreed between us in the first Treaty made, and that now through the difference between us, wee should not suffer the Siddy to enter there. To which I answere that it is very well and that wee will not be wanting in doeing our endeavour to hinder the same in what possible wee can.

4thly. You write that the inhabitants of the Rajahs country that shall come to our Island to trade, that I shall not suffer them to be abused. To which I answere that it shall be (as it was ever) our care that [they] be not wronged in any manner.

5thly. You write that Daud Caun did assist on this Island in the Siddys service and that he had done a great deale of

mischeife and injury to your country ; therefore you would have mee turne him of the Island. To which I answere that any one that assists in this Road and shall presume to doe any injury to your country, he or they soe offending shall bee severly punished and turned out...

According to these Articles I send them unto you.

The proposalls sent by Annagee Punditt and the Soobedars being debated on and seriously weighed, it was conclueded that they should bee answered too as in the foregoeing Articles and that they should bee fairely transcribed in the Morate Language and confirmed as usuall, which being finished and the Deputy Governour having discoursed very amply with the messenger that caime from the Rajahs Ministers for the better understanding of our Treaty and better confirmation of our friendshipp, he with a messenger of our owne was dispatcht with the said Articles to be delivered on our part to Annagee Punditt and to make demand of our prisoners and vessell that was taken by their Armado in the engagement that our fleete had with the Rajahs off the Island Hundry Cundry and to returne againe with their answere soe soone as possible that wee may now order our fleete to come in and ease the great charge the Honble. Company is att in keeping it out. [These articles on the Rajas part were signed and sealed by Annajee Punditt and the Soobedarr of Chaul; see F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged)]

(477)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4691 fols. 9, 12, 16, 22, 29	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	Dated 24 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

As to your factorys of Rajapore and Carwarr, wee have already advised you our endeavours to withdraw your servants from Rajapore the last monzoone, but was hindred by that Governours not permitting them to leave the shore, and this yeare the unhappy business of Hendry Kendry hath prevented us, soe that untill wee can come to some good agreement with Sevagee in that business, there is noe getting them from thence.

* * * * * *

Wee are glad to read all your other peece goods prove soe well in their kinde and to your likeing, except as to their dearness, which wee shall not be wanting on our parts to prevent for the future, by endeavouring to gett them as cheape as the present bazars will afford them, with submission to the unhappy troubles

of these countrys, which makes all things much worse then otherwise they would be, and soe insecure that wee are under a constant feare what greater ill the next day may produce being soe continually allarumd with Sevagee and besett with dangers on the one hand or the other, that it much takes us off from serving you as otherwise wee might doe.

* * * * * *

The 532 barrells of gunn powder you note to be remaining at Bombay, of which 300 you would have sold and its produce remitted to Surat, wee dare not now doe, not knowing to what necessity wee may be forced for the defence of your Island against Sevagee; therefore untill wee see what this business of Hendry Kendry will come too wee are necessitated not only to suspend your orders in this, but in divers other perticulars, for the better securing your affaires there, which wee hope will meet with a good approbation from you.

* * * * * *

.........and had not Sevagee soe early in the monzoone made his incursions into this King's dominions, about Orangabaud and Brampore, in which bold attempt he hath sacked and burnt Chupra and Dungom, with divers other places under the very eye of this King's sonns, resideing in Orangabaud with an army for the security and protection of those parts, wee should not only have been able to dispatched your shipps soon (the ways by these distractions being stopped, and your Caphalas running great hazzard, as you may please to read in a letter sent us by your factors in Dungom), but likewise cleared your warehouses of the greatest part of your remaining goods, and proceeded in a much more forwardness to have brought you quite out of the usu[r]ers bookes.

* * * * * *

Wee have deferred till now to take further notice of the business of Hendry Kendry in hopes wee might have received advice, before your shipp's dispatch, of some good composure of those unhappy troubles, for finding it a mistake which was first advised us, that the want of fresh water upon the Island would have necessitated Sevagees men to have surrendered it in a few days, wee considered not only the great charge, but the uncertainty of success, and therefore gave your now Deputy Governour and Councill orders, upon the President's receipt of a friendly letter from Sevagee upon the first business, wherein Thrope and others miscarry'd, to take all opportunitys of a faire agreement with him, since he is resolved not to be withdrawne from his

designe of fortifying that place, but by force, which wee are soe unable to doe for want of men and other fitt materialls requisite theretoo, that untill wee can receive such, with your orders how further to direct us therein, wee have thought it prudence to palliate things with him untill then, and which wee are now in hourely expectation to heare some result of; soe that if you shall find your Island of Bombay may be soe considerable to you as to deserve the removall of soe ill and nere a neighbour, and who, by the scituation of the place, just in the mouth of your port, will wholly disturbe and discourage all trade to your Island (if not a prologue to its sudden loss, as Captain Goldsborough and the other two Commanders can well enforme you), you must send us out shipps and men, with a fitt person to mannage in person such a designe, otherwise little will come of it.

(478)

(D) O. Correspondence 4691 } FROM SURAT TO EAST INDIA COMPANY { Dated 24 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

14. The number of souldiers kept at Surat have bin much lessened a considerable time being reduced to 10 and now upon the troubles of Sevagee at Hendry Kendry have bin likewise forced to part with them, though could not well securely be without them for what you are pleased to propose, to have them only in time of danger, or when Sevagee's army is neere it cannot be, being soe constantly allarmed therewith, as to be under great necessity of standing always upon our guard, for where he attempts there is but little space betwixt his notice and appearance and to send for souldiers from Bombay will take up little less than 20 days time in less than half which he hath done his business and gone.

* * * * * *

29. Wee take good notice of the method of your endeavours to procure a faire and amicable understanding with the Portuguese for a free passage by Tannah and Caranjah, but if we may be so bold, wee dare assure your Honrs. that way of proceeding with these proud insolent people, will produce but little effects, therefore if you shall think your Island Bombay may deserve another manner of ascerting its Trade and Privilidges with its neighbours the speedier you put it into execution the better.

(479)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 9-10 . } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 27 Jan. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Ramsinay being returned with Annagee Punditts and the Soobedars answere to the Articles that were sent them by him, with which and such other particulars as they were by letters from the Deputy Governour and verbally made acquainted withall by Ramsinay being well sattisfied, have sent us their promise that as soone as possible our prisoners should be restored to us and have given us an order for one hundred candy of beetlenutt to be made good to us at Chaul for our **demands on them for the groab,** &ca. that was taken by them on condition that wee would **withdraw our fleete from Undry Cundry.** The long treaty that wee have had with them, being brought to soe faire a period, the President and Councells orders relating thereto being taken into serious consideration and thoroughly weighed in all the circumstances thereof, and beeing too sensible of the extraordinary charge that the Honble. Company are att in keeping out a fleete that is not soe offencive to our enemy as to bring them to better termes then wee have already done, and finding the President and Councill in all their letters order us to conclude a peace on the best termes wee could bring them too; all these particulars being tharoughly discussed, it was unanimously concluded and agreed to **order the fleete to come in,** and that an order be sent accordingly tomorrow to Captain Aderton, &ca. requireing them on their receipt therof immidiately to put themselves in a sailing posture and to weigh from Undry Cundry and come in directly up to the Fort.

(480)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, Fol. 52 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 28 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

On the 15th instant **Everage** desired leave to goe to Carrapatan, having there some business as pretended, at which place continued 2 days, the 3rd day tooke his horse and went to Vingurlah, not meeting with his expectations there went from thence to Goa, where he was the 22th instant and had hired a small vessell, to transport him to Bombay, what his intentions are God knows, since when the Soobedarr sent to us for the key of our warehouse as alsoe that wee would returne him the beetlenutt

which wee received on account Bucksis the which wee refused to doe and sent him word that for the which getting in, wee had been at noe small charge. Notwithstanding, if his resolutions were soe bent as to take them, they were still in warehouse, he might doe what he pleased. After which [he] desired onely to take an account of them, which wee let them doe and when done, he sealed up the door with the Rajahs seale. All this was occasioned through Everagees going away, and what elce may befall us God knows. He hath done very well in going away, which if had not, believe it would not have been long ere he had been stoned in the streets by the Bannians, for the merchants all cry out shame of him, not one of them will hardly come where he is or hath anything to doe. Your honour &c. may please to see a little of his roguery when strived to take our lives, which he did when betrayed us to the Hoveldar &c. informing him of our being ready to goe away the following night, which wee had certainly donne, had wee not been advised by one of the ffrenched [? French] peons, of the Hoveldarrs having sent souldiers downe the river to watch for us, which if wee had gone, question whether any of us had ever come back alive, this he did to us, therefore your honour etc. may please to judge his honesty.

(481)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged)	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 31 January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The dayly expectation and great hopes wee have had for upward of a month of putting an end to the unhappy difference with Sevajee...was the cause wee have been so long silent, but now that...wee have in some measure had **success in the Treaty with Sevajee** shall give an answer to your severalls with us...and advise of all things worthy your knowledge that hath happened here since our last to this day.

Wee could heartily wish **Hendry Kendry** business had never been; the latter [=Kendry] is that Sevajees people are gone on, and holds out to admiration of all. A full account of it wee have sent you in formers. The former [=Hendry] is a small rock of about a mile about, between Kendry and the maine, where the Syddy hath placed himselfe with about 3000 men and 10 great gunns, at which **Sevajees people** are much concerned. **Dowlett Caun** hath assaulted him twice in two severall nights, in hopes to surprize it, but the Syddys watchfulness and good intelligence from Choul hath frustrated his design. On the 26th instant before day was a hott

dispute between them. Dowlett Caun came out with all vessells, **assaulting Hendry** in three places, and had 3000 men to land, but the Syddy beate him off with the losse of four men and seaven wounded; but the news from Chaul is that Dowlett Caun hath received great damage, had killed out right 200 men, and about 100 more wounded, and hath lost severall vessells. Gunns are continually exchanged between them. Sevajees people have brought a gunn to H[?T]ull that reacheth to Hendry, but hath not done the Syddy noe great harme, and the Syddy hath gunns that reacheth to the maine which hath killed severall. What the end of this will be time must produce, but certainly portends noe good to Bombay, and a more than ordinary care and watchfullness is required here now, for there is noe trust to be given to any conditions, although nere [? never] soe firmly made, with either Sevajee or Syddy. The potency of the former you well know, and the latter hath 2 great ships, 53 mast frigotts, one ketch and 26 galvetts, in them about 700 men, and on our Island is a great quantity of Moore inhabitants that against him are not to be trusted, therefore humbly begg your advice and orders how to manage affaires. **The Syddy and Sevajees people** are both much concerned at us, the latter that wee have killed him soe many men and hindred his forttying Kendry, wich if wee had not meddled, might have been made secure from the attempt of any enemy long before this; the former that wee have drawne away our fleete and left him alone, and cannot comply with many of his unreasonable requests, without heaving our selves into an open breach with Sevajee, which is that which wee see he strives at. He ly[e]s at us for gunpowder, shott, lead, gunns, gunners, 50 in 60 men with small armes, a morter peece and shotts fixed with men to play them, and 20,000 rupees. But wee put him off with arguments and good words and lett him have nothing till the 26th instant, when considering all things, after mature debate, found wee could not avoide stopping his mouth with the lending him 4000 Xs. for which wee have his acknowledgment and enclosed send his bill to Surat for 5000 rupees, with a letter to the Governour, which summe please to demand...

Wee are now to give you **an account of the Treaty** with Sevajees Ministers. Many letters and messengers hath passed between us. Our utmost endeavours have not been wanting by all ways and meanes whatever to put a speedy good end to it. But notwithstanding all, it was the **28th present** before wee could with any handsomeness call in our fleete, which came

here to an anchor yesterday. Wee have thoughts on Monday [2 Feb. 1680] to discharge all our Coolys and Lascarrs in the small vessells, but for the musqueteers, thinke to keepe them in pay till muster day, which will be the 26th next month, and by that time wee shall have your answer to these, be settled somewhat here and better know how to govern our selves, and the charge will not be much.

Our proposalls to the Rajah is enclosed. What of them Annajee Punditt hath agreed unto and promised us to gett confirmed by the Rajah is likewise now sent, togeather with Annajees Proposalls to us and what of them wee have agreed unto, all which wee heartily wish may prove to your contents. Our last demand [see 4th article p. 280 *supra*] you will see noe answer given unto, but Annajee Punditt in his letter tooke notice of it and hath promised to use his utmost endeavours with the Rajah on our behalves. Wee have stood up to the utmost soe farr as with prudence wee could in respect to your orders &ca.

Our Balloone is at Batty [Bhatty, Chaul], from whence wee hope she will come tomorrow or next day with our people. For the Shybarr and Groab with what rated in them that was taken, the account thereof is enclosed, which they have agreed to satisfy us for.

[Here follows Abstract of Ammunition, stores, &c. belonging to the *Dove* Grab and Shybarr *Lyon*.]

(482)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, pp. 49-50 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 February 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Our last was dated the ultimo [31 Jan.] passed month...The same day was a hott dispute between Sevajee Rajahs fleete and the Syddys. The engagement lasted about 4 houres in which the Syddy tooke 4 groabs 2 shybarrs and 2 galvetts of the Rajahs, killed, as is reported, about 500 men and tooke 160 prisoners, with the loss onely of 8 men killed out right and 20 men wounded. Yesterday the Syddy sent in hither 3 of the groabs he had taken of the Rajahs, towed in by three of his galvetts, which wee thought did become us to take some notice of. Wee therefore sent for his noquedah and discoursed with him about the unreasonableness of this action, especially at present because of our business with Sevajee. He at first was high and warranted the action, but after further discourse and perswasions, being all the weapons of warr

wee must make use of, he was brought into a seeming better humour and promised they should not stay, but would send them away back to the Syddy, however, to our trouble, they are removed but just below our Sandy Bay, where they as yet lye. What alteration this may make in our business with Sevajee, time will produce; we cannot but expect he will be much concerned that wee doe not onely entertaine and afford all necessarys to the Syddy, his enemy, but that such vessells of his as are taken should immediately be brought in here and secured by us for the Siddy; it's certaine **tis this port [which] is a great cause of all the troubles** he receives from the Syddy, for had he not this port to friend, he could not remaine long in these parts; from hence is he supplyed with most things for his fleete and Island, for the Portugueze will not afford them any thing, onely now and then a little water, and that not often. He robbed lately a small towne of the Rajah's neare Chaul, upon which the **Portugueze seized** one of his groabs and two galvetts, tooke his men out of them and put them in prison, keeping all till the Syddy had brought back from Danda Rajapore what men &ca. he had carried out of the said towne and delivered up to them; and this may be more reasonably expected from us, for what the Syddy may robb and plunder within our Bay. He is now **growne very high**, soe humbly begg your orders how to proceed. He lyes at us hard for morter peeces, grenado shells, lead, gun powder, small armes, gunners, and men to ply small armes, chirurgions [? surgeons] &ca., and by what wee can understand, he is **resolved to winter here.** Wee are truely sencible he will be at a great trouble to us, but that wee are not concerned at, but feare our charge will be encreased, and that wee shall be forced to keepe a large quantity of men, not onely for the security of the Island (for he will have a great strength, and wee know he is sufficiently treacherous), but likewise for the security of his fleete from any attempt of Sevajee. Please to consider of this and send your orders how wee must behave our selves towards him in all his demands, &ca. He comes on shoare with his boates and men and will not be denyed by noe faire meanes nor perswasions; 5 and 6 galvetts at a time, his men armed, one and two hundred at a time. It's certaine neither prudent nor safety for us to suffer it, but your orders must be obeyed. Wee well know the necessity you lye under, so that wee must have patience and doe the best wee can, but think it our dutys to give you this timely notice that you may strengthen us with your orders and use your interest with the Governour of Surat that things may be

better between the Syddy and us. Our balloon is not as yet returned from Sevajees country; we hourely looke for her.

(483)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 54 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 February 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Wee have great troubles given us by the Syddy. The groabs he took lyes still here. Wee can by no ways or means perswade him to carry them away and bring them in as his owne and not as prizes taken from the Rajah. He is resolved to doe us all the harme he can and wee are forced with patience to submitt till wee can heare from your Honour &ca. He hath been very busie with our men, offering great pay to severall and striveing all that lyes in him to make a generall disturbance on the whole Island. His people hath much abused our Customer and Tobacco Renders, which wee have complained of to him, but to noe purpose, and his men in quantityes come on shoare and will not be denyed. This may be a very great evill; therefore wee humbly begg you will please to consider it and send us your orders.

Our balloon is not returned from Sevajees country as yet, neither have wee had any news from them this eight days, which makes us somewhat concerned. There is here a flying report that our prisoners were sent downe towards the water side by Annajee Punditts order, but upon the Syddy and their fighting were stopped in the way. Wee have sent a messenger privately to bring us certaine news of the balloon and our people who, when returned to us, wee shall s[? w]rite you.

(484)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 19 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 February 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

We are glad to find the Treaty with Sevagees Ministers brought to soe good a forwardness and the fleet is withdrawne, well approveing of your proposalls and proceedings therein, hopeing Sevagee will confirme whatt Annajee Punditt and the Subedarr of Choule hath agreed too, and not faile in a punctuall performance thereof in each particular. And which we may [be] the better and more timely assured of, would have you at the receipt of this, make choice of the *Revenge* or *Hunter*, which most fittest and may be best spared and send her to Rajapore to take in those factors

and bring away such part of their bucksis as may be in a readiness, appointing such a person for the management thereof that a good success may be expected from his prudent endeavours, and least there should some interruption arise to hinder those factors from leaveing the shoar, from the debts they have contracted, would have you send downe to the amount of 3000 Rupees in such specie as most currant there, if your cash can afford it, which we suppose may be sufficient to cleare all...

(485)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 53 } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 24 February 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts are soe various and dubious, every day contradicting, that there is noe incerting thereof, soe many storys concerning the Prince that there is little creditt to be given thereto, therefore forbare writing the same. As to **Sevajees forces**, they have plundered and burnt most of these parts excepting the townes which pays him ¼ part [Chowth]; those **he meddles not with.** His armys under **Mora Punditt** continues still upon these borders, endeavouring to take what castles they can. They have a great itching towards **Moleer Castle** and have shewed themselves before it two or three times; but it proves too strong for them, therefore will scarce come into their possession except betrayed unto them. They have allready taken, namely, **Hurmunt Ghurr.** What their further designes are at present noe body can tell. The reports of their joining with the Prince, there is little credit to be given thereto. Whither their next march will be a few days will show. Some speake as if they intend for **Suratt**; others say, **Brampore.** God onely knows where there intentions are bound next. What loss the Honble. Company has sustained by Sevajees armys, a particular account is here enclosed sent your Honour &ca.

(486)

F. R.Bombay, Vol. 2, pp. 13–14 } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 25 Feb. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Annagee Punditt and the Soobedarr haveing sent us an order on the Haveldarr of Chaule to deliver one hundred candy of

beetlenutt that they have appointed for **the sattisfaction for the groab and shibarr, &ca.** taken by them, it was

ORDERED that a shibarr be fitted and sent to Chaul to take in the said hundred candy of beetlenutt and bring it hither, and when it arrives that care be taken how it shall bee disposed off.

The President and Councell in a Generall Letter to the Deputy Governour and Councell dated the 3d of October last past haveing given their order that a vessell with two factors should **bee sent to Ran[?j]apore** with instructions to continue that factory untill they have effected the sending Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Read away, who they possitively require to be withdrawn from thence. This order of the Presidents could not be put in execution before this time by reason of the troubles that wee have had for some months past with the Rajahs Ministers in these parts. But a peace being now concluded and our fleete come in and all things in a reasonable quietness, the President and Councells order before mentioned was reassumed and the *Hunter* friggat was appointed to be sent downe and Mr. John Gape...to act in this affaire.

Severall merchants, inhabitants of the Island, whose vessells have been sometime laden and **intended for Rajapore**, but by reason of the differences that hath been between us and the Rajah could not proceed on their voiage... and affaires being not thoroughly settled, they made it their request that the *Hunter* being bound for the same place that the vessells was, that shee might be their convoy and protect them from any vessells of the Rajahs, Mallabares or others that should offer to molest them...which being taken into consideration, it was

ORDERED that Captain Norgrave should have order to **take care of their vessells** and to protect them and to see them secure into Rajapore.

(487)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 69 } BOMBAY TO JOHN GAPE { Dated 27 Feb. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The President and Councell finding the factory at Rajapore of no use and benefitt but a dead charge to the Honble. Company,

did send for the factors away that are there, but their orders being not complyed withall by them, have thought fitt to give us orders to send two persons from hence to withdraw them, that they may have noe pretence left for their longer continuing there, and having had experience of your civill and dilligent behaviour, wee have made choice of you for this affaire, and for your assistance have appointed Mr. Charles Alley, who are to take your passage on the *Hunter* frigott...Wee would have you put on shoare in Conners Bay [? Coopers Bay] or Jeetapore, which you may see most convenient, the Rajapore peon that goes with you, sending by him our letter to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reade...and continue on board till you shall heare from them or that you are assured of all civillity and safety from Sevajees Ministers, of which wee have noe reason to doubt, but desire [you] to act cautiously; and possibly you may arrive there before the Rajahs Ministers there may have notice of the peace lately made between us. But that you may be able to satisfy them therein, if need requires, wee have delivered you **a redd paper** that is our Articles of Peace signed by the Rajah, and a **white paper** that is a letter from Annajee Punditt to the Deputy Governour, both which you may show them and will fully satisfy all people concerned, which two papers wee would have you be carefull of and returne unto us. And soe being assured of all civill[it]y and safety, you may goe up to Rajapore towne where, when you arrive, wee would have you much press for the coconutts and beetlenutts mentioned in our letter to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reade, and if delivered, immediately with all convenient speed lade the *Hunter*.

Be continually pressing the Soobedarr for what robbed at Hattanee and the Honble. Companys bucksis which you will find due to them by the Articles.

(488)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 108, Fols. 70-71	TO MR. THOMAS MICHELL AND MR. ROBERT READE	Dated 27 Feb. 1680

What bettlenutts &c you may receive on account what robbed at **Hattanee be carefull have a marke** that may be knowne from what you receive on account **Bucksis.**

(489)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108 pp. 66-68	DECLARATION REGARDING THE SEIZURE OF THE *Dove* GRAB	Dated ? March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The declaration of the following persons on their examination by the Deputy Govr. and Councill how the *Dove* **groab was taken by Dowlett Caun** in our fleetes engagement with the Rajah off the Island Undry Cundry.

Francis Mauliverer, Serjant, and Commander of the groab *Dove* declares that on the 17th October in the evening he received orders to hall the said groab into the bay of Cundry as close as possible, which he did, and there continued all night, and in the morning the Rajahs fleete came out of Negaun River and made towards our fleete and came up with it about 9 a clock, at which time the groab was the sternmost of the whole fleete and very much into the shoare, which the enemy perceiving, and the advantage they had of her, bore wholy up to her **in the manner of a half moon,** and the groab being very narrow and having noe conveniency for any great gunns in her sterne, nor roome to ply soe many small shott as in any manner to defend themselves or save the vessell, and two men being killed that fired out of the sterne soe discouraged the lascarrs that they run over board, and I being calling to the *Revenge* for releife from them, by order of John Nailor the pilot of said groab, the topsaile and ancient was struck, and wee being overpowred by the enemies fleete and none of our owne by us to assist us in any respect, were taken by the enemie.

Isaac Clarke declares that the said groab was ordered to warpe into the shoare as neare as possible the night before the engagement with the Rajahs fleete, which was done, and the next morning received orders to weigh, which they did, and being a little out, they were ordered to anchor againe, and soe continued till they see the Rajahs fleet very neare them, and then they weighed, but by reason of the fleetes standing to sea, and the groab being the nearest into the shoare, she was the sternmost and the Rajahs fleete having the advantage, made wholy to her and encompassed her with the most part of their groabs; but

before any of them came on board her and entered their men, the topsaile and ancient was struck neare a quarter of an houre, by order of John Naylor, but before they were struck they did fire severall great gunns and small armes at the enemie; but the groab being very narrow and having noe conveniency for great gunns in her sterne and roome for non more then four man to ply their small shott, and two of them being killed, the lascarrs running over board and the men goeing in the hold, the vessell was delivered up to the enemie.

Returne Roper declares that after a small engagement in the groab *Dove*, that by John Naylor the topsaile was struck and by his order the ancient was struck neare a quarter of an houre before the Rajahs fleete entered any men in the groab, and that he with the rest of the souldiers were commanded by the Serjant to lay downe their armes and to goe into the hold on John Naylors telling the Serjant that if they did not they should be all cut off when the enemie came on board and that 2 manchuas in which was Serjant Duckett and Fuller that was ordered to engage with them, sailed and rowed from the groab and afforded them noe assistance; and in all other particulars he agrees with the other declarations.

[Here follow similar declarations by three others of the crew.]

The *Revenge* frigott being onely and nearest of our fleete to the groab when she was taken, Captain William Minchin was sent for to make a report of what he knows about her being taken, who produced his Journall wherein he had noted what to his knowledge happened in relation thereto, viz.

Captain Keigwin seeing the Rajahs fleete come upon us with the wind at East a small gale and our ship lying with her head towards them, that wee had not, nor could not bring a gunn to beare upon them, and the tyde of flood comeing on, he called to weigh. I told him it is too late now, for before our anchor is up they will be aboard us, therefore if you doe any thing, you must cutt. Then he ordered up to cutt, at which time all our small crafe[?t] was hovering about us, and likewise the *Dove* groab was come close to us. Wee loosed our foresaile and maine-topsaile and stood to the Southward to gett cleare of the Island, then loosed our mainsaile in the brailes. Serjant Mauliverer called to us twice. Wee answered him and bid him that he should keepe them off with his small armes till wee were cleare of the Island and then would lye by for him. All our fleete at this time was upon the runn, saile and oares, and the enemys fleete

wholy bent downe upon the *Dove*. He never made any resistance but lowred his topsaile and struck his ancient and lay by for them to come on board. I heard 4 or 5 gunns fired and as many musquetts, but the first was when they could hardly reach them, but them he did fire, he was forced to lade without board, which was soone left off. He fired some shotts into the shoare and was near to the Island Cundry, and that is all that Captain Minchin doth mention of this particuler of the *Dove* in his journall, and more he cannot informe the Deputy Governor and Councill.

(490)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 p. 68.	FRANCIS MAULIVERER'S PETITION	[Dated ?—March 1679/80]

(EXTRACT)

To the Worshipful John Child, Deputy Governor of the Port and Island of Bombay &ca. Councill

The humble petition of Francis Mauliverer, Isaac Clarke, with the rest of the English that were prisoners in Sevajees country

SHEWETH That whereas your petioners having endured very severe inflictions by their imprisonments could not in the least suspect their pay for the time, especially since imprisonment, was not sought for by them, but accidentally fell out soe by the state of warrs and their obedience in complyance with orders

Wherefore your petitioners humbly implores your Worships &ca. serious consideration and commiseration of their conditions by granting their pay for the time of imprisonment.

[A similar petition was tendered by John Naylor, &ca.]

(491)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, p. 55	PETITION OF THE BOMBAY MCRCHANTS	[? 8]—March 1680

(EXTRACT)

To the Worshipfull John Child

Deputy Governour of the Port and Island Bombay &ca.

The humble Petition of the Bombay Merchants

Humbly sheweth

That your Worship was pleased to issue out a Proclamation therein declareing that all the merchants of the Island might

freely goe and trade in the Shivajees country to buy provisions and other goods as formerly, whereupon your petitioners sent severall boates to the maine for the same purpose borrowing money upon avog [*sic*], of which having notice, the Noquedah of the Syddys Armado called [blank], he came to the custome house and publickly declared before severall persons that without leave noe boates nor vessells should goe to trade in the said country, and that whoever should presume not to obey his comand herein should forfeit the boate or vessell, and would send the same to the fort of Undry Cundry; and accordingly your petitioners having sent a balloon to the river of Garapa, they meeted with some of the Syddys boates, to whome they declared that the said balloone belonged to Bombay, but notwithstanding all the aforesaid, the said Syddys [men] by force of armes entered the said boate and wounded a Moore man called Darvesjee and tooke prisoner one marriner of the said balloon and robbed all that they could find therein, whereby your petitioners are not able to make any voyage to those places by reason of the said Syddy

In which consideration your petitioners humbly beggs your Worship to take into consideration this affaire and to find out some way to prevent such evill abuses for the future and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &ca.

(492)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 19 p. 22 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 9 March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

We arrived in Coopers [Bay] the 1st March and accordingly sent your Worships letter by the Companys peon unto Mr. Thomas Mitchell &ca., which came to his hands at Jettapore. He imediatly came on board and acquainted us of the condition and civillity of Sevagees Ministers.

The next day we arrived in the town, went to visitt the Subedar and to congratulate our againe freindshipp with Sevagee, who was very glad to here it, but told us he had no advice of it from the Rajah or Annagee Punditt. Then we delivered the letter, which when he had read, was very well satisfied, and all the merchants in generall are likewise.

(493)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, pp. 58–9 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Wee have by us three of your Honour &ca., which wee had thoughts to answere by a sea conveyance being come over to us from Sevajees Ministers our shibarr laden with 100 candy of white beetlenutt, who had sailed towards you yesterday, but for her greater security in respect of the strength and number of Mallabarrs between this and Surat, wee ordered our two manchuas to be gott ready to convoy her up to you, and did then hope to dispatch them towards you tomorrow. But instead of that, from what hath happened, wee are necessitated to send this nimble express to you, that wee may have soe soon as possible your orders and directions in an affaire of soe weighty a concerne which wee shal here lay before you.

Yesterday the Syddy sent about 13 galvetts into Penn River. There meeting with a boate belonging to the Island, they sett upon her and have wounded one man with a deep wound in the arme, robbed the boate and carryed away a man. This is short of what threatened by the Noquedah, as by the enclosed petition of the Moor merchants, &ca... The man wounded tells us the person that cutt him is an inhabitant of this Island and dwells at Mazagoan, where his wife and family is, but he [is] in the Syddys service. Wee have done our utmost to perswade the Syddy to better behaviour towards us, but all good words and deeds prevails not at all with him, but from our great patience and sufferances he is now growne very impurdent [? impudent] and hath left of[f] good words, as per his letter enclosed and translated into English. Yesterday he hath robbed four townes in Penn River burnt many houses and carryed away aboundance of people, upon which Sevajee Rajahs Ministers are much concerned at us and have seized boates belonging to the Island, others being forced to run away that brought us that unwelcome news. Wee are truely sencible how much it concernes us to keepe faire with him in respect to the Honble. Companys interest at Surat &ca. places in the Mogulls dominions, but cannot see with any security to the Island how he can be suffered to act in this nature longer here. If your Honour &ca. can perswade the Governour of Surat to give him orders not to robb within our Bay, and that he desists from that, wee shall doe well enough with him for all things elce.

Your Honour may pleade it is from Penn and Negotan &ca. places on the maine within our Bay that wee are supplyed with all sorts of provisions, soe that wee shall not be able to supply the Kings fleete, and must want ourselves if the Syddy continues to robb those places, for the Portuguese will not afford us anything because the Syddy hath disgusted them. It is for the King's fleete's sake wee undergoe great troubles from all our neighbours, and the Syddys baseness increaseth it, whose design is onely to keep himselfe in employment and matters not what he doth. Wee humbly begg your orders and directions may be plaine in answer to these, and wee heartily wish your interest may be such with the Governor of Surat as may procure such an order from him to the Syddy as wee have mentioned. Wee have not as yet received any advices from Sevajees ministers concerning what mischeife the Syddy may have done them, but justly feare they will demand and expect from us the same that the Captain of Chaul did, which wee advised your Honor &ca. in ours of the 2d past, or otherwise wee must not expect any peace with Sevajee. Wee have wrote at large in severall letters concerning the Syddy and therefore shall not inlarge further, onely this, if you respect the security of this Island or looke for any revenues you must not suffer the Syddy longer to behave himselfe as he doth; and therefore once more wee humbly begg you will be plaine and possitive in your orders to us concerning this, and as nimble as may be, for a day may be of great import in this most unhappy affaire.

(494)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, pp. 59-60	SIDDY COSSUM TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY	Dated ? March 1679/80

(TRANSLATION)

A Letter of Syddy Cossums to the Worshipfull John Child Deputy Governor of the Port and Island Bombay.

The letter which your Worship wrote me came at a very good time, with which I am much contented. Therein you say it is long since you have not wrote any letter to me which doth not agree to a good freindship, for I have sent severall letters to you and many times have not received an answere. You write me that the boates that goes over to the maine doe make an

assault in those lands whereby the provisions and other goods are stopped there, whereupon all your inhabitants are much concerned, I being the cause, they saying it is not well done, wherefore you write me very large concerning the same. To which I answere that our fleete lyes a purpose to destroy, all the lands of our enemies and this is the order that I have. When wee were sent to Cundry it was onely by your cause and in time that the enemys tooke the same place and were settled there, in which time the President and Bimjee Parrack with the Governour of Surat and my selfe had many disputes touching the same, declareing that if the enemy should have power over the place it would be very prejudiciall for the future for many good and considerable reasons; therefore it would be very convenient for the fleete to come and helpe you there; and accordingly the said fleete came to the same purpose. After our fleete arrived to the said place, there were severall disputes between us, and what was agreed you are sencible on, therefore I need not write the same. But notwithstanding the same you left aside all that was agreed between us and made peace with the enemy. Its well done and noe great matter that you write me these words, but as to what you say that our fleete lyes over Thull and other Cassabos [Casbā=a town], tis noe such thing, but those places that I shall find more safety to goe to, I shall destroy their lands and doe intend to doe the same; therefore if you find any hindrance thereby, you may write a letter to the Governour of Suratt declareing that by reason of the fleete you find this hindrance, and you may seeke to gett an order from the said Governour, whereby I may leave the place and goe away with the fleete, and when I receive such an order, I shall immediately weigh anchor an[d] be gon, I being also under command, and without his order I cannot retire, therefore our fleete being in this place, wee cannot suffer our enemys to have any dwellers nor other things in those lands; soe that when you send me your order by writeing, then I have noe need to stay here noe longer. Notwithstanding you would (through the freindship that you have with our enemies) watch their countrys. Therefore you may make our enemies desert the Island Cundry and then wee shall have noe occasion to keepe our fleete here, for wee onely keepe the said fleete by reason of the said Cundry, soe that it will be better for you to make them leave the said place and you will be at noe further trouble, and the maine land shall remaine in the same manner as it is.

You write to me that in time [of] **Syddy Sumball that there was an agreement** that from Saral Baty to Penn, **Negotan and** Habata there should be noe prejudice done there, and I in the same manner have hitherto performed the same, but you may very well understand that at that time the enemy had not taken Cundry nor was settled there, neither was any fleete there to beseige them till this time; therefore how can you expect that this agreement be now performed, for if the enemy had left Cundry wee should observe the first agreement whereby the Maine land might be as it is, but without the enemy doe leave the said Cundry you would have us keepe and performe the first agreement.

You write me concerning **a gunner** and I would faine know what service you want by him, but if you have need of him and will content him **by paying him what is his due,** you may send for him. I have taken severall gunners from our enemys and have many others, therefore by this reason I shall not be reveng-ed, and besides, you have one of my gunners in your service who, if he be contented to come to me, you may give him leave and send him to me...

(495)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 63	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 18 March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Wee are very glad the management of the business with Sevajee is to your likeing. He hath confirmed all as per a paper enclosed translated into English for your better understanding. A hundred candy of Beetlenutt is sent us on account our demand for satisfaction of the two vessells lost, now laden on a Shybarr and sent towards you.

* * * * *

[**The Syddy**]...hath not any reason to complaine of unkind-nesse from us, but that which **discontents him** is the withdrawing of our fleete and making peace with Sevajee.

(496)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, p. 90	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 18 March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

The copper which was at Hubely is remooved to Darwarr and most part sould. The news there is that **Serja Caun** is made

Generall of the Vizapore army which, with the assistance of 15,000 horse of the Mogulls, are comeing to retake severall places from Sevajee. He hath in Mescracota 12,000 horse, which wee hope will come into those parts. Copull is laid close seige to, besides other castles.

(497)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 22-23 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 24 March 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 9th past and 9th present we have received and should sooner have given answer to them had we not been hindred by the dayly hot alarums of Sevagees army drawing neere to Suratt which hath caused us to remove to Swally allmost all such goods of the Honble. Companys as lay here unsold in their warehouses, by reason our present condition is such, for want of sufficient strength of English to defend the house, that we could not hope for any security for them here, and the troubles still continuing...that we can have no ways as yett any fitt oppertunity to informe the Governour (who is soe much disgusted at our conclution of a peace with Sevagee) of the ill carriages of the Sidey to his people...Therefore give the Sidey plaine and publique notice, of he continues these abuses to us, you have orders to furnish him with noe more money nor provisions, and likewise further to use him in such a manner as he will find the evill of it in the end, by causing such a breach betwixt us as may prove harder to reconcile then the warr with Sevagee...

(498)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, Fol. 74 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 March 1680

(SUMMARY)

The English from Bombay sent a Manchua with flying colours to show their nationality to Chaul. This vessel was fired upon seized and carried to Hendry by the Siddy's fleet. Where (Hendry) being examined the Syddy told them that he must and will serve all boates soe, be they what they will that comes out of our port, to see that their enemys be not supplyed with amunition by us &c. Since the Dutchman that left the Companys service and runn to him, there is allsoe an Englishman ran away which wee suppose to be entertained by him.

(499)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4699 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 8 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

After exceeding trouble and difficulty, wherein Mr. Child, your now Deputy Governour, hath used great paines and industry, **a peace is concluded with Sevajee,** wherein have been forced to permitt his possession of the Island in the mouth of your port of Bombay, finding wee were not able with our present strength to force him from it; what vessells taken from us he is to make satisfaction for, and on which account wee have allready received 100 Candy of beetlenuts; likewise what men he tooke in them to returne back, which is performed, and liberty for your factors at Carwarr and Rajapore to come away at their owne conveniencys, and to cleare his former account. To which purpose the *Hunter* is sent downe to Rajapore to bring off those factors, with such effects as are to be delivered towards the extinguishing his old debt; but for Carwarr, wee are forced still to continue your servants there least it might create a jealousie in Sevajee of a new breach with him, when wee are gott cleare, soe immediatly to withdraw both after the agreement, and to cause a hindrance in the ready performance of this new treaty, besides the want of a vessell to bring them off, except should have sent the *Revenge* and left the Island without any guard of shipping, which wee could not safely doe; therefore shall order them to be in a readiness against the arrivall of your Europe shiping, when shall not faile **to bring them away and totally dissolve that factory.**

The present state of this country is under such unhappy and uncertaine distempers that wee know not well what to write your Honrs. for a truth, more then that both your servants and your estates are continually under such eminent hazards that wee know not well which way best to proceed for their securities, through the dayly nearer approach of Sevagee to this citty with the armys of one of this Kings sonns **resideing at Orangabaud,** whome it is hourely expected should rebell against his father and joyne with him, fame having some time since given him out to be dead in the warr with his Rashboots, though by severall circumstances it appeares not to be true, yet hath frighted all people and places soe as to put such a generall stop to all manner of trade that wee are under great perplexity and doubt how wee shall be able to procure cargoes for your next shipping, and dispose of such goods as wee have still by us, and which for some better security have sent the

greatest part to Swally, such as wee have suddainly the least hopes to put off, our guard being returned againe from Bombay, who wee have appointed to that charge.

* * * * *

The **Syddy, Admirall** of the King of India's fleete, hath taken and fortifyed another little Island neare to that of Hendry, called Kendry [Khānderi], from which Sevajees forces have attempted to beate him off with great loss of men and divers of his vessells, which hath soe puft up the Siddy that he now presumes to give laws in all that bay (solely your Honrs. Royalty), requiring all vessells from your Island **to take his passes**, otherwise will seize on them; besides his men coming in great numbers ashoare are soe insolent and abuseive that your Deputy Governour and Councill writes us that they are not able to beare it, and that if it be not suddainly remedyed some dangerous consequences will ensue. Our intentions was to have complained to this Governour thereof, but he is soe exasperated at making a peace with Sevagee that he not only encourages but abets the Syddy in these abuses, which your affaires here will not suffer us at present otherwise to remedy, therefore it will highly concern your Honrs. speedily to take some effectuall course for redress of these growing evills (with divers others in your affaires here, too many now to be repeated), otherwise you will suddainly loose your Island and all your northerne trade.

(500)

F. R. Bombay, Vol 19, p. 26 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 10 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

We have now gott **leave of the Subedarr** to lade of[f] what beetelnutt we have in warehouse...but we have not yett received **order from the Rajah** or Annajee Punditt for the delivery of the goods to us, soe that we still are in expectation to receive them from your Worshipp, for without them the Subedarr will demand satisfaction for the goods of us

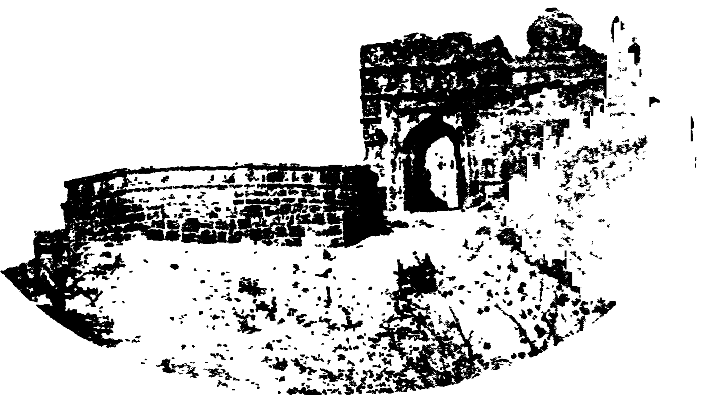
(501)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 86 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 19 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

Nothing more worthy your Honours notice, except to advise your Honour &ca. of **the death of Sevajee**, whose death wee feare will cause a great deale of trouble in these parts, for most of the

THE MEMORIAL CHHATRI OF SHIVAJI ON RAYGAD. No. 4.



Here lies the 'Grand and whole author of all these Commotion', (Vol. I. p. 274.)

merchants are ready to run away, and certainly should any lascarree come neere the place, they would embarque. **Sombajee Rajah** hath taken up his quarters at Pernollah, where goes dayly to him aboundance of souldiers; he hath sent downe and stop[p]ed all the corne that is in towne, and ordered it to be sent up to him. Wee likewise doe expect that the place will suddainly be secured by Sombajee Rajahs party, and what wee shall doe in that condition wee leave to your Honour &ca. to judge.

(502)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, p. 92	CARWAR TO SURAT	Dated 26 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

That which cheifely occasions this, is to acquaint you of the **certaine news of Sevajees death**, and that country given to Sombajee Rajah, who hath sent downe Ravajee Punditt to command all **these Soobcdarrs to Pernolla, to give in their accounts**, and it's supposed he will send Mazotto[?] to governe these parts, which makes us hope in a short time to see trade encouraged.

(503)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 26	RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY	Dated 27 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee suppose your Worshipp &ca. hath long since had the advice of the death of Savagee Rajah. **Sumbojee Rajah** hath taken upon him to governe and **title of King**. He hath sent for all persons that were in comand, as Subedarrs, Hovelldarrs &ca. Some he imprisons and some he discharges of their employes. We have lately here come a new Subedar sent by him. We gave him a vissitt. He received us with a great deale of love and freindshipp.

(504)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 84	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 28 April 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee have **certaine news that Sevajee Rajah is dead. It is now 23* days** since he deceased, it's said of **a bloody flux**, being

* Shivaji died Chaitra Shuddha 15, Saturday, Shaka 1602 [Jedhe Shakavali] i. e. 3rd April 1680.

sick 12 days. How affaires goes in his Country wee shall advise as comes to our knowledge. At present all is quiett, and Sombajee Rajah is at Pornollah.

(505)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 88 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 May 1680

(EXTRACT)

Their [the Siddys] galvetts **robb Sevajees country** and bring most of their prizes hither and **sell them before our facr[?e]s**, **landing here 4 in 500 armed men at all houres, resisting our guards, threatning** the inhabitants who are in great feare and dread of the Syddy, and Sevajees people will not believe but that **wee have shares with him**, soe that wee are in great streights, therefore humbly begg your Honours advice and orders with all speed, for wee are in armes and at great loss for want of advice from you. Wee shall use our utmost but think it **allmost impossible to keepe freinds with both the Syddy and Sevajees Ministers** and the poor inhabitants are in a miserable condition, ready to run off this unfortunate Island.

Wee had wrote thus farr when came letters from the maine which adviseth that severall boates that went hence to lode with batty, &ca. are stopped, soe that wee are like to be in a sad condition, for batty is allready very deare thanks to the Syddy. If the Mogulls fleete winters here wee shall be in a worse condition for his men will expect to be fed, and wee justly feare great troubles in securing them, for Sombajee Rajahs people will certainly attempt to burne and destroy them, who, it is reported, is proclaimed and put in his fathers place. **Mora Punditt** and **Annajee Punditt** and the other Ministers are gone to **Pernolla to** receive his orders. Ram Rajah is at Rairy and is to continue there, that hold being in his possession. All the **Soobedarrs and Hoveldarrs, &ca. are continued in their severall employments,** noe alteration made.

(506)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 29 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 May 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees death is confirmed from all places yett **some are still under a doubt of the truth,** such reports having been used to run of him before some considerable attempt, wherefore shall not be to[o] confident untill well assured.

(507)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 100–101	SURAT TO FORT St. GEORGE	Dated 20 May 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee hath for some time been credibly **reported for dead,** but now **it is contradicted** as only a designe to catch his eldest son Somboje Rajah, who hath highly offended him.

(508)

F. R. Surat, Vol 108, p. 97	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 3 June 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sevajee is for certaine dead and his son **Sombajee** hath now almost possession of all that his father had. He is still at **Pornella,** where he hath made ready 1,000 men and given them two months wages before hand. What his design is with them is not knowne. He hath settled Soobedarrs and all **officers of his owne.** His younger brother is at Rayry unmolested and its thought that Sombagjee will use him with all kindness. **Annajee Punditts head is cut off. Mora Punditt** is in favour, but in noe trust as yet. The country begins to be a little settled.

(509)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, p. 104	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 10 June 1680

(EXTRACT)

In our last to your Honour &ca. wee advised that wee had an order for the coconutts at Achara, but the suddain **alteration of this state** put an end to all our former proceedings, for not long after came a new Soobedarr put in by Sombagee Rajah' who acquainted us that without an order from him wee could receive noe more bucksis, upon which wee wrote to the **Rajah** to satisfy him of the troubles wee are always at with the Soobedarr to receive the bucksis given by Sevagee Rajah, desiring him to give an order, in answere to which he advised us that at present he had other concernes in hand, but when at more leizure he would examine our account, which all signifies noe more than just a deniall.

* * * * * *

Servants wee have no more then what your Honour &ca. formerly allowed to the factory, though at present have occasion for more onely to secure our persons &ca. from a parcell of rude souldiers that forces us in a manner to stand on our guard, **this towne being continually full both of horse and footmen.** Tis reported they are going to Sombagee Rajah.

(510)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 105	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	Dated 26 June 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now againe sending unto Sombagee Rajah for an order for the delivery of the Bucksiss, **he being now gone for Rairy.** Wee expect he will be more favourable to us now then was formerly, because he has setteled most part of his Kingdome, that he is now at more leizure to heare our aggreivances, for which reason wee may beleive that if ever he intends the Honble. Company shall have any more on that accountt bucksiss, that he will send his order, or wee shall receive answer.

(511)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 108	BOMBAY TO SURAT	Dated 12 July 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sombagee Rajah is now **at Rairy;** his young brother he used with all kindness, and continues as yet soe to doe. Wee wrote you in our last that **Annajee Punditts** head was cutt off, but wee were missinformed; for there is come over to us a person of quality from the Soobedarr of Chaull that adviseth us **he is alive,** but in great trouble and laden with chains. The country begins to be well settled, and **Sombagee declared publickly Rajah*** ; he hath an army of 20000 men now together, what he designs them is not knowne; report speakes him **very diligent and carefull.**

* This evidently refers to his manchakārohana, a preliminary ceremony, which took place on 18 June [J. s.], about six months before his public coronation (16 January 1681).

(512)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 113 } CHUPRA TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 August 1680

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts are that Bauder Canue has laid seige to a castle which Sevagee tooke the last yeare, Hummutt Ghurr, bordering upon these parts, [w]hiither he will carry it or noe wee cannot as yett tell, for the defendants makes good resistance.

(513)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 116 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 August 1680

(EXTRACT)

There hath been a hott boute at Undry, where the Suddys [Siddi] people are; in a darke night Sombajee Rajahs men landed there about 200 of them, gott into the works undiscovered ; but giving the alarum too soone, for want of daylight and a th[o]rough knowledge of the place, was beaten. About 80 heads was brought hither, which much discontented Sombajees embassadour. Here some of them were landed, but not all, for immediately upon knowledge of it, the Deputy Governour sent Mr. Day to the Syddy to forbid landing the heads or bringing any prisoners on shoare, upon which he was somewhat concerned, but immediately complyed and sent all away. But you will admire at his strange intentions, which was to place all the heads on stakes along the water side, which wee could not submitt to.

(514)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 135 } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 20 August 1680

(EXTRACT)

These parts affaords little or noe news at present, save that the report goes that Sombajee Rajah intends, after the raines, to give Bauder Caun battell in open feild, and has sent him word as much.

(515)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 46–47 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 31 August 1680

(EXTRACT)

The Subedarr of these parts, by name Juggeuan Boyage [? Jagajivan Bajāji] Punditt, having put severall abuses and affronts

upon us which we have suffered with a great deale of patience, but especially by a continuall demand of loans of moneys, which we denied to send, being far in the Companys debt already, besides have orders from the President and Councill for the withdrawing on the Europe Shipp. Hee on the 26th instant commanded severall souldiers out of the Castle with commission to force us to it by detaining and prohibiting all provision to come into the Facotry, which constrained us to a small brush, which drove them hence with little damage. The Subedarr finding himself to be frustrated in his intentions hath seized what cows and buffoloes was without our reach, belonging to our immediated servants and put [them] to sale; likewise thre[ats] of stopping all commerce whattsoever and haveing agreed for a quantity of pepper on the Honoble. Companys account to be delivered in Cudderah, which is under his jur[i]sdiction, we have thought it convenient to send this express to you with our letters to **Sombajee Rajah** &ca., which understand to be at Rairy, therefore neere you, desire your care with a speedy conveighance to be sent to his reception, and if in this you can be any ways assistant by writeing, we question not your ready compliance, it being for the interest and security of our Honoble. Masters concernec[?].

(516)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 43 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 Sept. 1680

(EXTRACT)

What you propose to us concerning sending up some **person to Sambajee Rajah** wee have well considered off and are come to this result, that if it be possible you endeavour by some plausible excuse **to evade it for 3 or 4 months,** in which time we are in great hopes to receive our overland advises from the Honble. Company for our full direction how to carry our selfes in this unhappy business of **Hendry Kendry** and likewise with the **Sidey**; therefore faile not to lett us see your utmost endeavours in prudently overcoming this affaire till then, and it will be much to our satisfaction.

(517)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 127 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Sept. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall use our endeavours to keepe faire with **Sombajee Rajah** and continue to put off vissiting him the best wee can in complyance with your orders.

(518)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4705 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 18 [?] Oct. 1680

(EXTRACT)

About [April 1680]...were received advice of Sevajees **death,** confirmed to us from divers parts (and which in reallity is soe, though often contradicted since), and his sonn **Sombajee Rajah** settled quiettly in his father's place, whose present proceedings seeme to speake him to be of a contrary spiritt and temper to his father, by a much **more moderate and humane Government;** therefore could have heartily wished your Honrs. had left us power **to have continued your factory of Carwar,** that country now beginning to breath[e] towards a settlement.

* * * * * *

Wee have in a former advised your Honours that this King's treasure being much exhausted by his long and chargeable warrs with Sevagee, the Pattans and his Rashboots, had caused **a heavy tax** to be laid upon all persons in his kingdom, except Moors of his owne religion and that it was likewise demanded of the three European nations but was unanimously refused, which the Governour and officers of Suratt advising the King, he instead thereof ordered that the English, Dutch and French should for the future pay the old customes **of 3½ per cent,** which is now strictly required of us, which hath made us jointly consult for the removall thereof.

(519)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 p. 146 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 25 Oct. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Our last to your Honour &ca. was dated the 26th June... wherein wee advised your Honour &ca. that wee had sent againe unto **Sombagee Rajah,** about recovering of the remainder of the Bucksiss, according to your Honour &ca. orders; since which our servants have been at Rairy, expecting of the Rajah's answers, soe that wee had nothing of any importance to advise in this time worthy of your Honour &ca. notice, untill the 25th instant arrived to us our servants from the Rajah, with letters, but could gett **noe orders** for any more Bucksiss, for this reason; that the **Syddy** his enemy **is harboured in our port or Bombay** where he is furnished with ammunition, provisions, &ca. contrary to our articles made with Sevagee Rajah soe that he declares he will beare us noe manner of respect, or take any notice of us till the **Siddy be turned out,** and not suffered to have any recruites

from thence; but if the Syddy still continues in that port, he will be very seveere, and demand the amount of what hath been allready delivered of the Busksiss, but contrary if the Siddy deserts the Island, he hath promised to order us the Bucksiss, with satisfaction for what was robbed up the Gaut, in Hattanee, and that wee shall have the same liberty in his country as formerly in the Sevagee Rajahs time of government, soe that what to doe in this affaire wee know not.

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 48-49 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Nov. 1680

(EXTRACT)

The 25th October came our servants, after 3 months stay, from Rairy, by whom we have received **a letter from Sumbajee Rajah,** being [? willing] to comply with the President and Councills order to endeavour to gett what more of the bucksiss, but could not obtaine the Rajahs order. Promise we have for them if the Deputy Governor will answer his expectation, that is to **turne the Sidey out of the Port of Bombay** and not suffer him to winter or have any provision, aminition, &ca. from thence, and if your Worship &ca. does not agree to these propositions, then he will seeke some other satisfaction.

Since writeing the above came to us your Worships &ca. dated the 21st October, wherein wee are advised of whatt orders your Worship &ca. have received from the President &ca. concerning our leaveing this Factory, which was to send down the *Hunter* friggot for our transporting to Bombay, but cannot, because **the Rajah hath an army near** [? Bombay] and know not but he may give an attempt to the Island so that it is not safe to spare her out of port.

(521)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 146 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 November 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee have certaine news of the **Rajahs Armado,** consisting of about 50 saile of groabs and galvetts, are all fitted at **Rajapore** and have on board them between 4 in 5000 men under the command of **Dowlett Caun,** and that very suddainly they will be coming to the Northward. What their intentions are wee cannot learne, but tis reported against us, for **the Rajah is very much inraged** that wee should harbour the Syddy. Wee shall be very vigilant and endeavour to prevent any surprize that they may attempt on us.

(**522**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 147 } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 10 Nov. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Our last was to give your Honour &ca. notice of the Caphilas setting out towards you, which was of the 2d instant; wee pray God it may arrive in safety to you, for since their departure wee **are hottly alarm'd of Sevajees forces** being abroad. It is reported here that there is a party of horse and foot designed to march towards Suratt, another against Brampore, a third **to keepe Bauder Caun in play,** who is removed from these borders further towards Decan. Wee shall doe our utmost to gett our goods in and pack them up as fast as wee can to send away, whereby to prevent the ensueing danger.

(**523**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, p. 1 (2d set) } SURAT TO DUNGOM { Dated 4 Dec. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee received yours of the 25th November on the primo instant and are glad to reade that **Bauder Ckauns** neighbourhood with his army keeps the country about you in such security from the danger threatned you by the approach of Sumbaje's forces therefore at this quiett juncture you will do well to hasten away your caphilas yett behind with what speed you can.

(**524**)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 19, p. 1 (3d set) } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 Dec. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to finde you involved soe in troubles betwixt Sombaja Rajah and the Siddy, and which wee have seriously considered how to advise you best to direct your selves in soe knotty an affaire. Its true, the countenance, assistance and harbour given to the Siddy to the prejudice of the Rajah (being both our freinds) will hardly pass with the law of nations, which wee should not att the least deviate from if necessity forced not, as wee feare in our case it will, our present condition being such that **wee must be forced to disoblige one or the other,** the choice of which is very disputable; but considering [the] present juncture of the neare dispatch of our Europe ships and what the consequences might be in their interruption, wee must be forced to direct our orders thus: That as to the persone sent to you per Sombaje, to treate him according to his quallity and the buisness

he came aboute, keepeing a watchfull eye upon him least he should be sent rather for a spy then what he really pretends, and which wee are not a little perswaded of. However, let it be with that caution as not to give him the least mistrust thereof, and allthough wee wish you were speedily rid of him, yett if that cannot conveniently bee without an absolute difference with the Siddy, **endeavour to delay and temper things** soe that nothing inconvenient may happen thereby with you from the one nor hindrance to us in the ladeing of ships from the other, which when dispatched shall take into our further consideration to settle these inconveniences better for the future ; in the meane time **make the Siddy as sencible** hereof as you can, and bring him to obliedge himself per writeing to such conditions as may be to the better sattisfaction of the Rajah, from spoyleing or disturbeing his country within the Bay, which if he shall either refuse or make a breach of lett him be made sencible thereof in that manner not to endanger the Companys affaires here, butt soe that he may if he please make his complainte to this Governor, when our reasons may be better heard, which now will not, approveing much of your care and watchfullness upon the present dangers which soe highly threat'ns your quiett. [This same letter is dated 28 Dec. in F. R. Surat, Vol. 90 pp. 5–6].

(5)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 6 (2d set)	HUGLI TO BOMBAY	Dated 13 Dec. 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sevagie hath dyed so often that **some begine to thincke him immortall.** Tis certaine **little beleife can be given to** any report of his death till experience shews it per the waining of his hitherto prosperous affaires, since when he dyes indeed it is thought he has none to leave behinde him to carry on things att the rate and fortune he has all along done.

(526)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19,p. 4	SURAT TO BOMBAY	Dated 27 December 1680

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy having wrote to the Governour and cheife Customer here **to desire intercessi[o]n to us** for a recommendation to you to treate him with friendshipp and kindness, upon their greate importunity this is **only to pleasure them,** referring you to our late directions sent you for your government both as to him and his enemy **Sombagee Rajah** your troublesome neighour.

(**527**)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, Part II, Fol. 14 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 16 February 1680/1

(SUMMARY)

Mentions the ill behaviour of the **Siddy** and counsels treating him according to his desert so that the (Siddy) **may complain to Governor** of Surat against Bombay when Surat President expects a better hearing than if the Pr. himself complained.

(**528**)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, Part II, Fol. 46 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 June 1681

(EXTRACT)

Wee send you the ballance of Mr. Mitchells books according to your desires with a **copy of Sevagees accounts** as it stands, in the **Rajapore books,** which wee wish you may have the good successe to cleare with his soone.

(**529**)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, Part III, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 23 Jan. 1681/2

(EXTRACT)

[Fol. 13] Your **ffactory of Rajapore,** wee have at last (tho not without great difficulty) wholly with drawne.

[Fol. 17] Your island Bombay is much more a greater burthen upon us then all your other affaires; besides lying surrounded with soe many ill neighbours as Savagee, this king and the most insolent Protuguese who all in their severall conditions continually minister to us most unexpressible difficultys of living in peace with them; for as to Savagee or as now (more properly) Sombajee his sonne, in the unhappy difference of Hendry Kendry where Leiut. Thorpe soe inconsiderately and rashly, with divers others lost their lives and wherein seems to be charged some errors upon your President and Councill, in not giving you the grounds and reasons of his difference with us, for those (till then) **disregarded and barren rocks** which wee were not then able to doe nor now, further then an ambitions and politick aime to lead him; and whereas to Thorps &c. losse wee are soe farr from any just blame therein, that untill the advise of his miscariadge wee knew (Fol. 18) not of Savajees possession of the place ; as Mr. Henry Oxinden (then your Deputy Governor there and now at home) can well informe you; notwithstanding it fell out about your shipps arrivall from England, at which time (if any) had been

most propper to have employed them ; which wee could not then direct, nor was any motion (to that purpose) made from thence until John Child going downe Deputy Governor on the new London; after the despatch of the *Anne* and *Bengalla* downe the coast of India, and who only proposed your ships battering the place might reduce it; but was found more difficult; for this kings fleete consisting of severall shipps of good force, with divers small vessells well manned, your gunns could neither damage them ashoare nor hinder recruits or provissions from the maine. The place being soe situated ; and unaccessible for large shipping and but one small place with security for boats to land at soe that whatever should have been done in that perticular, would have proved but a dangerous attempt, and wherein found ourselves not fully impowered; though provided for in charter par[t]ly. Yet if you will be pleased to cause to be laid before you, and reade the severall letters that past on that occation from your Deputy and Councill to your President and Councill here with our answere from the 27th of August 1679 to the 31st of January 1679/80 the time of advice of the conclusion of peace with Sevagee wee hope you will finde that wee proceeded by such fitt measures as your then affaires most justly and urgently required from us, and which wee hope hath been succeeded, much more considerably to our advantage then vainly employing your shpping to the great disappointment not only of their ladings but hazard of dispatch home ; notwithstanding wee must confesse if you resolve to continue the possession of your island Bombay, and that its revenue should any wayes answer its charge, you must not only unvest Savagy from Kendry and the king from Hendry; but bring the Portuguese to some better termes and friendly behaviour towards us, otherwise that most unhappy incomparable place will prove nothing but a constant troubleand damage to you.

(530)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, Part III, Fol. 35 — A PETITION TO SURAT COUNCIL — Dated 17 April 1682

(SUMMARY)

A petition of Lucia de Souza (the late Arrack Rendeiro considered by Surat council on 17th Aprill 1682) shows that her income was affected by reason of the warrs and troubles with Sevagee. (probably refers to Henry Kenry affair).

(531)

1641-1664

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's Account of Sivaji

I have made two journeys to Goa-the first was at the end of the year 1641, the second at the beginning of the year 1648. The first time I only remained seven days, and I returned to Surat by land. From Goa I went to Bicholly, which is upon the mainland; from thence to Bijapur then to Golkonda, Aurangabad, and Surat. I could have gone to Surat without passing through Golkonda, but I was obliged to go there on business.

From Goa to Visapour, which is generally accomplished in eight days, 85 coss. Visapour to Golkonda, which I travelled in nine days, 100 coss. From Golkonda to Aurangabad the stages are not so well defined, for sometimes it takes sixteen, sometimes twenty, or even twenty-five days. From Aurangabad to Surat the journey sometimes takes twelve days, but sometimes it is not accomplished in less than fifteen or sixteen.

Bijapur is a large town which has nothing remarkable about it, either as regards public edifices or trade. The King's palace is large enough indeed, but badly built, and what causes the approach to it to be difficult is, that in the moat which surrounds it, and which is full of water, there are many crocodiles. The King of Bijapur has three good ports in his kingdom; these are **Rajapur, Dabhol, and Kareputtun.** The last named is the best of all, and the sea washes the foot of the mountain, where, close to land, there is from 14 to 15 fathoms of water. On the top of the mountain there is a fort with a natural supply of water, and although not commanded by anything and by nature impreganable, since the King has been at peace with the Portuguese he has abandoned it.

Kareputtun is only five days' journey from Goa northwards, and Raibagh, where the King of Bijapur disposes of his pepper, is about the same distance from Kareputtun to the east. The King of Bijapur, like the King of Golkonda, was formerly a tributary of the Great Mogul, but is so no longer.

This Kingdom has been in trouble for some time on account of **the rebellion of Nair Sivaji**, who was, on the establishment of the King of Bijapur, what we call in France, Captain of the Guards. His father had been guilty of misconduct, for which the King arrested him and put him in prison, where he remained for a long time till he died. The young Sivaji, his son, thereupon

conceived so strong a hatred for the King that he became a chief of bandits, and as he was both courteous and liberal he had as many followers, both cavalry and infantry, as he cared for, and in a short time he got together an army, the soldiers, on the report of his liberality, coming to join him from all sides. He was thus in a position to undertake some enterprise, when the King of Bijapur died without children, and accordingly, without any great difficulty, he became master of a portion of the Malabar coast, including Rajapur. Rasigar [?Rājagadh], Kareputtun Dabhol, and other places. It is said that during the demolition of the fortifications of Rasigar he found immense treasure, and with this he supported his forces, by whom he was well served because they were always very well paid.

Some years before the death of the King, the Queen, as she has no children, adopted a boy, upon whom she had bestowed all her affection, and she brought him up, as I have already said, with the greatest care in the doctrines of the sect of Ali. On the King's death she caused this adopted son to be declared King, and Sivaji, as he then possessed an army, continued the war, and for some time caused trouble during the regency of the Queen. A treaty was concluded on condition that Sivaji should retain, as vassal of the King, all the country which he had taken, the King recovering half the revenue. When the young King was, by this peace, established on the throne, the Queen, his mother, undertook the pilgrimage to Mecca, and while I was at Ispahan she passed through on her return.

Travels in India by Jean-Baptiste Tavernier.
Translated by V. Ball, 2nd ed.
Edited by Sir Wm. Crooke,
Vol. I, pp. 145-148

(532)

1655

Extracts from the travels of Peter Mundy, Vol. V

(by Sir Richard Temple for the Hakluyt Society)

RELATION XXXVI.

THE THIRD VOYAGE TO EAST INDIA.

10 [October 1655]. Wee anchored in Rajapore; rode 2 mile shortt of Jettapore towne.

* * * * * *

This place is under the King of Viziapore, one of the Decan kings.

* * * * * *

Here att Rajapore 15 of the said pice make 1 sere; 40 seres 1 maen; 20 maen 1 candee; 555 *ll.* English.

* * * * * *

This place may affoard yearly aboutt 3000 ckandees of pepper, near 1000 tonnes, att 14 C[wt.] to a tonne, aboutt 9 larrees per maen, near 27 *ll.* Eng[lish].

Cardamome worth aboutt 6 *ls.* 12s. the 1 c[wt.] or 3 maen Suratt, itt may affoard 300 quintalls per annum.

Saltpeter about 1000 candees, this waightt att 12 Ps. $\frac{8}{8}$ 5s each per candee, near 12 s. per c[wt.] E[nglish].

Gumlacke: 25 tonnes att 25 Pagodes a candee: a pagode 10 larrees, aboutt 45 s. per Eng[lish] c[wt.].

Turmericke, 200 maend att 2 larrees per maen: a maen 27 *ll.*, a lb. 10d English.

Myrhe [blank] att 45 to 50 larrees per c[wt.] or 3 Suratt maens or 4 Rajapore.

Course cloth, as dungrees, purcallas, lunghees, allejaes, etts: great quantities.

Custome 2½ per centum: A gunny is an oxe lading: I conceave aboutt 10 Suratt maens.

* * * * * *

Our house at Rajapore was pleasantly seated on the bancks of the River (allthough otherwise ill conditioned), beetweene which and the house (rightt under and adjoyning to it) was a prettie gardein with strange trees and rare plantts of fruitts, flowers, etts. Among the rest one very high, which beareth a large yellow flower with a pleasantt smell, like wall jilliflowers; it is called Champa. Allsoe another tree bearing the fruit called azofeifas in Spanish, thatt country affoarding the same as bigge as damzens, in coullor and tast like an apple, and there, by the Portugalls, called mancanas, or mansanas. Our house aforesaid stands in a good ayre and delighttsome for prospectt, *viz.* to a grove of mango trees, cocotrees, plantaines, etts., in a pleasantt spacious meddow over the river rightt against our habitation, [running] allsoe to the towne of Rajapore, standing on the side of a hill, as allsoe to the hills farther offe theraboutts. Likewise [it has] the sightt of all vessells which passe to and fro, up and downe the river. And the

view of the Bundar of Custome House and plaine **adjoyning.** It is ½ mile from our house to the towne, if you goe aboutt by the bridge and ¼ if you goe (or are carried) over the little river, and lesse if you take boate and land att the Bundar or Custome House plaine.

* * * * * *

14 [November 1655]. Wee wentt aboutt a mile above the towne, soe crossed over the river by boate and came to **a hotte bathe.** It runs with a good streame as bigge as a man's arme in a stone gutter (like our shoots in Penrin) into a little tancke ; the water in my opinion as hotte (if nott hotter) as that of the Bath by Bristoll. Itt lies near the water side in a pleasantt grove of mango trees.

* * * * * *

17 [November 1655]. **Captain Taylor** seized on a Mallabare juncke, which came in the river to trade; butt the Governour and country people beeing discontented theratt, finding obstruction in our businesse in generall, after two or three daies detention shee was released againe. **The Mallabars are our mortall enemies** in these parts, beeing piratts many of them.

18 [November 1655]. Wee went to see some superstitious ceremonies of the Jentues, viz , By Tambaes. In Rajapore is a smalle pagode or **Chappell of Nanncio,** or Nino, aboutt which and in it were assembled near 300 persons of all sexes and sizes. First came a fellow on whose naked backe others fastned iron hookes I know nott how, butt there was neither bloud nor signes appeared. On the hookes were fastned a line, which another held in his hand, following the first att a distance; so they went 3 times aboutt the said pagode or chappell and every time hee came against the dore hee prostrates hinself att length on his belly upon the ground (which I conceave is the ancient manner of worshipping). When hee arose from the earth hee would putt his hands downe to the ground; then joyning both hands together hee would kisse them and soe putt them on his head. This hee would doe 3 tymes as aforesaid, and after one had don, others performed the like. There wentt before them a piper and 3 or 4 drummes. This worship was don to an image aboutt a cubitt long. It had the face of a woman of silver or silvered over. This stood within, rightt against the doore aforesaid. I must putt off my shooes if I meant to com near it, which I did.

Aboutt this time **a woman burned her selfe alive** with her dead husband. This I saw not; butt the manner is much different

from thatt I saw att Surratt as in folio 31. Here they dig a pitt, laying therein much wood and combustible stuffe with the body of the dead husband, which beeing fired, shee casts her selfe into the flame to her husband, uppon whome they cast more wood etts., and there they are both quickly consumed to ashes. These Jentues, as the Banians, burne their dead, if they bee people of any quallity. Their freinds doe putt into their mouthes gold, pearle, corrall, and the most pretious things, which burneth with them. Woemen thatt burne with their husbands as abovesaid have a little monument of stone sett up in their remembrance. I saw divers of them

Aboutt this tyme allsoe they shotte and killed a couple of leopards having fitted a cow for baite. I saw it nott.

Bodleian Library, Oxford,
Rawlinson MS. A. 315,
fol. 226.

(533)

1657-1680

Robert Orme's Notes (Derived from Various Printed Accounts) on the Life of Sivaji

If any portion of history merits more attention than others, it should seem that the period of a revolution in the State or the progress of the foundation of a new one demand the strictest investigation. Sevagi was the founder of the Morratoe Dominion in the Peninsula of India, and hitherto we have no account, either sufficiently accurate or sufficiently connected to follow his life. I write **June 26, 1779.**

At the end of the book titled " Histoire des deux Conquerans Tartares qui ont subjuge La Chine, par le R. P. Pierre **Joseph D'Orleans** de la Compagnie de Jesus. A Paris. 1688. Octavo " is a little tract entitled " *Histoire de Sevagi et de son Successeur Nouveaux Conquerans dans les Indes.*" This tract is only of 37 pages large print, which certainly is as little as can [be] given to a history of two such men.

Father Orleans says the Relation came from Goa, that although similar in the beginning to what he had read in Thevenot the Younger and Bernier, yet their accounts wanted explanations which this new relation furnishes, although it omits some events mentioned by the others.

1. Sevagi was the subject of the King of Viziapour, whom Maffei calls Idal Can.
2. And was a Captain of Cavalry in his troops.
3. He was a little lively restless man.
4. And receiving some disgust quitted the Court.
5. And retired with a troop of determined vagabonds, which he had assembled, into the mountains towards Malabar, from whence they desolated the country of Viziapour, and soon became powerful enough to make a little State of the cities he had taken from the King. (No mention is made of the places of retreat in the mountains, nor of the cities which composed this new State).
6. The King died as he was making great preparations to reduce Sevagi.
7. The Queen widow pushed Sevagi with some vigour, but wanting to fix a young man whom she and the King had adopted for want of children, she made peace and acknowledged Sevagi lawful possessor of all he had conquered. Here then the State, at least in the extent it then held, is founded on dismemberments from Viziapour, but it must be examined whether the mountains of the first retreat were dependent on that Government.
8. Sevagi after the peace began to disturb the territories of others.
9. And even made incursions into the lands of the Great Mogul, and increased his State with some of his places.
10. Aurengzebe at first regarded Sevagi as of little consequence.
11. But at length roused by his progress in the lands of the Empire (p. 9).
12. Sent his uncle Chatescan (Chaescan) [Shaista Khan], who commanded a powerful army in the Decan, to reduce him.
13. Chaescan without fighting, spread his army at the foot of the mountains and confined Sevagi in the strongholds above, intending to reduce him by famine.
14. Sevagi with 500 determined men descends and falls upon the camp in the night, gets to the tent of Chaestcan, who is wounded defending himself and hardly escaped away.

His son was killed by his side. The confusion was so great that Sevagi took the treasures and a daughter of Chaestcan. *

Thevenot § relates this more circumstantially: that Sevagi employed one of his officers to ask leave of Chaest Caun to take service with the Mogul at Delhi. He was permitted to come with the troops he commanded, and Chaest Can, instead of sending him to Delhi, detained him to serve in his own army, where he continued foremost in all enterprizes against Sevagi's possessions, which gained him the confidence of Chaest Can. At length this officer informed Sevagi of the night when he should be on guard at the General's tent, and on that night Sevagi appeared with so much success.

15. Sevagi treated the daughter of Chaest Can with all respect but wrote to him to beware of farther stratagems he had in store. Scarcely probable, though Thevenot says so too, that a General should be moved with such threats. However, Chaest can having ransomed his daughter, moved away with his army (pp. 14, 15).

16. Sevagi at liberty, soon after plundered Surat. This was in 1664. See the articles of this year in this note book.† See likewise the account in the Relation of D'Orleans and Thevenot. Here too he employed another stratagem, sending before 2000 men who were in the city, disguised as merchants and seamen. They could scarcely pass as seamen at Surat without being so. Sevagi followed with his main body. They plundered the city which then had only mud walls and continued in it three days. The booty was computed at more than one million sterling. He did not molest the European Factories because, (the Relation says) they stood on their defence, nor a Capucin missionary, in respect to his virtue, how that may be, I don't know. All who had time saved themselves and effects in the Castle, which Sevagi did not attack, meaning only to get the plunder of the town, not

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* The whole of this pamphlet has been translated and will be found incorporated in the present volume, immediately next to this extract.

§ For full copy see the extracts included in Sen's '*Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*' pp. 173-184.

† There are no more "articles" in this volume relating to the year 1664.

to keep it and so signalize an insult on the Mogul's Government in return for the war carried on against himself by Chaest Khan.

Thevenot does not mention the merchants and sailors in disguise, but that **Sevagi himself**, some time before the enterprize, went into Surat **in disguise** and staid long enough to examine the ways of the city.

17. Aurengzebe, irritated by the insult on Surat, sent the Rajah Jessugn with a formidable army, which, with more success than Chaest Cans, pushed Sevagi to the retreat of his best fort, and then making offers and assurances, which were followed by letters from Aurengzebe himself, Sevagi was induced to take service with the Mogul and went to Delhi.

Thevenot makes no mention of the military expedition of Jessugn against Sevagi, nor even his name, but that Aurengzebe determined to get him into his power, and laid the misfortune of Surat on the governor, and by his signification all the principal Rajahs at the Court wrote to Sevagi of the Emperor's sentiments, on which Sevagi came to Delhi accompanied by his son. This [was] in 1666. So there was time at least for the expedition of Jessugn.

I have not yet consulted **Berniers** account of Sevagi. But **Dow**, Vol. III, page 342 to 344, tells the expedition of **Chaista Khan against Sevagi** in a very different manner from any yet quoted. He places the expedition, at least the beginning of it, in the year 1661, but makes it more than one. Chaista i. e. Chaest Khan takes Chagna[Chākan] with a paper kite. Chagna, I make no doubt by the correspondence, is the Janeagur[? Junnar] at which Doctor Fryer was in 1672. It was then under the Moguls Governor, who had sent for Fryer to cure his sick wives, from Bombay.

1669. Sevagee is ravaging the country all round Surat (Fryer p. 412).

1679. Sevagee in the month of May posts 700 men on the island of Henry Kenery in order to prevent the Syddee's men from going out (from whence is not said). Bombay sends seven praws (which I suppose to be gallivats) and a pink (which by her prow I suppose to be a grab) to block up the avenues (approaches) before the rock, which seen by the barbarians on shore (the main land), they man out 40 galleys, on which all our prows but one fled; but the pink stood it out, was boarded and blew up the enemy after which she sunk four of their gallies

and put the rest to flight. A month after the enemy appeared again, and the English being recruited with another small ship, engaged them and drubbed them into their harbours, particularly into the river Tull (which I don't know), and in the mean time the Siddee came before Henry Kenery, where he was lying with his fleet, at the end of December. Fryer says should he get footing there, he would be as bad a thorne as Sevagee (Fryer, page 413, 414).

1680. Dies June 1st of this year. He is succeed by his son Sambajee (Fryer, page 415).

The traveller, **Jerome Carre*** gives a more detailed account of the life of Sevagi than that with which I have set out at the beginning of this head.

1666. He says that Sevagi after his return or escape from the service of Aurengzebe, which happened in 1666, meditated conquests against the dominions of the King of Vizapour, and really committed ravages in the countries belonging to the Mogul, which must have been either towards Ahmedabad, Aurungabad or Hamednagur.

1669. In 1669 he a second time ransacked Surat. Mr. Baron the French Agent, had then been at Surat for one year. There is a very particular description of this second pillage (V[ide] page [49] to page [100]).

It is not clear at what time Carre means to say that Sevagi took possession of the places on the sea coast belonging to the King of Vizapour, which became an easy conquest to Sevagi, because the King had withdrawn his forces from these garrisons and countries, in order to defend himself against the army of the Moguls.

1668. But Carre says that in 1668 he was passing down the coast with two vessels of the French Company, and the officers of the sea ports belonging to Sevagi sent off refreshments to the ships, testifying great desire to be in amity with Europeans, and more especially with the French. About this time likewise, I think it was that he (Sevagi) took the island Bardez, near Goa, from the Portugueze.

* See the translation of the whole of this account included in the '*Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*' pp. 187-217.

1672. Sevagi continuing the war against the King of Vizapour, bribes off the General that was sent against him, whose name was, according to Carre, Ramton Jamain[Rustum Jemah] whom the King afterwards beheaded, but gave his government of Donguerry to the son of Ramton Jamain. Carre says that he passed by Donguerry in 1672 and received civilities from this young man; so that this Ramton Jamain must have been dead at least in 1672, if not before. The King of Viziapour then sent Abdul Caun against Sevagi, who assassinated him in a conference on the open plain and then instantly fell upon the King of Viziapour's army, which he beat off.

Sevagi then formed two armies. He sent one, under the command of his son, towards Ahmedabad, and another, under the command of an old General, to reduce the country from the river of Surat to Choul. This General sent a deputation to the Portugueze at Daman, who agreed to pay the same revenues for their out lands as they used to pay to the Prince of the country before he was conquered by Sevagi. This seems to have happened in* 1672. (See Carre Vol. II p. 32). After this he attack'd the places in the Decan belonging to the Mogul which had been given to the government of Jesseing, who being dead, had devolved to his son, and his Generals having conquered the country from Daman to Choul, Sevagi himself went and conquered all from Choul to Goa. He took the old town of Choul which stands some two miles above the other, and drove the Portugueze out of it. Carre was at old Choul in 1673 and talked much with Sevagi's Governor there.

In 1673 the King of Golcondah besieged the French in St Thome, on the coast of Coromandel, which was defended by the French, during which Sevagi marched to Golcondah and levied a sum of money from him and obliged him to order the siege of St Thome to be razed.

In 1673 the Great Mogul sent a splendid Embassy to Vizapour in order to combine their forces against Sevagi.

1674. It appears by Fryer, p. 76, that Sevagi was at this time, and had been for some time before, at war with the Siddee; that he had taken his country and was trying hard to get his fort at Dundee Rajapour, I suppose the fort in the sea called Gingerah.

1674. In September 1674 an Embassy was sent from Bombay to Sevagi at Rairee, who endeavoured to persuade him

to desist from his war against the Sciddee, but he would not saying it had already cost him too much blood and treasure.

1674. Whilst the Bombay Embassadors were at Rairee, Sevagi ascended the throne in ceremony, as Maha Rajah, or the great King.

1679. Sevagi marches towards Surat.

1675. Fryer's Letter the 4th which was written after September 22d 1675 and not after [blank], makes the following mentions concerning Sevagi.

Curiosity tempted Fryer to go from Bombay with the Chief of Carwar that he might see Goa.

[Here follow extracts from Fryer, pp. 145, 146, 155, 158]

1666. Thevenot, Vol. 5, page 85, says the possessions of Sevagi (in 1666) are principally in the mountains between Bassein and Chaul. Compare this with what Anquetil de Perron says of the fort of Pannela in his journey from Surat to Bassein.

Dow, Vol. 3, page [blank] seems to say that Chaest Khan took Chagna, Joinagur, from Sevagi in the year 1661. I think it should be 1662.

[Here follow further extracts taken from Fryer's *Travels*.]

Orme MSS. Vol. 174, pp. 1ff.

(534)

1658-1687

History of Sevagi and of his Successor, Recent Conquerors in India

BY

Father Pierre Joseph d'Orleans

[Bound with History of the two Tartar conquerors, who have subjugated China]

(Translation)

PREFACE.

Some time ago one of my friends having communicated to me an account that he had received from Goa I found the history of these two Conquerors so clearly substantiated in it that I resolved to publish it. I had already read the beginnings in the works of the late M. Thevenot and in the accounts of M. Bernier and though I had found nothing in these accounts of a con-

tradictory nature, there appeared to me to be many details difficult to understand without further light thrown on them. **This new account has cleared up those points** and has unravelled for me the threads of a history that I have thought worthy of the attention of readers. It must not be wondered at if all the events recorded by the two authors mentioned above do not here find a place. One historian ignores or passes over lightly facts with which another is better acquainted or considers more important. But in the greater part of this narrative there is such close relation with that of the two illustrious travellers referred to, that there can be no doubt of its truth and that in itself lends weight to what is said of Sambagi, the successor of Sivaji.

Native land of Sivaji.

In that part of Asia which from North to South lie between the Indus and the Ganges and borders the sea as far as Cape Comorin there reigned for many years various monarchs governing by virtue of the vast extent of their territory, large Kingdoms. The Great Mogul is master of all those lying between the two rivers and has besides extended his powers over these situated between the two seas, being the actual possessor of Surat, one of the most considerable towns and finest ports of the East. During the whole [illegible] the last century the Portuguese made themselves feared i[illegible] region from the time that the renowned Albuquerque took Goa from the infidels and established a settlement rivalling in extent and surpassing in feats of arms those of the vicinity.

But as dominance by land is transitory, the Dutch in recent years have prevailed over the Portuguese in India and have wrested from them the greater portion of their conquests. During the wars waged in this part of Asia, some of the Princes of the country succeeded in acquiring lands considerable enough to give them the title of King. Among this number was the ruler of Visapour (whom Mafee calls Idalcan) at the time when **Sivaji, his subject, and Captain of his horse** founded from what he usurped from his master the new monarchy whose history I am about to write.

Portrait of Sivaji. His revolt against the King of Visapour.

Sivaji was a little lively, restless man, but with all his impatience he wanted neither decision nor manly bearing. He was intractable and could not brook discipline. In consequence he was ill at ease at Court where he was looked upon as ripe for revolt. Having decided on this course, he collected a troop of

vagabonds, as discontented as himself, and with them retired to the mountains, which lie between Malabar and the Coromandel Coast, whence making continual inroads on the flat country, he laid waste the whole of Visapour and became in a short time so powerful, that he dared to oppose his own King and form a little state out of the lands he had wrested from him. It was lucky for Sivaji that this King died just as he was making a great effort to subdue his rebellious subject.

The widowed queen for some time pursued her husband's methods against Sivaji with more courage than might have been expected from a woman, but, as she had no children and was desirous of securing the throne to a young man adpoted by herself and the late King, she was easily induced to consent to a peace proposed by Sivaji, by which he remained master of all his conquests.

He makes war on the Mogul.

Sivaji was too much habituated to war to remain long in peace. He had only granted it to the Queen of Visapour so as to be free to harass other states and render himself feared by all the neighbouring princes. He had even the audacity to make inroads of the territory of the Great Mogul and to enlarge his own estates by that means a piece of hardihood which was all the greater since Aurangzeb, a Prince who lacked nothing to make him one of the greatest monarchs of the world and who had gained his Empire by less violent means, was already seated on the throne.

Aurangzeb did not at first look upon Shivagi as a redoubtable enemy and took no steps to resist him, but as he continued to insult him and to advance on his territories, he eventually realised that he was not an enemy whom it was wise to disregard. In order to crush the invader the more quickly, he ordered his uncle, Shaista Khan who commanded a powerful army in that part of india called Deccan, to march against Sivaji with his whole force. Shaista Khan, who was a wise and experienced man, having reconnoitred [?recognized] the position of the enemy, took measures which greatly embarrassed Sivaji. Knowing that the rebel could not hold the field, with the few followers at his disposal, against, so large a force as his own, he blockaded him in his mountain fastnesses and without fatiguing his own troops by a regular siege, wore out the enemy by his patience and coolness, for his troops could easily subsist on the open country, while those of Sivaji were consuming his stores. In this difficulty, Sivaji, who was not of a

nature to wait for the worst to happen before risking a decisive blow, made his arrangements, and having ascertained by means of a reliable spy, the situation of the enemy's camp, he planned, with a few of his most resolute soldiers, to make his way there and **carry off the General.** Having arrived at this determination, he set out and made such a successful march, that he reached the camp, being favoured by a dark night, without being perceived, and as no one suspected his intentions, he was inside the General's tent before anyone had time to recognise him.

Terror, which on these unforeseen occasions, lays hold on even the bravest of the brave produced the effect that Sivaji had foreseen. Each one thought of himself and his own safety. The General had scarcely time to arm himself. He was surrounded, one of his sons killed at his side and himself **left for dead** from a severe wound. **One of his daughters was carried off,** but the rest of his family escaped owing to the general disorder and the darkness of the night. Sivaji therefore remained master of the situation, enriched himself with the spoils of the vanquished and retired into his mountain fastnesses laden with booty.

The army of Shaista Khan however, having been routed by surprise rather than weakened by its defeat, which was by no means decisive, the General easily rallied his forces and prepared them, as soon as his wound was healed, to take vengeance on his enemy. Sivaji, who lost no opportunity of securing his fortune (when he was not compelled to risk it either for defence or gain) seeing that he was likely to be placed in an embarrassing situation, attempted to enter into **negotiations with the Mogul prince.** The capture of his daughter afforded a fitting opportunity for, far from treating her with insult, he had paid her all the honour due to her rank. Sivaji, then desirous of taking advantage of so favourable a conjuncture for treating with Shaista Khan, offered to restore the princess in return for a ransom. At the same time he wrote to the General advising him neither to seek open combat with himself, nor to attempt to destroy him in his hiding places, declaring that by such actions so great a Captain would only lose time, that could be employed more profitably, in pursuing an enterprise that could never redound to his glory. By so doing, he urged, the General would lose both life and reputation for the recent scheme which had cost the Mogul Army so dear was one of the minor plots that had been prepared against him, and that he would never be able to escape from the many traps laid for him.

It is uncertain whether it was the effect of this letter, or some important affair of state which caused the Mogul prince to induce the Emperor **to leave Sivaji in peace.** However that may be, Shaista Khan had no sooner ransomed his daughter, than he retired, and under pretext of carrying out a more important enterprise, left the field open to the energy of Sivaji. It was not long before the neighbourhood realised his presence. Sivaji no sooner found himself free, than he bagan to harass others. He was anxious to **evince to the world** that Aurangzeb had withdrawn his soldiers, not because he despised the weakness of the enemy's forces, but because he despaired of vanquishing them. He therefore resolved to undertake a fresh and brilliant enterprise against him, and wishing to unite advantage with honour, he conceived that **an attack on Surat** would afford him both. Having taken this resolution, he informed his troops, who inspired by the hope of so rich a booty, promised to back up their leader and faithfully kept their word. Surat was not dreaming of an attack when Sivaji entered the town at the head of his little army. Two thousand of his soldiers, **disguised as sailors and merchants**, had already prepared the way for him, so that without any difficulty, he seized whatever he desired, with the exception of the fortress, in which the Governor shut himself up with the few soldiers he had been able to collect. The remainder were left to the mercy of the conqueror. The pillage lasted three days, after which, Sivaji and his followers, having laden themselves with the immense riches which they found in the shops and warehouses of this great town, set out to regain their hiding places and secure their booty. It is said that in the sack of Surat, **Sivaji spared the following** – a Capuchin missionary on account of his virtue and the Europeans, as a measure of prudence, for finding them entrenched in their own quarter and knowing them to be courageous, was not desirous of wasting time in fighting them, when such time could be more profitably employed.

He surprises Surat.

The Mogul ruler, irritated by this insult, as can well be imagined, sent a formidable army against Sivaji under the command of a general named **Jai Singh**, who had orders to crush him. This new genaral did indeed pursue him so rapidly, that, having besieged him in his strongest fort, he kept him so closely invested as to give him no hope of escape, except by one of those fortunate attempts effected by cunning or despair. **Jai Singh, however, who did not consider his position too sure,** proposed an

Sivaji harassed by the Mogul troops, comes to terms with the Emperor.

advantageous composition and believing that he would be rendering a double service to his master, by first re-establishing the reputation of his army and then by attaching such a brave man to his service, **he assured Sivaji** that, if he would join the Mogul against another Indian King with whom he was at war, he would obtain favourable terms for him, and even lucrative positions which would give him reason for satisfaction. Sivaji, who felt himself in danger and who considered that to participate in the campaigns of a conquering enemy, was by no means unpleasant, accepted the proffered terms and having thus allied himself to the most powerful monarch in India, found himself relieved from his most pressing danger and in a better position than ever.

To augment his reputation, it happend that the Mogul, having declared war on the Sofi, invited Sivaji to take an important post in his army and wrote to him in so honourable and flattering a manner, that Sivaji could not refuse. He repaired to the army with his troops and the King received him so favourably, that he believed his fortune made, but a mischance of which he had no suspicion brought him to the verge of ruin. Sivaji's appearance in the Indian Army was universally welcomed. Aurangzeb himself, who esteemed his valour, so far as one can judge, was favourably disposed towards him. **It was a woman who could not bear the sight of him**, who forced him to leave the army after having, by her machinations, endangered his life This was the wife of Shaista Khan, commander of the troops that Sivaji had first attacked. She remembering the insult to her husband and the death of her son, so excited against him all the ladies of the Court, that by dint of tears and importunities, they obtained from Aurangzeb (with whom, in spite of his wisdom, their sex was not without influence) an order to arrest the murderer of a Prince of the blood royal of the Moguls.

Sivaji in danger at the Mogul Court, flees from it.

This outcry had been loud enough to come to the ears of a man as alert as Sivaji. Some said that **he was warned of it** by Jai Singh's son, who had induced him to come over to the side of the Mogul. It was apparently at this juncture that M. Thevenot says that Sivaji believed himself ruined and while indignantly complaining to the King that he had violated his promises, **he attempted to kill himself.** He was restrained from his purpose and the king soothed him, assuring him that he had never compassed his death. The same author nevertheless adds that if the monarch had not feared a rising of

the nobles, who were attached to Sivaji and who were openly murmuring at the ill treatment accorded to him, he would easily have consented to the death of this uneasy spirit.

When he came to the Court, Sivaji had not been wholly imprudent, he had reserved for his own use in his fortresses men, munitions and money capable of supporting him and as he was never without either guile or determination, he now made use of both, disguised himself and escaped without detection. The memorandum from Goa relates that he twice sacked Surat. I do not know if the second occasion was at this particullar time. The hatred that he must have nourished against the Mogul and his Court at the time was a fitting incentive to inspire such a design.

If, however, M. Bernier's story is true that many people thought Sivaji's flight was connived at by Aurangzeb, who had neither the strength to oppose the demands of the Court ladies, nor the perfidy to cause the death of a man whom he had summoned to his side, it is not likely that Sivaji would have so soon forgotten the kindness of the Mogul. What makes the story of the King's attitude the more likely, is that Bernier adds that Jai Singh's son, being publicly accused of aiding Sivaji's flight, Aurangzeb only banished him for a time from the Court, and on his father's death, sent for him and continued him in his parent's offiices. A futher confirmation to Bernier's story is that Sivaji next turned his attention to the Portuguese and against Goa. He had already pillaged Bardez, a peninsula under the rule of the Portuguese at the gates of their capital and he was preparing for still greater conquests when a violent attack of colic put an end to his life and projects.

Sambaji, Sivaji's successor.

Sivaji left two sons, heirs to his lands and fourtune. The elder named Sambaji inherited his father's position and his father's valour. The surrounding nations quickly learnt that they had not benefited by the change. After having seized and imprisoned his brother (who, so he was informed by some of the nobles at his Court, was aiming at his place), he followed in his father's footsteps. He harried the Indian princes and enriched himself with their spoils. He became so powerful, that he was able to have himself nominated guardian of the young King of Bijapur. His greatest attacks were carried on against the Mogul and the Portuguese. This is what was written about him in a letter dated from Goa in January 1685.

Sultan Akbar, third son of the Great Mogul Aurangzeb, having taken umbrage at some occurrence at Court, retired suddenly to the territories of Sambaji with about 400 horsemen. Sambaji, who was quite ready to profit by the quarrels of others, thought this occasion a good one, and, in order to make the most of it, received Akbar and treated him with every possible consideration.

Aurangzeb who, as a third son, had succeed to the Empire by the imprisonment of Shah Jahan, his father, and the death of Dara his brother realised that his own example was a bad one to follow, and feared least Akbar was about to imitate him. In order to deprive him of the means, if not of the will, to do so, he considered it best to lose no time and sent a considerable army in pursuit of him. Akbar fared better with the stratagems and money of Sambaji than did the Mogul with his vast band of soldiers for their Generals allowed themselves to be bribed and retired without accomplishing anything.

He makes war on the Portuguese and besieges Goa.

The counterblast of this affaire fell on the **Portuguese**, for Sambaji, irritated that they had allowed free passage to the Mogul troops through the lands possessed in the Deccan, attacked one of their fortresses close to Chaul, when they were least expecting it, and not being able to carry it by assault, he besieged Chaul itself.

Dom Francisco de Tavora, Viceroy of India, not being able to relieve Chaul, since he was too far off, decided to make a diversion by besieging Ponda, one of Sambaji's fortresses, a place only a league from Goa inland. Sambaji, to whose interest it was to retain a place so close to Goa, raised the siege of Chaul and marched to the relief of Ponda, which was already partially destroyed. He compelled the Portuguese, who had not enough troops to confront him in open battle, to retire into their town. He pursued them closely and having invaded the islands which surround those on which Goa, is situated, he attacked the fortresses they contained and pillaged all the surrounding villages. Salsette, Bardez and the island of St. Etienne, which are contiguous to Goa, were simultaneously attacked. The Viceroy, who had only a small force found himself unable to succour so many important positions all attacked at the same time. Of regular troops he had barely 300 Portuguese, with about 1000 Indians, who are indifferent soldiers. He was reduced to employing, as a town-guard, the clergy and the monks, men more fitted to fight with their tongue, like Moses, than with their hands, like Joshua,

In this extremity the Governor showed how sometimes a brave man can accomplish much with poor material. He manoeuvred his troops so cleverly and himself fought at their head with so much resolution, that the most important posts held out against Sambaji for a whole month and only those unnecessary for the preservation of the place were allowed to fall into his hands.

In spite of this stout resistance, the continuance of a close siege against a large town deprived of its garrison and without hope of relief threw the inhabitants of Goa into a state of consternation. Fatigue alone was enough to weaken the courage of the strongest. Thus, this city filled with superb buildings, notable by its conquests and reverenced by all Christian nations as having been for a long period a religious sanctuary in the midst of a barbarous people, was ready to fall into the hands of Gentiles and Muhammadans, had not divine providence, worked a miracle to succour it.

Goa was in the position just described when, from above the ramparts was suddenly perceived advancing from inland an army crops that appeared immense. Sambaji's movements, at the sight of this redoubtable force, showed how much he feared it, and it was soon discoved that it was the Mogul army, which was endeavouring to force the besieger to battle. Sambaji, however, did not consider himself strong enough to resist such a number and thought only of securing his safety by a masterly retreat which he effected so cleverly, that he retired to his fastnesses before the Mogul army could engage him in combat.

The delight of the inhabitants of Goa, when they found themselves delivered from so formidable an enemy can be easily conjectured. The Viceroy immediately sent one of his principal officers to pay his respects to the General of this succouring army who, he learned, was Sultan Mu'azam, the eldest son of the Great Mogul sent by his father in pursuit of the young Akbar, who was still in Sambaji's country and under his protection.

It was at the end of 1685, about Christmas time, that the town of Goa was delivered from the peril of Sambaji. The Viceroy attributed the deliverance, not to his own courage and determination, but to special intervention from on high, and especially to the protection of S. Francis Xavier, at whose tomb he had been cured of a dangerous wound he had received in a sortie. The gratitude that he evinced was especially marked for he solemnly laid on the tomb of the Saint all his signs of office

declaring that for the future he would only govern in India under the authority of St. Francis who had so often shown himself the Patron and Protector of the place.

My memorandum gives no details of the war between Sambaji and Sultan Mu'azan. It seems that the contest ended in some sort of arrangement for a short time after Mu'azan made war upon the King, his father, and Sambaji, the same as ever, retraced his steps, until last year when some of the chief men in his Court having revolted against him, assassinated him and put another in his place.

Tract, pp. 1–37 bound with,
Histoire des deux Conquérans Tartares qui out subjugué la Chine par le R. P.
Pierre Joseph d' Orleans, de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris 1688.

(535)

1660

Alexander Hamilton's account of the Sundah Rajah's Dominions

(EXTRACT)

About the Year 1660. Aurengzeb came into Visapore with an Army of 3 or 400000 Men, and soon conquered the open Country, but the Metropolis, called the city of Visapore, took him seven or eight years to reduce it, for being built on a flat mountain of difficult access, and room enough to sow corn on it, obliged Aurengzeb to surround it with his army, and make a Blockade, but at last it yielded, and Aurengzeb put the King in Chains of Silver, and carried him in triumph along with his victorious army, near the space of thirty years, and then he died an inglorious captive. He was reckoned a good simple peaceable Prince while he reigned, but was in no way related to the God Mars.

Alexander Hamilton: *A New Account of the East Indies*,
Vol. I p. 259.

(536)

1664

Volquard Iversen's Account of the Sack of Surat

(TRANSLATION)

In the year 1664, on the 15th January* about 9. 0 a. m., the Mogul's Governor "Enachat Chan" [Ināyat Khān] received tidings in the town [Surat] from one of his sergeants who was quartered about two miles off, that a great army was on the march, the leader of which refused to give his name except as a servant of the Great Mogul, and that he intended to go to the town of Ahmadabad with 10,000 men. The sergeant, however found out from the troops that their General was said to be the freebooter, **Shivaji**, though many of them refused to believe it. The Governor was not a little alarmed and ordered the bridges to be demolished. However, most of them were in bad repair and very dry and there were nowhere any guns for defence. He **sent to the Dutch and English** to entreat them to give him a helping hand in this danger. It appeared strange to us that a governor whose duty it was to preserve a town and protect the foreigners in it should himself ask help from foreigners. However, since our factories had only a force of 40 men, each factory took 70 or 80 Moors into its service for purposes of defence. When, next day, news came that the army was at the village of Utena, a mile and a half from Surat, the Governor sent one of his most important Ministers to Shivaji to beg him, since he was a King's servant and, as he said, sent by "Amoran" or Duke "Mober Chan" to put down the tumult arisen in "Patan", not to approach this town, because the inhabitants having evil suspicions [of his intentions], were taking to flight, a fact which the Great Mogul would take ill Shivaji takes no heed, keeps prisoner the Minister who had met him on the way and suffers no answer to be returned. The Dutch also sent two servants in order to learn the condition of the army. These, too, were captured but released in the evening. They returned to the factory without their weapons and brought word that the leader was certainly the freebooter, Shivaji. Towards noon a fire was seen to break out in the midst

* All the dates in this account are evidently noted according to the new style, and have to be properly converted on allowing the difference of 10 days, in every case.

of the town and it extended further and further. Shivaji's men marched in companies into the town, meeting with no opposition and made for the King's Custom House, where they obtained their first booty. They might, however have been easily kept back.

The Governor, for whom 1,000 horse were maintained by the Mogul, hurried with all his cavalry to the Castle and left the horses standing under the guns. He was followed by all the royal officials who lived in the town, abandoning everything there to be plundered and devastated. Then began unhindered looting and devastation until nightfall. Moreover, the fire gained ground because there was noone to put it out or to make a stand against the robbers. The enemy became so bold that they actually came right up under the Castle and examined the horses. The men in the Castle wishing to make their manly courage heard from behind the walls, fired the whole night through down into the town and caused more damage to the houses than harm to the enemy. It was lamentable to hear how they broke in doors and windows and chests, to the accompaniment of terrible cries of murder from women and children. Although on this night the flames diminished somewhat, they broke out again on the following day, viz. the 17th, and in several places.

Shivaji sent a Greek merchant, Nicolaus Kolostra by name, an inhabitant of Surat, whom he had fetched from his house, to our factory and also to that of the English with orders to inform us that the town of Surat had been presented to him by the Mogul's youngest brother, Prince Chasousa [Shāh sujā] who was with him ; that he was now in need of money to maintain his army and that a considerable sum must be advanced to him. Failing this, he would set fire to the whole town. But it was well known that the statement about Prince Chasousa was an invention, for we had absolutely certain news that he had fled from his brother's pursuit three years before to the town of Arakan and had there met his end. The Dutch and English therefore gave Shivaji this answer; that they were only traders and not accustomed to let their money lie long in the cashbox, for the demands of trade occasioned its being laid out at once; they could not therefore help him on this occasion.

The looting and burning continued till nightfall again, since new and fierce fires arose in the East and North, so that it was as piteous a sight as one pictures Sodom or Troy to have been.

On the 18th the secretary of the Court of Justice sent a letter in Persian from the Castle to the Dutch asking them to rescue a chest from his house and take it into the Factory for safety, but the following answer was sent to him; he must defend it himself so that no claim might be made in the case of harm coming to it. At night once again there was heard beating of drums, blowing of pipes, firing, burning and screaming. In the morning many disconsolate women and children were seen miserably wandering in the streets, their homes having been burnt and their menfolk killed. The enemy adopted the following device to increase the fire. They ran into the houses where distilled and other oils were on sale, took these, poured them over doors, windows and walls and hung flasks full of oil on the floors, so that they took fire the more readily. Two rich traders took refuge in the Castle abandoning their homes and goods. The most magnificent house of a very rich Banyan merchant, Virji Vora by name, was also reduced to ashes and with it six barrels of gold, money, pearls, gems and other precious wares. Shivaji had demanded the surrender of this merchant and another from the Governor, two days before, and was willing to let them suffice as ransom for the whole town.

Two other rich Banyan merchants, when the tumult increased, wished to cross the river with their valuables and goods, so as to escape the looting and the fire; but the Governor refused to allow it, and in consequence they lost, in Dutch reckoning, about 30 casks of gold, thanks to the Governor. That afternoon, when half the town was already reduced to ashes, Shivaji with his army withdrew two marches off and encamped. In order to learn whether he had fixed his camp there or intended to proceed further, a peon (that is, a lackey) informed the Dutch that he intended to go to the enemy as a fakir or mendicant monk. He actually passed through the whole camp without being suspected. Shivaji had not had a tent pitched but only a cloth hung from a tree for protection against the heat of the sun. The booty in oxen and horses had been brought in and laid before him. The money, gold, silver and pearls, as also the valuable stuffs he had kept for himself and the rest he had distributed among the poor people standing by. His followers had obtained enough plunder for themselves.

A week before an Ethiopian ambassador sent to the Great Mogul had arrived and was staying in an old *sarai* in Surat, awaiting orders as to how he should be received by the Mogul and sent on further. This man Shivaji had taken to his camp and demanded from him the presents that he had brought for the Mogul. If

he refused Shivaji threatened to make him prisoner and carry him off. The good man was confounded, and because he had no protector was obliged to allow Shivaji's servants to seize the presents, although the Governor might have rescued them by taking them into the Castle.

With this immense booty **Shivaji took his departure saying:** I have long wished to pull Aurangzeb's beard and now my wish is fulfilled, for the rich and beautiful town of Surat has been called by the Moors the King's or Mogul's beard, by reason of its charm and grace.*

Extracted from Adam Olearius, *Reisebeschriebungen* : *Orientalische Reise-beschriebung*, p. 167.

(537)

1669-1671

Dr. Dellon's remarks concerning Sivaji.

When I arrived [in 1669] near the city [Surat], the gates were not shut up; the inhabitants were obliged for their security to a neighbouring prince called **Sevagi**, who by his frequent incursions has caused them to surround their city with a good wall, and to be constantly upon their guard.

* * * * * *

We set sail from the Port of Sonaly [? Swally] the 6th of January [1670], with a very favourable wind, which thus continued till our arrival at **Rajapour**. ...

It is situate in the territories of Sevagi, a famous rebel, who for a considerable time has been in wars with the Great Mogul, and the King of Visapour his Liege Lord. It lies exactly under

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* The last paragraph is so coarse as to be untranslatable. It has therefore been paraphrased.

Iberson adds : I was myself a witness of his [Shivaji's] conduct towards the town of Surat and have extracted the account of the event from our Dutch Assistenten Journal.

the 17th degree of North latitude, on the coast of Malabar, about 20 leagues north from Goa; and you come to it by a river, which runs with a very gentle current. Near the mouth of it on the right side of the shoar, you see a small village, inhabited only by fisher-men, and 4 leagues beyond it is the city of Rajapour, which has communicated its name to the said river. You may go up with a vessel of 100 tuns, as far as to a small island, which is about half way betwixt the city and the mouth of the river; afterwards you make use of Chaloups and barges, to carry the merchandice to the city, where the river is so shallow that at low water it is fordable in some places.

The English had here formerly a factory, but the Indians have dislodged them from thence. The French Company has not many years ago got a Settlement there, where they have a fine house and garden, near a great cistern, from whence, arises a spring of hot-water, not inferiour in vertue to any in Europe. The adjacent mountains and forests are full of apes, which are much reverenced by the Pagans, inhabiting the territories of Sevagi; no body being permitted to kill them, without running the hazard of his life. The chief commodities at Rajapour, are saltpeter and callicoes, but especially pepper, which grows thereabouts in great quantity.

This Sevagi is a very potent prince, who has managed his affairs with so much prudence as to have establish'd himself, in spite of his potent enemies, in all the territories, situate betwixt Suratte and Goa, unless it be some few sea-ports, belonging to the Portuguese. He has made himself so dreadful to his neighbours, as to have made the city of Goa itself tremble at his approach, and has several times made those of Suratte feel the direful effects of his fury, by plundering all the country round about, and carrying away great riches, without sparing either Mosques or the Pagan temples. But it has been observed of him, that he always used a great deal of moderation towards the Europeans, perhaps for fear of being called to a severe account by their principals, which motive might induce him to shew himself favourable to them, without which, it would have been no difficult matter for him to have plundered their houses, like those of the Indians. In the year 1671, he made such an inroad into the Territories of Suratte, when he n [illegible] errible a havock in the circumjacent places, that the da[illegible] d not be repair'd fo[illegible] ny years after. All his strongho[illegible] built among the [illegible] ins; his subjects are Pagans, [illegible] himself. But he

tolerates all religions, and is look'd upon as one of the most politick princes in those parts.

Dellon, Mr., M. D.; *A. Voyage to the East Indies*, pp. 37, 55-57.

(538)

1670

Nicholas de Graaf's note on Sivaji

(TRANSLATION)

Three days after we left Monghyr we met the troops of an idolatrous Prince called Amarting. They consisted of 1200 well equipped cavalry, 40 camels, 6 elephants, a number of oxen and a large body of infantry. Besides this, there were on the river a number of boats of all kinds to transport men and provisions. **These troops** came from the mountains of Assam and were going to Delhi and Agra **to join the army of the Mogul in order to march against the rebel Sivaji.**

Voyages de Nicolas de Graaf aux Indes Orientales, p. 61.

(539)

1676-1686

Sevajie-Dutch

EXTRACTS FROM A NARATIVE IN FRENCH QUOTED BY ORME, THE AUTHOR'S NAME NOT GIVEN

(TRANSLATION)

At our arr ur affairs were flourising, which we had scarcely expect ite of every effort we could make to encourage the s essary to place our new factory in a flourishing conditi...

However, between 1680 and 1686, at Porto Novo alone we have made about nine tons of gold (**a ton of gold is equal to 100,000** florins) out of the 13,000 bales of different kinds of cloth that wee have sold.

I find that from 1686 to 1687 9,800 bales, valued at 21½ tons of gold, were bought and despatched.

It was in 1688 that the period of failure in trade began, caused by the war which devastated the whole of this country and kept the inhabitants in a state of continual alarm, so that the benifits already gained rapidly declined, for the Muhammadans and Marathas (who are subjects of the brigand **Sieuvagie**) made every effort to spread confusion, being firmly persuaded of the advantage of fishing in troubled waters. They caused considerable injury, pillaged villages and destroyed roads so that trade was almost entirely stopped. It was neither possible to buy nor to sell, not even so many as a hundred bales, whereas formerly we had dealt in thousands. Later it became necessary to be constantly on the alert against the subjects of **Sieuvagie** so that this factory has only enjoyed for a very few years the prosperity it seemed likely to experience.

* * * * * *

I had the honour several times of speaking with the great ruler who governs Golconda, for instance, in 1676 when the **notable brigand, Sieuwagie**, with 12,000 foot and 24,000 horse, was encamped three leagues from the town, threatening to reduce it to ashes if the King refused to grant him a large sum of money. This threat caused general consternation. We trembled for our own safety and for our factory lest the precious goods it contained should become the prey of this redoubtable brigand. To avoid such a catastrophe Jan van Nyendaal, acting for Heer Hartsink went to the rebel's camp to conciliate him, and offered (as formerly did Abigail to King David) a present of almonds, dates, grapes and pistachio nuts, the whole worth about 1000 florins. He received the gift very graciously in his tent which had been erected for the occasion. The messengers were refreshed with coffee, garlanded with flowers, presented with robes of honour and granted a safe conduct guaranteeing their persons and the effects of the Company against [illegible] danger which threatened them.

These savages intended to attack the pal[illegible] the King as well as that of his principal nobles knowing [illegible]eat treasures

were there concealed. The whole town in consequence was in a state of alarm and confusion. However, the Governor Madana realised that the only means of closing the mouths of these infuriated dogs of war was to shower money on them. Every day was poured out to them 1000 to 2000 ducats and finally Sieuwagie retired in a litter, embellished on every side with sheets of massive gold accompanied by 8 outriders and 30 chaise-bearers.

It was in the month of August 1676 that I saw the departure of this Marauder with his retinue after he had dismissed his troops of whose fidelity, especially of that of his bodyguard, he had no doubt. I thanked him for the safeguard granted to us and wished him a prosperous journey.

He was sent for to speak to the King, and as it is the custom in this country for rulers not to pass in front of subjects, for this reason there are always several entrances to the Audience Chamber. Prince Sieuwagie entered by one door and those who were permitted to attend the audience entered by another. This fierce destroyer, then, having been admitted to the King's presence came in by the door pointed out to him and the King came in by another. Both then sat down on seats prepared for them, and entered into conversation. Whilst they were thus talking, the Palace was surrounded by 6,000 cavalry, who approached so silently that the buzzing of a fly could have been heard. I do not speak from hearsay, for I was an eyewitness of the affair, having seen it all from a window. It was thus that the brigand made known to the world that like a second Masaniello he was as much beloved as respected by his subjects. ...

Orme MSS. Vol. 268
pp. 1-11

(540)

1669

R. Orme's note on Surat.

1669. Se[illegible] or [illegible] people are plundering up to the walls of Surat, th[illegible] rnor is f[illegible]xing the inhabitants, and his musters are not half [illegible] eat for the defence of the place. Moradbegue Aurenzebe's [illegible] r bearer in all his wars arrives with a force in the beginni[illegible] ay takes the Government, and before the end

of the month beats Sevajee's plunderers of whom some cart loads were brought to Surat to be buried.

Orme Mss. Vol. 174, p. 35.

(541)

1671

Nicolas de Graaf's account of Sivaji's Second Sack of Surat.

(TRANSLATION)

The letters that we received at that time [January 1671] from Surat by way of Agra informed us of the pillaging of Prince Sivaji, the sums that he exacted and the ravages made by him on Surat and its environs. He demanded a large sum from the Dutch Factory, but it was refused.

Voyages de Nicolas de Graaf
Aux Indes Orientales, p. 68

APPENDIX

(I)

A SHORT NOTE ON THE PHOTOGRAPHS INSERTED IN THE BOOK.

No. I. Shivaji's Seals and Coins: is a plain design including two seals, one gold coin and seven copper pieces ascribed to Shivaji.

No. 1 Is the principal seal used long before his coronation, from his very childhood and continued even after that significant ceremony. The inscription, thus, is devoid of any royal insignia. Dignified in its plain majesty, the couplet, freely rendered, reads—'This seal of Shiva, the son of Shāha, waxing (daily) like the crescent of the moon and adored by the universe, shines with benevolent splendour'.

No. 2 Is the closing seal and reads 'here, the limit.'

No. 3 Represents the obverse and reverse of a gold 'Mohur' of Shivaji, and bears the usual legend 'Shri Rajā Shiva' on one side and 'Chhatrapati' on the other.

Nos. 4 to 8 are the usual copper pieces called 'Shivarāi,' with similar legends imprinted. No. 5 bears the whole legend in full. Others carry it only partially, Nos. 4 and 8 showing only one letter each. No. 4 including nothing of regal significance is considered to have been struck before the Coronation.

Nos. 9 & 10 are tokens of lighter weight and were known as a *Ruka* and *Dam* respectively.

No. 2 A Page from the Factory Records—This is inserted t give the readers some idea of the nature of the orginal mater

from which the extracts are made. Carefully studied, the photograph affords a considerable knowledge of the spelling, caligraphy and similar other things in which a student is interested.

No. 3 Ray Gad. This is the only photograph so far available of the majesty that is Ray Gad. It represents only the northern front of the impregnable fortress, the top exetnding over a considerable plateau, behind it. It gives some idea of the great fort, upon which so much praise has been bestowed by all the visitors without exception.

No. 4 The Memorial Chhatri of Shivaji. This is again a plain memorial raised to the revered memory of the great national hero. A beautiful superstructure has only lately been raised over this plinth. Shivaji passed away on Ray Gad.

(II)

A note on the English Records on Shivaji.

THE METHOD ADOPTED IN MAKING THE EXTRACTS.

This is what Miss. L. M. Anstey, has to say about what she calls, the Shivaji Collection :—

The extracts forming this collection have been copied from the Mss. in the India Office verbatim, excepting that

(1) Contractions have been written out in full.

(2) Unnecessary capital letters have been disregarded.

(3) Punctuation marks have been added where absolutely necessary for the sense or disregarded in the originals where they serve to confuse the text.

No other alterations have been made and the spelling, however inconsistent, together with " then " for " than " etc. has been retained.

The section copied from Orme Mss. Vol. 114 was that selected for the foundation of the series and was the first to be copied. This volume was compiled by Orme from extracts taken from Factory Records, Bombay, regarding Shivaji, the Sidi, etc. The Bombay Records were subsequently examined and any notable omissions supplied from the originals. The Contents of Vol. 114 given in Mr. Hill's Catalogue are—

pp. 1–369. Bombay Letters to Factories from Nov. 24th 1671 to Dec. 18th 1678. Copied extracts from official letters.

pp. 373–389. Appendix to the same, consisting of a letter dated 9th May 1674 to the " Siddee Sambole," the Mughal's Admiral, regarding his wish to "winter in the Island of Bombay, and (pp. 377–389) a letter dated Bombay, 11th May 1674, to Mr. Henry Oxenden giving his instructions as to the treaty to be made with " Sevaji."

To the best of my belief every reference both in Factory Records, Original Correspondence (and the Orme Mss.) has been extracted regarding Shivaji.

Sd. L. M. ANSTEY

Dr. Sen's remarks may also be subjoined here :—

"The Factory Records are usually written in very good hand and are in fairly good state of preservation; but it does not appear that the scribes of those days were very particular about their spelling of English words and transliteration of Indian place and personal names. Thus you will often find the same English words differently spelt in different places, and the name of Shivaji transliterated in half a dozen different ways; at one place, it is written as 'Savage.' Then certain common forms of abbreviation were frequently used e. g. w^{ch} for which, y^{s} for this, y^{t} for that, w^{t} for what, in^{ca} for in circa, Gov^{er} for Governor or as it was then written Gouvernor, and so on."

"............It is necessary to add a few words about the method usually adopted while referring to the Factory Records. The ... date-will supply a surer means of locating the extracts than the page or folio number, as each copyist seems to have numbered his own pages according to his own convenience. To avoid confusion the number of the particular part of a volume is sometimes given. But it should be noted that in the original volumes, the different parts have not been separately numbered."

GENERAL INDEX.

Both volumes are indexed together. The Roman figures indicate the volume, the Arabic the serial number of extracts. References under particular headings are arranged serially instead of alphabetically. The chronological order adopted in the primary arrangement would thus naturally develop a chronological sequence in the Index. Ordinary Brackets enclose the original spelling in the text where necessary. Rectangular brackets are conveniently used to offer explanations.

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